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Silas Wright

MEMORIAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

A Life Record of Men and Women of the Past

Whose Sterling Character and Energy and Industry Have Made
Them Preëminent in Their Own and Many Other States

By

CHARLES ELLIOTT FITCH, L. H. D.

Lawyer, Journalist, Educator; Editor and Contributor to Many Newspapers
and Magazines; ex-Regent New York University; Supervisor
Federal Census (N. Y.) 1880; Secretary New
York Constitutional Convention 1894

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Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an honorable remembrance—*Thucydides*

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BIOGRAPHICAL

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

GRAY, Asa,

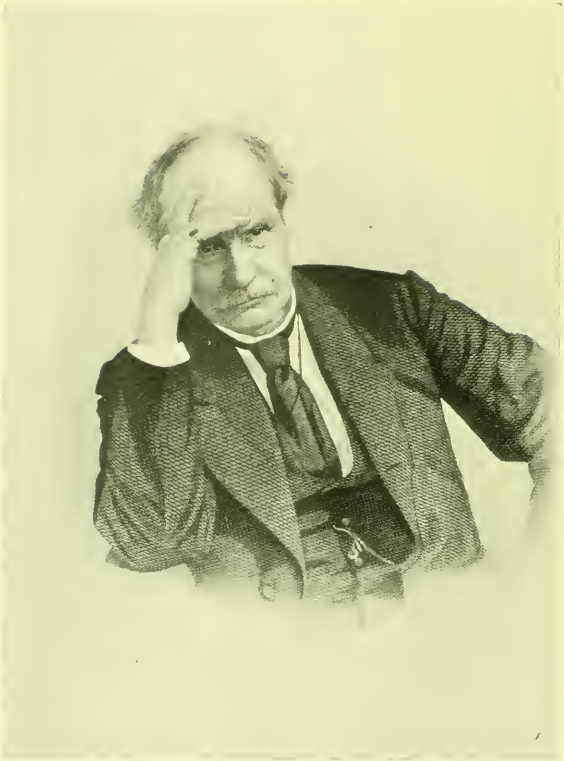
Distinguished Botanist.

Asa Gray was born at Sanquoit, Oneida county, New York, November 18, 1810, son of Moses and Roxana (Howard) Gray; grandson of Moses Wiley and Sally (Miller) Gray; great-grandson of Robert and Sarah (Wiley) Gray; and great-great-grandson of John Gray, who emigrated from Londonderry, province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1718, and settled in Worcester, Massachusetts.

He was sent to a district school at the age of three years, and at odd times helped in the work of his father's tannery, being entrusted, as he grew older, with feeding the bark mill and driving the horse which turned the mill. When twelve years old he was sent to the Clinton grammar school, and from there was transferred to Fairfield Academy. While a student there, he attended the chemistry lectures of Professor James Hadley, at the Medical College, and in 1826 he entered upon the study of medicine at that college, graduating in 1831. In the meantime he had become interested in the subject of botany from reading an article in Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," had begun an herbarium, and had entered into a correspondence with Dr. John Torrey. In 1831 he was invited to deliver a course of botanical lectures at the Fairfield Medical College, and several months later was appointed professor of natural sciences at a school kept by a Mr. Bartlett, in Utica, New York. Until 1835 he taught chemistry, mineralogy and botany to boys, devoting summer vacations to botanizing in central New York, northeastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In the summer of 1834 he took Professor Hadley's place at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, and gave a course of instruction in botany and mineralogy. The following winter he obtained leave of absence from the Bartlett school to assist Dr. John Torrey during a course of chemical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. In December, 1834, he read before the New York Lyceum of Natural History a paper on the new or rare plants of the State of New York, which attracted the attention of scientists, and led to a long series of contributions to the "American Journal of Science." In 1835, while spending the summer at his father's farm, he planned and partly wrote "Elements of Botany," which was published in 1836 and brought him one hundred and fifty dollars. This book was adopted in schools, and for a long time was the only text-book on botany in popular use. In the autumn of 1836 he became curator of the Lyceum of Natural History in New York. The same year he was appointed botanist of the Wilkes exploring expedition to the South Pacific, but owing to the delay in starting the expedition, he resigned the position in 1838 to accept the chair of botany and zoology in the University of Michigan. The trustees gave him a year's leave of absence in Europe, with a salary of $1,500 for that year, and put into his hands $5,000 with which to lay a foundation for their general library. At Glasgow he was the guest of Dr. (later Sir) William J. Hooker, who gave him letters of introduction to several eminent European botanists. On his return home the

University of Michigan gave him another leave of absence without pay, and he turned his attention to the writing of parts iii. and iv. of "Flora of North America," parts i. and ii. of which had been published in 1838 in collaboration with Dr. John Torrey. In the summer of 1814 he went on a botanical trip up the valley of Virginia, to the mountains of North Carolina, and in January, 1842, he made his first visit to Boston, Massachusetts. During his visit he dined with President Quincy of Harvard, who later used his influence to secure the appointment of Dr. Gray to the Fisher chair of natural history. In 1842 Dr. Gray resigned his position at the University of Michigan, and in the spring of the same year entered upon his duties at Harvard University, where he remained during the rest of his life, being relieved by the appointment of George L. Goodale as associate in 1872; Charles S. Sargent to the care of the botanic garden in 1873; and Dr. Sereno Watson as curator of the herbarium in 1874. He created the botanical department of Harvard University, and in 1864 presented to the university his herbarium of about 200,000 specimens, and library of 2,200 volumes, on condition that a fire-proof building be provided for their reception, which building was erected by means of a donation from Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston.

Dr. Gray was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1841, and was its president in 1863-73; was also president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1871; and in 1874 succeeded Louis Agassiz as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was one of the charter members of the National Academy of Sciences, and besides his connection with learned societies in the United States, he was elected a corresponding or an honorary member of the more prominent scientific societies of Europe. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Harvard in 1844, and that of Doctor of Laws by Hamilton in 1864, by Harvard in 1875, by McGill in 1884, and by the University of Michigan in 1887. During his last visit to Europe in 1887 he received from Cambridge the degree of Doctor of Science, from Edinburgh that of Doctor of Laws, and from Oxford that of Doctor of Civil Law. Dr. Gray reported on the collections of the United States government exploring expeditions, including those made by the Wilkes (1854), Perry (1857), and Rogers (1859) expeditions. He contributed largely to periodicals, was on the editorial staff of the "American Journal of Science" for years, and wrote biographical sketches of many eminent scientists. His numerous publications include: "Elements of Botany" (1836); the unfinished "Flora of North America," the publication of which was begun in 1838 by himself and Dr. Torrey, and in which the classifications were made according to the natural but hitherto disregarded basis of affinity; "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States" (1848, fifth edition, 1867); "Genera of the Plants of the United States," illustrated (two volumes, 1848-49); "Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition" (1854); "First Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology" (1857); "How Plants Grow" (1858); "Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise" (1861); "Field, Forest and Garden Botany" (1868); "How Plants Behave" (1872); "Darwiniana" (1876); "Synoptical Flora of North America" (1878, 1884); "Structural Botany or Organography with Basis of Morphology" (1879); and "Natural Science and Religion" (1880). For complete bibliography of Dr. Gray, see the "American Journal of Science" for September and October, 1888; also "Memorial of Asa Gray," by William G. Farlow (1888); and "Letters



David Dudley Field

of Asa Gray," edited by Jane Loring Gray (two volumes, 1893).

He married, in 1848, Jane, daughter of Charles Greely Loring, of Boston, Massachusetts. He died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 30, 1888.

FIELD, David Dudley,

Prominent Lawyer and Author.

David Dudley Field was born in Haddam, Connecticut, February 13, 1805, son of the Rev. David Dudley and Submit (Dickinson) Field, and grandson of Captain Timothy Field and of Captain Noah Dickinson, officers in the American army during the Revolution.

He was graduated at Williams College in 1825, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1828. His labors in the direction of law reform largely influenced legislation in his adopted State, and shaped constitutional amendments. He was a member of the commission on practice and procedure in 1847 that formed the code of procedure introduced in February, 1848, and enacted into law their first report in April, 1848, and the entire code of civil and criminal procedure in four instalments completed January, 1850. Most of the States of the Union followed New York in adopting this system, and England and the English colonies, including India, made it the basis of new judicature acts. Field's criminal procedure was also adopted by the legislatures of at least half the States. In 1857 he was appointed by the State of New York the head of a commission to prepare a political code, a penal code and a civil code, designed to supersede the unwritten or "common" law. The work of the commission was completed in 1865, and covered the entire province of American law. The penal code was adopted by the State, and other States drew largely from the civil code, California and Dakota adopting the entire scheme. In 1866, at a meeting of the British Association for the Promotion of Social Science, he introduced a scheme for the revision of the general law of nations. In 1872 he presented to the Social Science Congress the result of seven years' labor devoted to the formulation of his "Draft Outlines of an International Code," which attracted the attention of jurists and was translated into French, Italian and Chinese. This plan, which included the settlement of disputes between nations by arbitration rather than war, resulted in the formation in 1873, at Ghent, of an Institute of International Law, an association formed to promote the principles of arbitration, and to reform and codify existing laws, and Mr. Field was made its first president.

He was originally a Democrat, but when the question of the perpetuation of slavery became uppermost as a political issue, he supported the Republican party in 1856, 1860 and 1864. In the electoral dispute of 1876 he again took part with the Democrats, and was a representative in the Forty-fourth Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Representative Smith Ely as mayor of New York City. In 1890 he presided at the great Peace Convention in London. He published: "Letters on the Reform of the Judiciary System" (1839); "The Reorganization of the Judiciary" (1846); "What shall be done with the Practice of the Courts? Shall it be wholly reformed? Questions Addressed to Lawyers" (1847); "The Electoral Votes of 1876: Who should count them, what should be counted, and the remedy for a wrong count" (1877); "Suggestions Respecting the Revision of the Constitution of New York" (1867); "Draft Outlines of an International Code" (1872, second edition, 1876); "Speeches and Arguments before the Supreme Court of the United States, and Miscellaneous

Papers" (two volumes, 1884); and "American Progress in Jurisprudence," prepared for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago (1893). He died in New York City, April 18, 1894.

WEED, Thurlow,

Distinguished Journalist.

Thurlow Weed was born in Cairo, Greene county, New York, November 15, 1797, son of Joel and Mary (Ells) Weed; grandson of Nathan Weed, a soldier in the Continental army, and a descendant of Jonas Weed, who emigrated from England in 1630 and settled in Stamford, Connecticut.

He removed with his parents to Catskill, New York, in 1799, where he attended school in 1803, and obtained employment in a local tavern, and later shipped as a cabin boy on a sloop trading between Catskill and New York. In 1808 he was employed in the office of the "Catskill Recorder," but in March of that year his family removed to Cincinnatus, Cortland county, New York, and he engaged in clearing land and in farming. In 1809, the family having removed to the vicinity of Onondaga, New York, he was employed in an iron smelting furnace. In 1811 he was associated with the "Cortland County Lynx," and in 1812 with the "Cayuga County Tocsin," and in the printing office of Seward & Williams, Utica, New York. He enlisted as a private in a New York regiment in 1812, and served on the northern frontier until 1815, when he removed to New York City, and worked as a journeyman printer. In 1817 he became an assistant editor of the "Albany Register," and contributed political articles to the columns of that paper. He was married, April 26, 1818, to Catharine, daughter of Moses and Clarissa (de Montford) Ostrander, of Cooperstown, New York, and they removed to Norwich, Chenango county, where he established "The Republican Agriculturist." He founded the "Onondaga County Republican" at Manlius, New York, in 1821, but the following year removed to Rochester, where he became junior editor of "The Telegraph," and through its columns advocated the policies of DeWitt Clinton and John Quincy Adams. In 1825 he purchased "The Telegraph" from Everard Peck, and Robert Martin became his partner the next year. During the autumn of 1826, on the abduction of Captain William Morgan for publishing the alleged secrets of Free Masonry, Mr. Weed, in an editorial, favored his restoration, which suggestion caused many Masons who were his best patrons to withdraw their patronage from his paper. He accordingly assigned his interest in the paper to Martin, and founded the "Anti-Mason Enquirer." On March 22, 1830, he established the "Albany Evening Journal," in which he opposed the administration of Andrew Jackson and the nullification act. He was active in securing the nomination of William Henry Harrison for president in 1836 and 1840; supported Henry Clay in the national convention of 1844, Winfield Scott in 1852, John C. Fremont in 1856, and William H. Seward and Horace Greeley in the overthrow of the Democratic political organization known as the Albany regency, and for many years he was the acknowledged leader of the Whig party in New York. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and on the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, notwithstanding his disappointment that Seward failed to receive the nomination, he supported his candidacy and his administration. In 1861 he was sent to Europe in company with Archbishop Hughes and Bishop McIlvaine to influence the foreign governments to support the United States government in the Civil

War time. He resigned the editorial control of the "Albany Evening Journal" in 1865, and in 1867 became editor of the "Commercial Advertiser," in New York City, which position he held till 1868, when ill health caused his retirement. He was a member of the printing house of Weed & Parsons, which in 1839 was awarded the contract for State printing, and held it under successive Whig and Republican administrations. He was the author of: "Letters from Abroad" (1866); "Reminiscences" (1876), and an autobiography edited by his daughter, Harriet A. Weed (1882), and completed by his grandson, Thurlow Weed Barnes (1884). He died in New York City, November 22, 1882.

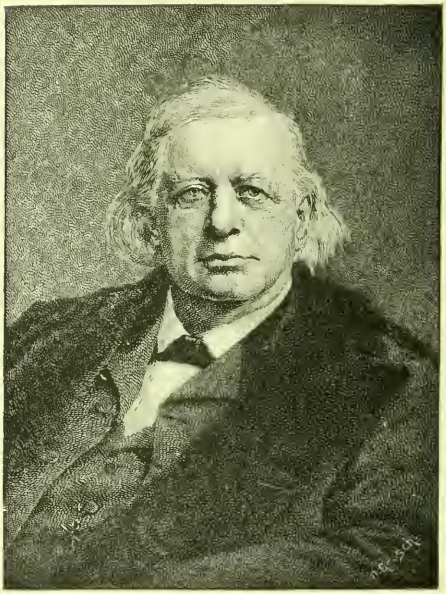
COOPER, Peter,

Philanthropist.

Peter Cooper was born in New York City, February 12, 1791. His father was a hatter, brewer and brickmaker, and served as a lieutenant in the American army during the Revolution; and both his grandfathers were in the same war, his grandfather Campbell being a deputy quartermaster, and subsequently an alderman in New York. Peter Cooper was brought up in his father's hat manufactory, working at the trade from the time he could reach the bench by standing on a stool, and became a proficient workman in all the details of hatmaking. His entire attendance at school was a half-day session during one school year, probably not eighty school days. The business not proving profitable, his father removed to Peekskill, New York, where he engaged in brewing, and here the boy helped in the brewery and delivering the ale. The elder Cooper then removed to Catskill, New York, where he resumed the hatter's business, and combined with it the manufacture of bricks. Here Peter was made useful in the handling of bricks during the drying process. The business not being satisfactory to the elder Cooper, he removed to Brooklyn, New York, where with his son he established a hat manufactory on a small scale. They then went to Newburg, New York, where the father established a brewery. In 1808 Peter went to New York with his savings, amounting to ten dollars, which he invested in a lottery and lost. He was then apprenticed to John Woodward, a carriage-maker in New York City, for a term of four years. He lived in a room in a rear building on Broadway, owned by his Grandmother Campbell, and in this room he carried on a workshop, doing carving of parts of coaches, mortising hubs, and such other work out of business hours as he could readily turn into money. He invented a machine for mortising hubs. His employer, when his time had been served, offered to loan him the money to establish a carriage shop of his own, but young Cooper would not run in debt, and declined the offer. About 1812 he located at Hempstead, New York, where he found employment in a shop for making machines for shearing cloth. In 1815 he had saved sufficient money to purchase the right to manufacture for the State of New York, and he added to the patent an improvement of his own. His business was very profitable owing to the embargo on foreign trade caused by the war with Great Britain. At this time he was married to Sarah Bedell, of Hempstead. The close of the war caused a depreciation in the value of his machines, and he added to his business cabinet-making. He afterward removed to New York and engaged in the grocery business, and soon after invested all his savings in a glue factory in New York City, which he purchased, with its stock and buildings, on a lease of twenty-one years. Here he produced glue, oil, whiting, pre-

pared chalk and isinglass. At the expiration of his lease he purchased ten acres of land at Maspeth, Long Island, where he erected extensive glue works which proved very profitable. In 1828 he purchased three thousand acres of land within the city limits of Baltimore, and constructed thereon the Canton iron works, where in 1830 he built a steam locomotive engine after his own design, the first practical steam locomotive engine entirely constructed on the western continent. It was put into practical use on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and its timely introduction saved the road from threatened bankruptcy, and gave to Mr. Cooper the credit of being the pioneer in the application of steam to American railways. He sold his Baltimore property, a portion to the Abbott Iron Company and the remainder to what became the Canton Iron Company, taking his pay in stock at forty-four dollars a share, which he subsequently sold at two hundred and thirty dollars a share. He then returned to New York, where he erected an iron foundry which he changed into a rolling mill, using anthracite coal, and made iron wire for the use of the telegraph, in which invention he was interested. In 1845 he built three blast furnaces at Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, and, in order to control the manufacture, purchased the Andover iron mines, connected the mines with the furnaces by a railroad over a mountainous country, a distance of eight miles, and used forty thousand tons of ore per year. This plant became the Ironton Iron Works, and produced the first wrought iron beams used in building. He then organized the Trenton Iron Works, including rolling mills, blast furnaces, a wire factory, and eleven thousand acres of land known as the Ringwood property. His interest in telegraphy in its earliest stages encouraged its projectors, and when the Atlantic cable was introduced he was the first and only president of the New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company, and advanced to the company large sums of money at a time when the project was ridiculed by capitalists and the company had no credit except the backing of its president. For twelve years he held up the concern, and then the stock placed on the market at fifty dollars per share was taken by an English company at ninety dollars per share. He invented a machine for grinding plate of any size to a perfect plane; a cylindrical machine for puddling iron and reducing ore and pig metals to wrought iron; and a device for using condensed air as a propelling power. He devoted careful thought and study to questions of finance and good government, and made his views widely known, especially on the subject of currency and the duty of the government to provide cheap money. This theory brought him in sympathy with the Greenback party, and when the Independent National Convention was held in 1876, he polled 81,740 popular votes. He had previously served as city alderman, a member of the common council, a trustee of the public school society and a school commissioner.

He chose to be his own executor and his wealth was distributed under his personal direction, while he witnessed the results of his beneficence. His own lack of liberal education induced him to provide for the class to which he had belonged as a boy and young man. With this end in view he directed the policy of the public school system of New York City as far as his authority as a trustee and commissioner extended, and in 1859 he completed the great monument to his memory, "The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art," at a cost of $630,000, and further sums between 1859 and 1882 aggregating $1,603,614.17, expended by trustees in enlarging the in-



Henry Ward Beecher

stitution and rendering it more effective. The design of the projector and benefactor was to devote the institution "to the instruction and improvement of the inhabitants of the United States in practical science and art, including instruction in branches of knowledge by which men and women earn their daily bread; in laws of health and improvement of sanitary conditions of families as well as individuals; in social and political science, whereby communities and nations advance in virtue, wealth and power; and finally in matters which affect the eye, the ear, and the imagination, and furnish a basis for recreation to the working classes." Free lectures, free reading rooms and free galleries of art, with free instruction in the arts of design by which both men and women can gain a livelihood, were established and maintained. There was also provision made for a free polytechnic school as soon as the funds were sufficient for the purpose. Mr. Cooper in his will left a further endowment of $100,000, and his children added to it $100,000 additional from his bequest to them.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Peter Cooper was fittingly celebrated in the large hall of the Cooper Union, at which Mr. Cooper's son-in-law and partner, the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, presided, and Seth Low, president of Columbia University, read the address of the evening. He was president and director in various banking, insurance and industrial associations, and was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1879, and by the College of New Jersey in 1883. His son and partner, Edward, mayor of New York City, 1879-80, administered his estate and carried out his plans as to benefactions. A bronze statue of heroic size by St. Gaudens, supported by a pedestal of Italian marble designed by Stephen White, standing in the little green triangle south of Cooper Union, was unveiled February 12, 1897. He published: "Ideas for a Science of Good Government, in Addresses, Letters and Articles on a Strictly National Currency, Tariff and Civil Service (1883). He died in New York City, April 4, 1883.

BEECHER, Henry Ward,

Distinguished Clergyman.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813, the fourth son of Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher. His mother died when he was but three years old; his stepmother, under whose guardianship his childhood days were spent, was an Episcopalian. Both parents were devoted Christians; his father was one of the most influential of New England pastors in an important transition period of her history. His home training was of the severe New England type, alleviated, however, by an irrepressible sense of humor in his father, and a poetic and mystical spirit in his stepmother. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1834, in his twenty-first year. He did not stand high in college studies, and was characterized there, as throughout his life, by following the bent of his own inclination rather than any course marked out for him by others. But that course he followed with diligence, energy, and a patient assiduity. He made a careful study of English literature, submitted himself to a very thorough training in elocution, took hold of phrenology and temperance, and participated in prayer meetings and religious labors in neighboring country towns with characteristic fervor and self abandon. His father was an intense and polemical evangelistic divine, yet, for his time, was liberal, taking an active part in the theo-

logical controversies of his age as against the old school or extreme Calvinistic party in the orthodox church, laying stress on human liberty and responsibility, and also as against the Unitarian denomination, then just coming into prominence in New England, urging the doctrine of the depravity of the race, the divinity of Jesus Christ, the vicarious atonement, regeneration, and the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures. On these doctrines Henry Ward was reared, with them he was familiar from his boyhood, and he never to the day of his death lost the impression they made upon his character and method of thought. But at a very early period they passed with him from a dogma to a vital spiritual experience in which, through a conscious realization of Christ as the manifestation of a God of infinite mercy, coming into the world not to judge, but to redeem and educate, Mr. Beecher himself entered into a new spiritual consciousness, in which love took the place of duty in the law of life, and the place of justice in the interpretation of God. He has described with characteristically simple eloquence the "blessed morning of May" when this thought first took possession of him, and it never left him. Henceforth, with no other change than that of increasing clearness of perception, strength of conviction, and depth of experience, theology took its form; the depravity of the race was selfishness; the divinity of Jesus Christ, the personal disclosure of a God of love set forth clearly to human apprehension in the life of Jesus of Nazareth; the atonement, a moral and spiritual access to God the Father, through the revelation of Him in Jesus Christ; regeneration, a new life born of God, manifesting itself in practical fruits of love; and the Scriptures, a book infallible and authoritative only in so far as it revealed through the words and experiences of holy men of old these transcendent truths. This experience settled what was to be his life work, and he determined to devote himself to the Christian ministry.

Upon graduating from Amherst College, he entered Lane Theological Seminary (Cincinnati), where at this time his father had become professor of systematic theology, and pursued his studies there, receiving probably quite as much from the spiritual life and keen dialectic conversation at home as from the more formal instructions of the seminary. At the same time he engaged in Christian work as a Bible class teacher, and in journalistic work in connection with a Cincinnati paper in which he took an active part as an ardent Abolitionist in the anti-slavery campaign then fairly begun. His first parish was the Presbyterian church at Laurenceburg, Indiana, a small settlement on the Ohio river. Twenty persons, nineteen women and one man, constituted the entire church. He was both sexton and preacher, lighted the lamps, swept the church, rang the bell, and took general charge of the edifice. After a year or two of service here he was called to a Presbyterian church in Indianapolis, the then growing capital of the State. His remarkable gifts as an orator gave him almost from the first a crowded church. His influence was felt throughout the State in intellectual and moral impulses given to members of the legislature, and to public men, who, attracted by his originality, earnestness, practicality and courage, came in great numbers to hear him. His pulpit did not, however, absorb either his thought or his time. He preached throughout the State in itinerant revival labors; lectured frequently, generally without compensation, for impecunious charities; and edited weekly the agricultural department of the "Indiana Journal."

After eight years of increasingly suc-

cessful ministry in Indiana, Mr. Beecher received and accepted a call to the then newly organized Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, New York, entering upon the duties of his pastorate October 10, 1847, and with this church he remained until his death, March 8, 1887. The history of these forty years is the history of the theological and polemical progress of this country during that time. There was no theological question in which he did not take an interest, no problem having any recognized bearing on the moral well being of the country which he did not study, and upon the practical aspects of which he did not express himself, and no moral or political reform in which he did not take an active part. His fertility of thought was amazing. He rarely exchanged; he preached twice every Sabbath, usually to houses crowded to overflowing; he lectured through the week, so that there is scarcely any city and few towns of any considerable size and any pretension to literary character in the country in which he has not spoken. He also wrote profusely as a contributor of occasional articles, or as an editor, at one time of the New York "Independent," and subsequently of the "Christian Union," which he founded, and of which he was editor-in-chief until within a few years of his death, when the necessary demands upon him as a lecturer led him to resign the charge of the paper to other hands. A career such as his, so immersed in conflict, in which hard blows were both given and taken, could not be passed without arousing bitter enmities. but of all the numerous assaults upon his memory, only one was sufficiently significant to pass into history, and that has already, for the most part, faded from men's minds, leaving his name unsullied. It is safe to say that no man, unless it be George Washington or Abraham Lincoln. has ever died in America, more widely honored, more deeply loved, or more universally regretted.

Mr. Beecher's great work in life was that of a pulpit and platform orator, and the effects of such an one are necessarily transient; yet he wrote enough to prove himself master of the pen as well as of the voice. His principal works, apart from his published sermons, are his "Lectures to Young Men," delivered during his Indiana ministry; "Yale Lectures on Preaching," delivered on the Henry Ward Beecher foundation at Yale Theological Seminary; "Norwood: a Tale of New England Life," a novel, first published in serial form in the "New York Ledger;" "Star Papers," and "Flowers, Fruits and Farming" (one volume each), made up from occasional contributions to various journals; and the "Life of Jesus Christ," left unfinished at his death, but subsequently completed by his son, with extracts from sermons. As an orator, Mr. Beecher has had no superior, if any equal, in the American pulpit, and probably none in the history of the Christian church. His themes were extraordinarily varied, everything that concerned the moral wellbeing of men being treated by him as legitimate subjects for the pulpit. He had all the qualities which art endeavors to cultivate in the orator—a fine physique, rich and full blood currents, that overmastering nervous fire which we call magnetism, a voice equally remarkable for its fervor and flexibility—a true organ of speech, with many and varied stops—and a natural gift of mimicry in action, tongue, and facial expression. Training would have made him one of the first actors of dramatic history, yet he was not an actor, for he never simulated the passion he did not feel. Genuineness and simplicity were the foundations upon which he built his oratorical success, and he never hesitated to disappoint an expectant audience by speaking col-

loquially, and even tamely, if the passion was not in him. Hence he was equally liable to disappoint on special occasions when much was expected of him, and to surprise on an occasion when no expectation had been aroused. To these natural qualities he added, as the fruit of long and patient training, perfect elocutionary art become a second nature, an overwhelming moral and spiritual earnestness which took complete mastery of him, and a singularly combined self-control and self-abandon, so that in his more impassioned moments he seemed utterly to forget himself, and yet rarely failed to perceive instinctively what could serve his purpose of immediate persuasion. He was always in sympathy with his audience, but never robbed his humor of its spontaneity by the self-conscious smile, or his pathos of its power by breaking down himself in eye or voice. His five great orations delivered in England during the Civil War in 1863, the most potent, though not the only influence in turning public sentiment in that country against slavery and the cause of the South, were, in the difficulties which the orator encountered, his self-poise and self-control, his abundant and varied resources, his final victory, and the immediate results produced, unparalleled in the world's history of oratory. There is no space in so brief a notice as this for any critical analysis of either the man or his teaching. It must suffice to say, that the excellencies and the defects of both belonged to a man, who, living himself by the power of spontaneous life within, sought to develop a like life in others. More than any man of his time, he led the church and the community from a religion of obedience under external law, to a life of spontaneous spirituality; from a religion which feared God as a moral governor, to one which loves Him as a father; from one which regarded atonement and regeneration as an inexorable, but too frequently dreaded necessity, to one that welcomes them as the incoming of God in the soul; from one which yielded a blind intellectual submission to the Bible as a book of divine decrees, to one which accepts it in a spirit of glad yet free allegiance, as a reflection of the divine character and purposes in the minds and hearts of his enlightened children.

Mr. Beecher was married, in 1837, to Eunice Bullard, who survived him; he also left four children, three sons engaged in business pursuits, and one daughter, married to Samuel Scoville, a Congregational clergyman of New England. On January 13, 1893, a tablet in honor of its famous preacher was dedicated and unveiled in the vestibule of Plymouth Church. The tablet is of brass and enamel, mounted on a great panel of antique oak. A border of interlaced oak leaves surrounds the tablet, upon which appears a medallion bust in bronze. The inscription is in bas relief: "In memoriam Henry Ward Beecher, first pastor of Plymouth Church, 1847-1887. 'I have not concealed Thy loving kindness and Thy truth from the great congregation'." Mr. Beecher died at his home in Brooklyn, New York, March 8, 1887.

VANDERBILT, William Henry,

Man of Large Affairs.

William Henry Vanderbilt was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 8, 1821, son of Cornelius and Sophia (Johnson) Vanderbilt. He attended the grammar school of Columbia College, and in 1838 engaged in business as a ship chandler, and later held a position in the banking house of Drew, Robinson & Company. He was married, in 1841, to Maria Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Samuel H. Kissam, of Brooklyn, and in 1842 failing

health caused his retirement to a small farm at New Dorp, Staten Island. He was appointed receiver of the Staten Island railroad, and became business manager of the railroads under the control of his father.

He was vice-president of the Harlem & Hudson River railroads in 1864, and of the New York Central in 1865, and it was on his suggestion that the two roads were consolidated and a continuous line from New York to Buffalo was established in 1869. On his father's death, in 1877, he became president of the New York Central & Hudson River railroad, and also obtained control of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central, the Chicago & Northwestern and of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroads. On May 4, 1883, he resigned the office of president of the Vanderbilt system, and his sons, Cornelius and William Kissam, were elected to succeed him.

In payment of a debt of $150,000, borrowed by General Grant from Mr. Vanderbilt, two days before the failure of Grant & Ward, Mr. Vanderbilt received from the General deeds of real estate and his swords, medals and paintings, which he placed in the archives of the government at Washington—a gift to the government. Mr. Vanderbilt erected a fine mansion on Fifth avenue, New York City. His benefactions were many; he presented $200,000 to the endowment of Vanderbilt University, and $100,000 each for a theological school and library in connection with the university; $500,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons; $50,000 to the Church of St. Bartholomew. In 1881 he gave $103,000 for the removal of the great obelisk from Alexandria, Egypt, to Central Park, New York. In his will he bequeathed $10,000,000 to each of his eight children; $2,000,000 more to his eldest son, Cornelius; $1,000,000 to Cornelius, the eldest son of the latter; and the residuary estate to his two eldest sons, Cornelius and William Kissam, subject to the payment of an annuity of $200,000 to the widow.

While engaged, at his residence, in a spirited discussion of railroad matters with Robert Garrett, the president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Mr. Vanderbilt was suddenly attacked with apoplexy, and died in his study in New York City, December 8, 1885.

ARTHUR, Chester Alan,

President of the United States.

Chester Alan Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, was born at Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont, October 5, 1830, the eldest son of William and Malvina (Stone) Arthur. His father was educated in Ireland, a graduate of Belfast College, who came to America and settled in Vermont, where he became a Baptist preacher. His maternal grandfather, Uriah Stone, was a pioneer settler of New Hampshire, who located in Piermont about 1763.

Chester Alan Arthur attended school first at Union Village, New York, and afterwards at Schenectady. He entered the sophomore class at Union College when fifteen years old, and during his course taught school for two terms to aid in defraying his expenses. He was graduated with high honors in the class of 1848, entered the law school at Ballston Spa, and after a short term of lectures returned to his father's home at Lansing, New York, where he continued his law studies, fitted a class of boys for college, and taught in the academy at North Pownal, Vermont, as principal, having not yet reached his majority.

In 1853 he entered the law office of Erastus D. Culver in New York City, was admitted to the bar in 1854, and be-

came one of the firm of Culver, Parker & Arthur. He had imbibed anti-slavery principles from his father, who was one of the early Abolitionists, and became an advocate of that party, and was one of those who formed the New York Anti-Slavery Society at the house of Gerrit Smith, at Peterboro, New York, October 21, 1835. In several notable suits at law he defended the rights of negroes, both as escaped slaves and as citizens, and in these suits was opposed by the most learned legal talent in the country, and won his causes in the highest courts. (See Lemmon *vs.* People, and the case of Lizzie Jennings, 1855). He was a delegate to the New York Republican State Convention at Saratoga in 1856, and was conspicuous in his active support of General Fremont in the presidential campaign of that year. In 1857 he took an active part in the reorganization of the State militia, was made judge advocate of the Second Brigade, and in 1860 Governor Morgan appointed him engineer-in-chief on his staff, with the rank of brigadier-general. On the breaking out of the Civil War he was made acting quartermaster-general of the State. General Arthur displayed remarkable executive ability during his administration of this office, having to provide clothing and transportation for nearly 700,000 men furnished by the State of New York for the suppression of the rebellion. His war account with the national government, although much larger than that of any other State, was the first audited at Washington, and it was allowed with the reduction of one dollar, while the accounts of many other States were cut down from one million to ten millions of dollars. In December, 1861, he was one of a board of engineers, and submitted to the government a report on the harbor defences of the State and the conditions of the Federal forts. In February, 1862, he was commissioned inspector-general, and in May he officially visited the New York troops in McClellan's army, and while on this duty also served as an aide on the staff of Colonel Henry J. Hunt, commanding the artillery reserve of the army, in anticipation of an immediate attack on Richmond. He was ordered back to New York in June by Governor Morgan, and acted as secretary of the meeting of the governors of the loyal States at the Astor House, New York, June 28, 1862, which prompted the President to call for 300,000 volunteers on July 1, 1862.

At Governor Morgan's request, General Arthur resigned his commission as inspector-general, and was recommissioned as quartermaster-general July 10, 1862. The multiplicity of cares laid upon him at this time is shown in his report made at the close of the official year, under date of January 27, 1863, in which he says: "From August to December 1st, the space of four months, there were completely clothed, uniformed and equipped, supplied with camp and garrison equipage, and transported from this State to the seat of war, sixty-eight regiments of infantry, two battalions of cavalry, and four battalions of artillery." Horatio Seymour having succeeded Governor Morgan as chief executive of the State, General Arthur resigned as quartermaster-general, his resignation taking effect January 1, 1863.

In 1862 Mr. Arthur formed a law partnership with Henry C. Gardner, which in 1867 was dissolved, and General Arthur practiced alone until January 1, 1872, when the firm of Arthur, Phelps & Knevals was formed. Despite an extensive law practice, he retained his interest in city, State and national politics, and so strengthened his position through his membership with political organizations that he was regarded as one of the most prominent and influential leaders of the

Republican party. He was for a time counsel to the city Department of Assessment and Taxes, a position which he resigned. He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York by President Grant, November 20, 1871. His term expired in 1875, and he was promptly reappointed by the same administration, and his second confirmation by the United States Senate was made without referring it to a committee. The Republican State Convention of 1876, held March 22, at Syracuse, elected delegates, most of whom were pledged to support Senator Conkling for the presidential nomination. Alonzo B. Cornell and Chester A. Arthur were his most active advocates before the National Convention, and not until the seventh ballot was Mr. Conkling's name withdrawn, and sixty-one of the votes of New York given to Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, which secured his nomination. The election was not decided until the following March, 1877, when the Electoral Commission declared that Mr. Hayes was to be president. He selected Hon. John Sherman for Secretary of the Treasury, who deemed it important that the custom house appointments should be in the hands of one more friendly to the Hayes administration than Mr. Arthur. Under the operation of civil service reform, special agents and commissions were appointed by the new administration to make rigid and searching investigation into General Arthur's official conduct. The commission, known as the Jay Commission, reported adversely, and Collector Arthur replied in a letter to Secretary Sherman, November 23, 1877. On December 6, Theodore Roosevelt was appointed collector, and L. Bradford Prince, naval officer; but the United States Senate refused to confirm the appointments, and Arthur and Cornell held their respective offices until the adjournment of Congress on July 11, 1878, when they were suspended. Arthur had previously declined to resign, as requested by Secretary Sherman, notwithstanding he was promised a foreign mission. A petition for his retention was signed by the judge of every court in the city, by all the prominent members of the bar, and by eighty-five per cent. of the importing merchants in the collection district; but at General Arthur's urgent request it was not presented. During his six years of office the percentage of removals was only two and three-quarters per cent. per annum. All appointments except two, to the one hundred positions commanding salaries of two thousand dollars a year, were made on the plan of advancing men from the lower to the higher grades on recommendation of heads of bureaus.

The New York delegation to the Chicago Republican Convention in June, 1880, in which General Arthur was a delegate-at-large, expected to see General Grant nominated for the presidency for a third term. It had no second choice, although several candidates, hopeful of Grant's defeat, were pushing their own names forward with energy and persistency. The State of Ohio, with the exception of General Garfield's district, had instructed its delegates in behalf of John Sherman. After a determined contest, which lasted several days, and during which the stalwart New York delegation stood firm, and "302" in the convention voted repeatedly and persistently for General Grant, the convention was stampeded by the Sherman supporters flocking to the standard of James A. Garfield, and New York's favorite went down to defeat. In order to placate the "Stalwarts," rather than as an expression of the will of their successful opposition, Chester A. Arthur was unanimously named as the vice-presidential candidate, and Garfield and Arthur were elected president and vice-president of the United States, in

November, 1880. Mr. Arthur appeared as presiding officer of the Senate at its extra session, March 4, 1881. He ingratiated himself with the senators through his easy manner and kindly disposition. The Senate was equally divided politically, and he used his influence against his enemies when their names came before the Senate for confirmation.

Upon the announcement of President Garfield's death, September 19, 1881, Mr. Arthur, at the suggestion of the cabinet, took the oath of office as President of the United States, September 20, 1881, before Judge James R. Brady, of the New York Supreme Court, and immediately repaired to Elberon, New Jersey, where he met the cabinet and arranged for the funeral ceremonies. On September 22nd he went to Washington, and in the vice-president's room the oath of office was formally administered by Chief Justice Waite. President Arthur, as his first official act, appointed Monday, September 26th, as a day of mourning for the late President, and the next day proclaimed an extraordinary session of the Senate, October 10, to elect a president of the Senate *pro tempore*. He requested the members of the cabinet of Mr. Garfield to retain their respective portfolios until the regular session in December, and this request was complied with, except in the case of the Secretary of the Treasury, who desired that his resignation be accepted, in order that he might become a candidate for the office of Senator from his State. President Arthur offered the portfolio to Edwin D. Morgan, the War Governor of New York, whose appointment was confirmed by the Senate, but he declined to serve, and the choice then fell to Charles J. Folger, of New York, who was confirmed October 27, 1881.

President Arthur's administration was marked by no startling conditions calling for extraordinary action. He officially presided at the dedication of the monument at Yorktown, Virginia, erected to commemorate the surrender of Cornwallis, in which dedication America's French allies and German participants were represented. The President, at the close of the celebration, ordered a salute to be fired in honor of the British flag, "in recognition of the friendly relations so long and so happily subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, in the trust and confidence of peace and good will between the two countries for all the centuries to come, and especially as a mark of the profound respect entertained by the American people for the illustrious sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the British throne." President Arthur made efforts to secure peace between the warring nations in South America, and to that end proposed a Peace Conference, which suggestion, however, was not acted upon by Congress. The administration also offered its friendly offices to determine peaceably the boundary lines between Mexico and Guatamala, and relocated the boundary line between Mexico and the United States. Through a commission, in which General Grant and W. H. Trescott acted for the United States, reciprocal treaties affecting commercial relations with South American countries were made with Santo Domingo, December 4, 1884, and with Spain in reference to Cuba and Porto Rico, November 18, 1884. These treaties were, however, withdrawn by President Cleveland as inexpedient, without affording the Senate an opportunity to act upon them.

President Arthur proposed a monetary union of the American countries to secure a uniform currency basis, looking to the remonetization of silver. He strongly urged the construction of the interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and

through correspondence with Great Britain asserted that the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of April 19, 1850, could not be allowed to interfere with the rights of the United States in controlling such a route in view of the spirit of the "Monroe Doctrine." On December 1, 1884, a treaty was made with the republic of Nicaragua, which authorized the United States government to build a canal, railroad, and telegraph line across Nicaraguan territory by way of the lake and San Jose river. This treaty was rejected by the Senate, and before that body could consider its vote, the treaty was withdrawn by President Cleveland, March 12, 1885. President Arthur obtained from the British government a full recognition of the rights of naturalized American citizens of Irish birth, and all such arrested as suspects were liberated. A bill passed by Congress, prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers for twenty years, was vetoed by him April 4, 1882, as in violation of a treaty with China. Congress sustained the veto, and passed a modified bill, suspending immigration for ten years, which was amended July 5, 1884, and approved by the President. A law was passed August 3, 1882, by which convicts seeking a home in the United States were returned to Europe, and the importation of contract laborers was prohibited by a law passed February 26, 1885. President Arthur repeatedly advised the suspension of the coinage of standard silver dollars, and recommended the redemption of all outstanding trade dollars. The removal of stamp taxes on many articles of merchandise and on bank checks and drafts, as well as the taxes on surplus bank capital and deposits, were recommended, and on March 3, 1883, the acts enforcing them were repealed, this resulting in the reduction of the collection districts by one-third. Legislation was recommended looking to the construction and maintenance of ocean steamships under the American flag; and the subject of coast defences was repeatedly brought to the attention of Congress, an annual appropriation of $1,500,000 being recommended for the armament of fortifications. In his last annual message, President Arthur urged the appropriation of $60,000,000 to be expended during the next ten years, one-tenth annually, for coast defences; and his plans, considerably enlarged, were taken up and carried out by the succeeding administration. He vetoed a river and harbor bill appropriating $18,743,875, on the ground that the sum greatly exceeded the needs of the country, that the distribution was unequal, and for the benefit of particular locations; the bill was passed over his veto. He also vetoed the bill passed July 2, 1884, restoring to the army and place on the retired list Major-General Fitz John Porter, then under sentence of court martial; this veto was also overruled. Important reforms were instituted in the navy, the number of officers was reduced, habitual drunkards were discharged, the repair of old wooden vessels was discontinued, and the construction of a new fleet of steel ships with modern armaments was begun under an advisory board appointed for that purpose. During this administration the postal rates were considerably reduced, and many improvements were initiated in the general mail service.

President Arthur appointed Horace Gray, of Massachusetts, to the vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice Clifford, of Maine, and he was commissioned December 20, 1881. On the retirement of Justice Hunt, of New York, Roscoe Conkling was appointed to the United States Supreme bench, February 24, 1882, and the appointment confirmed, but he declined the office on March 3,

1882, and Samuel Blatchford, of New York, was appointed and confirmed March 23, 1882. In his annual message of 1884, President Arthur recommended a suitable pension to General Grant, and upon the refusal of the general to accept any pension whatever, he by special message, February 3, 1885, urged upon Congress the creation of the office of General of the Army on the retired list. The bill was passed March 3, 1885, and on its passage the President named to the office Ulysses S. Grant, and the nomination was confirmed the same day in open Senate amid the demonstrations of approval of a crowded chamber. When the Republican National Convention met at Chicago, June 3, 1884, President Arthur's name was presented by the delegations from New York, Pennsylvania, Mississippi, North Carolina and Louisiana. On the first ballot he received the votes of 278 delegates, on the second 276, on the third 274, and on the fourth 207, a plurality of votes nominating James G. Blaine. He at once telegraphed to the successful candidate his congratulations and assurance of his earnest and candid support. The National Convention endorsed the administration of President Arthur as "wise, conservative and patriotic, under which the country had been blessed with remarkable prosperity."

President Arthur, as the guest of the citizens of Boston, attended the celebration of the Webster Historical Society and made an address in Faneuil Hall, October 11, 1882, and at Marshfield, October 13. At Louisville, Kentucky, August 2, 1883, he opened the Southern Exposition with an address, and at the opening of the New Orleans World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, he performed the function by telegraph from the national capital, transmitting his address and starting the machinery by the electric current. On September 25, 1883, he was present at the ceremonies of unveiling and dedicating the Burnside monument at Bristol, Rhode Island, and on November 26th of the same year attended a similar ceremony in New York City, when Washington's statue was first disclosed to public view on the steps of the United States Sub-Treasury building in Wall street. His last official public address was made at the dedication of the Washington Monument in Washington, which was completed during his administration.

Mr. Arthur was married, October 29, 1859, to Ellen Lewis, daughter of Commodore William Lewis Herndon, United States Navy. She died January 12, 1880, leaving two children—Chester Alan and Ellen Herndon. While President, Mr. Arthur's sister, Mrs. Mary Arthur McElroy, presided over the White House, and the elegance of her hospitality was a marked characteristic of his administration. At the close of his official term, March 4, 1885, Mr. Arthur returned to his home in New York City, where he died suddenly of apoplexy, November 18, 1886. His funeral was attended by those who had been members of his cabinet, by President Cleveland, Chief Justice Waite, ex-President Hayes, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield, and Hon. James G. Blaine. He was buried in the Rural Cemetery, Albany, New York.

SEYMOUR, Horatio,

Distinguished Statesman.

Horatio Seymour was born at Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, New York, May 31, 1810. He derived his origin from the Seymours who were among the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, his grandfather, Major Moses Seymour, being captain of a troop of horse during the Revolutionary War, and having distin-

guished himself at the surrender of Burgoyne. Major Seymour had five sons and a daughter; of his sons, one became distinguished as a financier and bank president, two were high sheriffs, one was a Representative and Senator in the State of New York, and one was for twelve years United States Senator from Vermont. Horatio Seymour's grandfather on his mother's side was Lieutenant-Colonel Forman, of the First New Jersey Regiment in the Revolutionary army. His grandmother was a niece of Colonel William Ledyard, who commanded at Groton, Connecticut, when that place was sacked and burned by the British, September 6, 1781, under command of Benedict Arnold. Of the five sons of Major Seymour, Henry, the father of Horatio, settled in Onondaga county, New York, in the beginning of this century and there in the midst of the wilderness was born the future governor of the State. About nine years later the family removed to Utica. Henry Seymour was a colleague of DeWitt Clinton. Like most of the early settlers of Onondaga county, he was a man of a high order of merit and ability. One of the first things done by the pioneer settlers in this country was to raise money by mortgaging their lands in order to build and endow an academy, and in this academy Horatio Seymour received the rudiments of his education. When he was ten years old, Horatio Seymour was sent to the Oxford Academy, at the time one of the foremost educational institutions of the State, where he remained for about two years, going thence to Geneva (now Hobart) College, where he remained for a like period. From Geneva he went to Captain Partridge's celebrated military academy at Middletown, Connecticut, where he was graduated. Returning to Utica, he began to study law under the two noted jurists, Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley, and in 1832 was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of the Supreme Court of the State of New York and a member of the Oneida county bar. It was about this time that Mr. Seymour married Mary Bleeker, daughter of John R. Bleeker of Albany.

Although Mr. Seymour was thoroughly versed in the law, he never practiced, from the fact that he was almost immediately obliged to devote his whole time and attention to the large estate which he inherited. He made many acquaintances, however, among the foremost men in the State, and when Martin Van Buren became President, having found in Mr. Seymour, as he believed, the elements of a popular leader, he recommended Governor Marcy to make him his military secretary, which he did. This appointment assisted in bringing about intimate personal relations between Mr. Seymour and the great Democratic leaders in the State, and he continued to hold his confidential position near Governor Marcy until 1839. In 1841 he accepted the nomination for the Assembly from the county of Oneida, and was elected by one of the largest majorities ever received by a Democratic candidate in that county, and thus at the age of twenty-seven years actually began his public career. In the Assembly Mr. Seymour at once took rank as a prominent and leading member, and during his first term made a most satisfactory impression. In 1842 he was elected mayor of Utica, and was renominated for that position in 1843, but was beaten by sixteen votes. In the autumn of the same year he was re-elected to the Legislature, of which he was a member until the close of 1845, at which session he was elected speaker. In 1850 he received the nomination from the Democratic party for Governor of the State; he was defeated, however, by Washington Hunt, the Whig candidate, but, al-

though the latter was assisted by the "anti-rent" vote, he only gained his election by 262 majority in the total poll of 429,000. In 1852 Mr. Seymour was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and worked in the interest of William L. Marcy for President. In the same year he was again nominated by the Democrats for the governorship of New York, against his old competitor, Washington Hunt, whom he this time defeated by a majority of 22,906. The administration of Governor Seymour was eminently successful, although it occurred at a period of general party disturbance. The temperance agitators were particularly active, and the Legislature passed a prohibitory law which was vetoed by Governor Seymour. Meanwhile the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had thoroughly shaken the Democratic party of the North, while the Whig party was abandoned by its leaders and was already making way for the Republican party of the future. All of these discordant and even dangerous elements had to be encountered in the course of Governor Seymour's administration, and were met with the courage and fidelity of a statesman and a patriot. In 1854, Governor Seymour was renominated, there being four tickets in the field. He was defeated by Myron H. Clark, the Whig and Temperance candidate, by a plurality of 309 votes in a grand total of 469,431. In 1856 Governor Seymour went to Cincinnati as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and gave his support to Buchanan and Breckenridge in the succeeding campaign. His views on the conditions and elements of the existing political situation were deemed to be of so much importance that he was requested to give public expression to them. Accordingly, at Springfield, Massachusetts, on July 4, 1856, before an assemblage numbering many thousands, he delivered an address on "The Democratic Theory of Government," which was published throughout the country and circulated widely as a campaign document, contributing in no small degree to the Democratic victory of that year. He argued against centralization and for local authority, claiming that under such conditions the slavery question would settle itself by all the States becoming free, the tendency of events being such that power was passing to the free States, and ultimately the ideas which controlled these States would control the Union. On the accession of James Buchanan to the presidential chair, he tendered to Governor Seymour a first-class mission to one of the European courts, but this offer was gracefully declined, and Governor Seymour returned to his farm, where he always showed great interest in agricultural pursuits.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Governor Seymour, like many other loyal men, sought earnestly to avert the difficulties and dangers which he saw were threatening the stability of the Union. He addressed meetings in his own and other States, at which he sought to do away with the false impression then prevalent throughout the North with regard to the staying power of the Southern people. "Ninety days" was the limit generally fixed for the war which was obviously to take place, and no effort on the part of such statesmen as were unwilling to swim with the tide against their own convictions had any effect in changing this impression. Governor Seymour had opposed the Republicans during the campaign, but he actively supported the administration after President Lincoln took office. At a Democratic ratification meeting held in Utica in 1862, he announced in the most spirited manner the intention of Northern Democrats to

lose no opportunity of showing their loyalty to the Union. He contributed largely in Oneida county to the funds raised for the purpose of enlisting soldiers, and while attending a meeting of the State Military Association in 1862, at Albany, he began his address by saying, "We denounce the rebellion as most wicked, because it wages war against the best government the world has ever seen." In September of that year, he was enthusiastically renominated as a candidate for the executive chair of the State of New York. Upon receiving this nomination, he adopted a course at that time unusual in the political history of the State, which was to undertake a personal campaign, by traversing the State and addressing meetings. He spoke at outdoor gatherings as many as nine times a week during the campaign, a most trying and fatiguing undertaking, but which resulted in his being elected by a majority of 10,752 votes. In his message to the Senate after his election, Governor Seymour put on record his declaration that under no circumstances could the division of the Union be conceded, and in the strongest manner announced his intention to aid in upholding the government, and showing respect to the authority of its rulers. He protested against arbitrary arrests, the suppression of newspapers, and the imprisonment of persons without due process of law, holding that the fact of an existing rebellion could not suspend a single right of the citizens of loyal States. Throughout his administration Governor Seymour was conspicuous by his energy and ability in raising troops. Within three days after the special demand which was made on the occasion of the invasion of Pennsylvania, 12,000 State militia, thoroughly equipped, were on their way to Harrisburg. It was while the New York militia were absent from the city in Pennsylvania that the series of outbreaks known as the "draft riots" took place. A more unfortunate time could not have been even accidentally appointed for the announcement in New York of the names of those who were drafted. It has never, however, been satisfactorily shown that this particular period was not chosen designedly by the War Department. Two points with regard to the draft were especially obnoxious—one was, that while the poor must go to the war, "willy-nilly," the rich could avoid it by paying $300 to buy a substitute; the other was, that the quota demanded from New York was inaccurate and unjust, so excessive in fact that the general government was forced afterward to correct it. Governor Seymour endeavored to have the quota corrected and the draft postponed, but the latter began on Saturday, July 11, 1863, the names being published on Sunday. From that time until Thursday evening the city was in the hands of the rioters; about a thousand lives were lost, and property amounting to several million dollars was destroyed. As soon as the riots began, Governor Seymour went at once to the metropolis, where he issued proclamations declaring the city to be in a state of insurrection, ordering all persons engaged in riotous proceedings to return to their homes and employments, and declaring that he should use all the power necessary to restore peace and order. He made public addresses urging the mob to disperse, and insisting upon obedience to the law, while at the same time he used every effort to obtain troops and enroll volunteers. By judiciously refraining from stirring up the already excited passions of the rioters, and, aided by the few soldiers in the forts under the command of Major-General John E. Wool, Governor Seymour did much toward allaying the excitement, which ended on Thursday evening, July 16th. On

April 16, 1864, the State Legislature, which was Republican, passed a resolution thanking Governor Seymour for having procured the correction of the errors committed in regard to the draft by the authorities at Washington. In the same year Governor Seymour was a candidate for re-election as governor, but was defeated by Reuben E. Fenton, by a majority of 8,293.

After the war was ended, Governor Seymour continued to be prominent in politics. He strongly opposed the Republican party, as was natural from a Democratic standpoint, and after presiding over State conventions in 1867 and 1868, he was elected permanent chairman of the National Convention which met in New York City on July 4, 1868, when Seymour and Blair were nominated as the Democratic candidates for president and vice-president. At the election, Governor Seymour was defeated by General Grant, the popular vote being 3,015,071 for Grant, and 2,709,213 for Seymour. From this time forward, Mr. Seymour refused to let his name be used as a candidate for any public office. In 1864 he had built on the Deerfield Hills, near Utica, New York, a plain frame cottage, spacious and hospitable, located on the highest point on his farm. Here he devoted himself to reading and agricultural pursuits, up to the time of his death, which occurred February 12, 1886.

HUNT, Ward,

Distinguished Jurist.

Ward Hunt was born at Utica, New York, June 14, 1810. His father was Montgomery Hunt, for many years cashier of the Bank of Utica, and his mother a daughter of Captain Joseph Stringham, of New York City.

Ward Hunt attended Hamilton College, New York, later entering Union (New York) College, from which he was graduated in 1828. He attended the legal lectures of Judge Gould at Litchfield, Connecticut, and continued his professional studies with Judge Hiram Denio, afterward Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. He became Judge Denio's partner in law practice, and was his successor on the same bench. In 1838 he was chosen to the New York State Assembly, and served for a single term. In 1844 he was elected mayor of Utica. In the political excitement of the time, he took ground with that wing of the Democratic party which opposed the annexation of Texas by the United States and the extension of slavery, and in 1848 took a leading part in the movement for free-soil which selected as the nominees of its party Van Buren and Adams. Later, with others, he broke away from old ties and became a prime mover in the formation of the Republican party. In 1865 he was elected by a majority of 32,000 to succeed Judge Denio upon the bench of the New York State Court of Appeals, and became chief judge of the court in 1868. This tribunal having been reconstructed under a constitutional amendment, Judge Hunt was retained as Commissioner of Appeals, which position he resigned January 7, 1873, to accept his place as one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to which office he had been appointed by President Grant on the eleventh of December next preceding. In 1883, owing to a failure in health, he resigned his judgeship.

He was adorned by a generous culture, and was in all relations singularly self-poised. He was faithful to his principles, and devoted to his friends. He excelled in judgment and solidity of acquirements, rather than in brilliancy. His accomplishments, moreover, extended beyond his profession, for he kept his eyes open

to the world of letters and affairs, as well as the narrower sphere of practice and politics. He was a communicant in the Protestant Episcopal church, and often sat in its conventions. As a thinker he was clear and logical; as a public speaker he was deliberate, and convinced by argument rather than captivated by sentiment or ornament. On the bench, no man labored with more patience and earnest zeal for justice than he. His decisions are simple in diction, forcible in statement, and exhaustive in their treatment of the cases at issue. Both Union and Rutgers College gave him the degree of LL. D. He died at Washington, D. C., March 24, 1886.

TILDEN, Samuel Jones,

Distinguished Statesman.

This distinguished statesman and immaculate citizen was born at New Lebanon, Columbia county, New York, February 9, 1814. His English ancestor, Nathaniel Tilden, who had been mayor of Tenterden, Kent, emigrated in 1763 and settled at Scituate, Massachusetts, whence his son removed to Lebanon, Connecticut. The grandfather of Samuel J. Tilden founded New Lebanon, New York; his father was a farmer, merchant, and friend of Van Buren.

At the age of eighteen, young Tilden drew up an address which was approved by Van Buren, signed by prominent Democrats, and published in the "Albany Argus." Soon after this he spent some time at Yale, but transferred himself to the University of New York, where he was graduated in 1837. In that year sundry articles from his pen on the treasury question appeared in "The Argus," over the signature of "Crisso." In 1838 he wrote the resolutions for two meetings of workingmen in Tammany Hall, February 6th and 26th, and at a debate in Columbia county answered a speech of United States Senator N. P. Tallmadge. His speech at New Lebanon, October 3, 1840, on currency, prices and wages, including the history of the United States Bank, was circulated as a campaign document, and pronounced by Condé Raguet "the clearest exposition of the subjects that has yet appeared." He was admitted to the bar in 1841, and opened an office in Pine street, New York. In 1844 he began the publication of the "Morning News," and edited it through the campaign which ended in Polk's election. In 1845 he was elected to the New York Assembly, and in 1846 was a member of the Constitutional Convention and of its committees of finance and canals. Beginning in 1846 he devoted himself to his legal practice, which rapidly became lucrative and important, including much railroad business. He won much reputation by his defence of the Pennsylvania Coal Company against a claim of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for extra toll, in a case which occupied the court for ten weeks. His services were given without fee to A. C. Flagg, whose election as city comptroller was contested in 1856. Another famous case was the claim of Mrs. Cunningham, the supposed murderess, triumphantly opposed by Mr. Tilden, to administer the Burdell estate in 1857.

However busy at the law, Mr. Tilden never lost his interest in municipal, State and national politics He joined the free-soil movement of 1848, urged constitutional methods in connection with canal improvements in 1851, and was the "soft-shell" nominee for attorney-general in 1855. At the outset of the political disturbances which culminated in the Civil War, he warned a Southerner, in December, 1860, that the South "must not expect Northern Democrats to hold the government while they were whipping it," and

said: "I will do everything to sustain President Lincoln in a civil war, if it occurs, that I would do to sustain Andrew Jackson if he were president." General Dix blamed him somewhat later for not uniting in the call for the mass-meeting, nor attending it, after the attack on Fort Sumter. His course during the war was moderate, and he disliked extra constitutional methods. His most illustrious public service was his unrelenting war on the notorious Tweed ring, and his highest praise came from Tweed himself in 1869: "Sam Tilden wants to overthrow Tammany Hall. He wants to drive me out of politics. He wants to stop the pickings, starve out the bugs, and run the government of the city as if it was a blanked little country store up in New Lebanon. He wants to bring the hayloft and the cheese-press down to the city, and crush out the machine. He wants to get a crowd of country reformers in the Legislature * * * And then, when he gets everything well fixed to suit him, he wants to go to the United States Senate." Mr. Tilden did, indeed, "want" most of these things, and he obtained them. As chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and in the Legislature, which he re-entered for this purpose, he brought all his influence to bear against the criminal misgovernment of the city. He was a founder of the Bar Association, and directed its impeachment of Judges Barnard and Cardozo in 1872. After exposure of ring methods in July, 1871, by "The Times" he pursued the conspirators individually. These labors of reform were his almost exclusive business for sixteen months. His friends estimated that the neglect of his professional and private affairs during this time cost him "enough to endow a public charity." The sum was quite as well spent in furthering public justice; the ring was broken, and its members prisoners of fugitives. (See "The New York City Ring: Its Origin, Maturity, and Fall," 1873).

In 1874 Mr. Tilden was elected governor, with 50,000 majority over General John A. Dix. Among the more notable deliverances of his administration were his messages of January 5, January 12, March 19 (against the canal ring), and May 11, 1875; June 4, March 24, 1876, and his speeches at Buffalo and Utica, August 10 and September 30, 1875. During his administration the construction of the present capitol building at Albany was begun. The National Democratic Convention meeting at St. Louis in June, 1876, nominated him for president on the second ballot. The election was unusually close, and its result long doubtful. Mr. Tilden had a popular majority over Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes of nearly 251,000, and over all rivals of near 160,000, but the votes of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida were claimed by both parties; intimidation of Republican voters in States, and false returns by Republican canvassing boards, were charged. The excited passions of that anxious time and the unprecedented embarrassment of the situation, live in the memory of all mature Americans. To avoid a deadlock in Congress, the Senate agreed to leave the decision to an Electoral Commission of fifteen, and this, by a strict party vote of eight to seven, accepted the returns of the canvassers in the three doubtful States, and reported, March 2, 1877, the majority of a single vote for Mr. Hayes. Many counseled seating Mr. Tilden by force, and civil war would undoubtedly have resulted had not Mr. Tilden strenuously resisted everything but acquiescence in the decision of the Electoral Commission. Mr. Tilden retained the respect and confidence of his party in an enlarged degree, but refused to allow the use of his name as a presidential can-

didate in 1880 and 1884. During the latter years of his life Mr. Tilden was probably the chief figure in the Democratic party, and his opinion was sought on all questions of State or national politics. His last important expression of opinion was in a letter to J. G. Carlisle, then speaker of the house, urging the necessity of liberal appropriations for a system of coast defences, that the seaboard of the country might be secured against naval attacks.

Mr. Tilden died at his country house, Greystone, near Yonkers, New York, August 4, 1886, leaving a large part of his fortune of $5,000,000 to found a free library in New York; but his heirs (he was a bachelor) contested the will, which was broken, after which the heirs contributed a much smaller sum to endow the library. Probably Mr. Tilden drew more wills disposing of large estates than any man of his day in the legal profession, but, when making his own, he did not succeed in avoiding legal obstructions which invalidated the instrument. A campaign life of him was written by T. P. Cook (1876); his "Writings and Speeches" were edited by John Bigelow (two volumes, 1885).

WHEELER, William Almon,

Lawyer, Statesman.

William Almon Wheeler was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York, June 30, 1819. His ancestors both on his father's and his mother's side were Revolutionary soldiers. The two families moved respectively from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and settled near Highgate and Castleton, Vermont, where Mr. Wheeler's father was born. After a partial course in the University of Vermont, he became a lawyer, married Eliza Woodward, and removed to Malone, where he died, leaving his son William A. Wheeler at the time eight years old, with two sisters and their mother, without means of support.

Young Wheeler was kept at school until he was able to teach, when he took charge of a country school, gradually earning enough to justify him in passing two years at the University of Vermont. He then studied law for four years at Malone, New York, where he was admitted to the bar, and from that time forward he was almost continuously in public office. While studying law he was elected town clerk at a salary of twenty dollars a year, and then was made school commissioner and subsequently school inspector. In 1847, although a Whig, he was elected district attorney on a Union ticket which carried a Democrat for county judge. At the close of his term as district attorney he was elected to the Assembly, and served in that body in 1850 and 1851. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate, in which he served until 1859. Two years later he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress. He remained in Washington City during the Congressional term, and then retired to private life, holding no other official position until his election to the Forty-first Congress, after which he was in the House of Representatives continuously until 1877.

In the meantime, Mr. Wheeler had other appointments of a business or private character, involving a great many important trusts, being one of the commissioners of the State Parks, commissioner of the State Survey, and for some time cashier of the Malone Bank. He was also a member of the board of trustees for the management of the bankrupt Northern Railroad, afterward the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain road. It is said while Mr. Wheeler did not own a dollar's stock in the road, he brought the bonds up to par from about a valu-

ation of four cents on the dollar, in eleven years, and they were paid in full, with interest. While Mr. Wheeler was a member of Congress, the notorious "salary grab" act was passed. Mr. Wheeler took the addition of salary which fell to him, bought government bonds with it, assigned them to the Secretary of the Treasury, and turning them over to the latter, had them canceled, in this way putting the money beyond the possible reach of himself or his heirs. In 1875 Mr. Wheeler was chairman of the house committee on southern affairs, and did good service to the country by pacifying the political situation in Louisiana, a plan which he had formulated for the adjudication of the seriously complicated condition of affairs in that State, being the means of settling the existing troubles. In the Republican convention at Cincinnati in 1876, Mr. Wheeler was one of the candidates for the presidency, but, on the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, he was made the candidate for vice-president. The duties of president of the Senate, however, had no particular attractions for him, although he discharged them satisfactorily. In 1879, New York politics were convulsed by the factional fight between the "stalwart" and "half-breed" sections of the Republican party. It became essential that an end should be put to this condition of things, and when the State Convention met in Saratoga, Roscoe Conkling, at the time Senator, was made temporary chairman, and Vice-President Wheeler permanent chairman. The result was a temporary reconciliation between the "stalwarts" and "half-breeds," which was marked by Mr. Conkling striding up to the chair, and shaking the vice-president by the hand. Two years before, Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt at Rochester had assailed the administration ruthlessly. Two years afterward, the party feud culminated in the destructive senatorial fight in Albany, and the assassination of President Garfield at Washington City. In 1881 Mr. Wheeler was asked to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the United States Senate, but he declined the honor, having resolved to pass the remainder of his life in the community where he was born, and where he was known as a warm friend and a wise counselor. His health also was poor, and indeed from this time forward he continued to lose ground, being always able, however, to go about until the winter of 1886. In 1887, he received a chill, followed by fever, out of which he rallied, and continued in a better condition until June. He then suddenly failed, sank into an unconscious condition from which he could not be roused, and died on June 4, 1887, so easily and painlessly that those who were at his bedside could scarcely tell the moment when he expired.

TAYLOR, Bayard,

Traveler, Poet, Lecturer, Diplomat.

Among American men of letters, Bayard Taylor occupies a high place. He was a voluminous writer, but never hacknied or careless. His phrase was scholarly and pure, yet graceful and sparkling. He featured the "Tribune," even when Raymond, Dana, Reid and Hay contributed to its columns. As a traveler he was the keenest of observers and the most fascinating of narrators. He caught the local coloring wherever he went and drew vivid pictures of the lands he visited and the men and manners with which he became conversant. There are few books of travel of larger repute for wealth of information or accuracy of information than those from his pen. They are standard works. As a lecturer he was a "bright, particular star" in the "Golden age of the Lyceum." His verse was keyed to lofti-

Bayard Taylor

est strains—rhythmical and noble; with something of Browning, but without any of Browning's obscurity; and never descending to the lower scale. His "Faust" is by all reviewers conceded to be the most felicitous translation of the great, great Goethe's immortal drama. Taylor "touched nothing he did not adorn."

Bayard Taylor was born in Kennett Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1825, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Way) Taylor, grandson of John and Ann (Bucher) Taylor; and a descendant of Robert Taylor, of Little Leigh, Cheshire, England, and of Benjamin Mendenhall, who immigrated to the United States with William Penn in 1681, the former settling near Brandywine Creek, and the latter at Concord, Pennsylvania, and of Melchior Breneman, a Mennonite minister, whose grandfather came from Switzerland in 1709, and settled in Lancaster county.

Bayard Taylor was named for James A. Bayard, of Delaware, and originally signed his name J. Bayard Taylor. In 1829 the family removed to Hazeldell farm, in East Marlborough township, which was part of the original land-grant made by William Penn to Robert Taylor. At the age of six he attended a Quaker school, and in 1837-40 was a student at Bolmar's Academy, Westchester, Pennsylvania. He completed his education at Unionville Academy, 1840-42, serving as tutor during his course; and while so engaged he collected a mineralogical cabinet and an herbarium, and attempted drawing and painting. His first essay, "On the Art of Painting," was read before the Kennett Literary Circle, 1838; a description of a visit to the Brandywine battlefield appeared in the "West Chester Register" in 1840, and his first published poem, "The Soliloquy of a Young Poet," appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post" in 1841. He was apprenticed to Henry E. Evans, printer and publisher of the "Village Record," West Chester, 1842-44, where he continued the study of German and Spanish, and aided in organizing "The Thespians," a dramatic society. Through the friendly interest of Rufus W. Griswold he published and sold by subscription, "Ximena, and Other Poems" in February, 1844. After reading "The Tourist in Europe," he was consumed with a desire to travel abroad, and to that end sold several of his poems, and by the advice of Nathaniel P. Willis applied to J. R. Chandler, of the "United States Gazette," and S. D. Patterson, of the "New York Post," who each engaged him as a foreign correspondent, paying him fifty dollars in advance. These orders were supplemented by an order from Horace Greeley for contributions to "The Tribune," and he sailed for Oxford in July, 1844. He made a pedestrian tour through Scotland, England and Belgium; spent the winter of 1845 in Frankfort, Germany, in the home of Richard S. Willis, American consul, perfecting his knowledge of the German language; and continued his walking tour in the spring through Bohemia, Moravia, and Vienna, to Florence, Italy, where he began the study of Italian. He embarked in January, 1846, as a deck passenger for Marseilles. Upon his arrival in Lyons, he was suffering from lack of food and clothes, and from exposure, and was obliged to send for funds to Paris, which city he reached in February. While in London, awaiting aid from home, he was employed in making out catalogues and in packing books by Mr. Putnam, London agent of the American publishing firm. He arrived in New York City on June 1, 1846. He visited Boston, and published anonymously "The Norseman's Ride," 1846-47, which Whittier copied in the "National Era," and which through correspondence led to a loyal

friendship with the poet. He was associate editor of "The Pioneer," Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, 1846-47, and published his foreign letters as "Views Afoot," in December, 1847. In the following January he removed to New York, where he was first employed by Charles Fenno Hoffman, and as a teacher of *belles-lettres* in Miss Green's school. Later he was connected with "The Tribune," of which he became a stockholder in 1849. He was editor of "The Union Magazine and Christian Inquirer," from March to September, 1848; wrote book-reviews for George R. Graham; and was New York correspondent for the "Saturday Evening Post." He was offered the permanent editorship of "Graham's Magazine," which did not materialize, owing to the financial condition of the paper. Through Hoffman, with whom he lived, and N. P. Willis, he was introduced to the literary and social circles of New York. As correspondent of "The Tribune," he investigated the gold fields in California in 1849-50, an account of his observations appearing the same year in "Eldorado." On October 24, 1850, he was married to Mary S. Agnew, who died the following December 21.

After editing the "Cyclopaedia of Literature and Fine Arts" Mr. Taylor sailed as "Tribune" correspondent for Liverpool, April 19, 1851. He spent some time in London, and arrived in Alexandria on November 1, 1851. He traveled up the "White Nile;" subsequently visited Palestine, Sicily, Italy, Spain, and Asia Minor; and in May, 1853, under the auspices of "The Tribune," joined Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, enlisting as master's mate, and resigning after four months' service. While in Japan, Humphrey Marshall, United States commissioner, offered to attach him to his staff.

He reached New York on December 20, 1853. He lectured on "The Arabs," "India," and "Japan and Loo Choo," 1854-55; wrote voluminously, and was engaged in building a summer residence on Pusey farm, near Kennett, Pennsylvania. His health failing in July, 1855, he revisited Germany, taking with him his sisters and brother, and on December 1, 1856, set out for Norway and Lapland, which journey he described in "Northern Travel" (1857). He married (second) in October, 1857, Marie, daughter of Peter Andreas Hansen, of Gotha, Germany, astronomer and director of the Ducal observatory, and they had one child, Lilian, born August 3, 1858, who married Dr. Kiliani, of Halle, Germany. His wife translated several of his works into German, and subsequently edited his poems, plays and essays.

After his marriage, Mr. Taylor visited Greece, Poland and Russia, and arrived at Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, on October 24, 1858. He continued his connection with "The Tribune;" contributed literary sketches of travel to the "New York Mercury;" conducted extensive lecture tours, and dedicated his new home, "Cedarcroft," by a famous house-warming, October 18-19, 1860. In 1861 his contributions to the press were "trumpet calls" to the defence of the Republic, "Scott and the Veteran" rousing the greatest enthusiasm, and, guarded by a force of police, he defended George William Curtis in an oration delivered in Brooklyn and in Philadelphia. In May, 1862, he was appointed secretary to Simon Cameron, United States Minister to Russia; he was charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, September-May, 1863, when he resigned, and for a time was occupied in the study of the life of Goethe in Gotha, returning to the United States upon the death of his brother, Colonel Frederic Taylor, at Gettysburg. The year 1867 he spent in European travel, in letter writing and painting; translated

"Faust" at Corsica, in 1868; was non-resident lecturer on German literature at Cornell University, 1870-77, subsequently repeating the lectures before the Peabody Institute, Baltimore; visited California for his health in the spring of 1870; lectured upon earliest German literature in Ithaca, New York, in 1871, and the same year was associate editor of Scribner's "Library of Travel." In consequence of financial embarrassment, he leased "Cedarcroft," and removed to New York, whence he sailed, June 6, 1872, for Weimar, Germany, to collect materials for his lives of Goethe and Schiller, and where in January, 1873, he repeated a lecture given in Hamburg the previous December, on American literature, for the benefit of the Frauenverein, the whole court being present. Obliged to seek Italy for his health, he reported the Vienna exhibition of 1873 for "The Tribune," contributed the Cairo letters, February-April, 1874, and as press correspondent visited Iceland on the occasion of its millennial anniversary. He returned to New York, September 9, 1874; collected and published his letters on Egypt and Iceland; and was engaged in lecturing, edited Appleton's "Picturesque Europe," and in 1876 resumed daily work on "The Tribune."

He was appointed United States Minister to Germany by President Hayes in February, 1878, his appointment being the occasion of many receptions and banquets in his honor. He was made an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa society of Harvard College in 1850, writing at its request the commencement poem of that year, "The American Legend." He was a member of the Century Association from 1851; composed the "Gettysburg Ode" for the dedication of the national monument, July 1, 1869; the "Shakespearian Statue," for the unveiling of Ward's statue in Central Park, New York, May 23, 1872; and was requested to write the national ode for the United States Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. In addition to his translation of Faust (Part I., 1870; Part II., 1872), his miscellaneous works include: "Hannah Thurston" (1863); "John Godfrey's Fortunes" (1864); "The Story of Kennett" (1866); "Joseph and His Friend" (1870); "Beauty and the Beast, and Tales of Home" (1872); "A School History of Germany" (1874); "The Echo Club" (1876); "Boys of Other Countries" (1876); "Studies in German Literature" (1879); "Critical Essays and Literary Notes" (1880); the two latter works were edited by his wife, previously mentioned, and published posthumously. His works of travel, not already mentioned, include: "A Journey to Central Africa," and "The Land of the Saracen" (1854); "A Visit to India, China and Japan" (1855); "Travels in Greece and Rome" (1859); "At Home and Abroad" (first series, 1859; second, 1862); "Colorado: A Summer Trip" (1867); "By-Ways of Europe" (1869). He was author of the following dramas: "The Golden Wedding," a masque (1868); "The Masque of the Gods" (1872); "The Prophet" (1874), and of the poems (not already noted): "Rhymes of Travel, Ballads and Poems" (1849); "A Book of Romances, Lyrics and Songs" (1851); "Poems of the Orient" (1854); "Poems of Home and Travel" (1855); "The Poet's Journal" (1862); "The Poems of Bayard Taylor" (1864); "The Picture of St. John" (1866); "Lars: a Pastoral of Norway" (1873); "Home Pastorals, Ballads and Lyrics" (1875). The "Poetical Works and the Dramatic Works of Bayard Taylor" were edited by his wife, and published posthumously (1880).

Bayard Taylor died in Berlin, Germany, just after the publication of his "Prince Deukalion," December 19, 1878.

His body was brought to America on March 13, 1879, and lay in state in the New York City Hall, where an oration was delivered by Algernon S. Sullivan, and was buried in the Hicksite Cemetery, Longwood, Pennsylvania. "In Memoriam" verses were published by his friends, Stedman, Stoddard and Boker, and a monody was composed by T. B. Aldrich. The date of his death was December 19, 1878.

CONKLING, Roscoe,

Distinguished Political Leader and Orator.

Roscoe Conkling was born in Albany, New York, October 30, 1829, the son of Alfred Conkling, who practiced law at Canajoharie in the early part of the nineteenth century, was a Congressman, and in 1825 United States district judge for the Northern District of New York, a position which he held for twenty-seven years. He was also a voluminous writer on law topics. The family originally migrated from England in 1635, John Conkling having landed at Boston and settled at Salem in Massachusetts, where he and his sons were among the first to manufacture glass in America. From Massachusetts the family removed to Long Island, two of John Conkling's sons having settled respectively at Easthampton and Southold, and from Ananias, the former of these, Judge Conkling was descended. His wife, who was Roscoe's mother, was Eliza Cockburn, who lived in Schenectady, and was called for her beauty "the belle of the Mohawk valley." She is said to have been a relative of the late Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, of England. She named her son Roscoe, a favorite name with her on account of the author of the "Lives of Lorenzo de Medici and Pope Leo X."

During the first nine years of his life, young Roscoe resided in Albany, but in 1839 Judge Conkling removed his residence to Auburn, where the family continued to live until about the year 1864. Roscoe, however, left home in 1842, and entered the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute in the city of New York. In 1846 he removed to Utica, and entered the law offices of Spencer & Kernan, composed of Joshua A. Spencer and Francis Kernan, two of the leading lawyers of the State. His leisure time the young law student devoted to the study of English literature, and within a year after settling at Utica he was called upon to speak in public, and during the campaign of Taylor and Fillmore began to be known as a political stump speaker. Mr. Conkling was admitted to the bar in the early part of 1850, and in the same year was appointed by Governor Fish district attorney of Albany. At the end of his term of office he began the practice of law in Utica, entering into partnership with Thomas H. Walker, an ex-mayor of the city, with whom he remained engaged in business until 1855. He now rapidly rose to prominence at the Oneida county bar, which included some of the most eminent lawyers in the country. Among these able men, Conkling soon gained a reputation not only for brilliancy as a pleader, but also for the care and skill with which his cases were prepared. During the political campaign when General Winfield Scott was the candidate for the presidency on the Whig ticket, Roscoe Conkling first won his reputation as a campaign speaker, although the result of the election was disastrous to the Whigs. In the canvass of 1854 he took an active part. This was the beginning of the movement which resulted in the Republican party. From 1855 to 1862 Mr. Conkling was associated in business with Montgomery H. Throop, the author of the New York annotated code, who resumed the position of office-lawyer, while

Roscoe Conkling acted as advocate. On June 25, 1855, Roscoe Conkling married Julia, daughter of Henry Seymour, and sister of Horatio Seymour, who at that time had just completed his first term of service as governor of New York.

On the nomination of John C. Fremont by the Republicans for the presidency, Mr. Conkling began to make speeches throughout the counties of Oneida and Herkimer, and New York State went Republican both for president and governor. At this time, while Mr. Conkling was unwilling to have the reputation of being a criminal lawyer, he was remarkably successful in such criminal cases as he undertook, and he had now become so formidable as an advocate that it was customary for lawyers in Oneida county to advise their clients to retain him in important cases, for the purpose of keeping him from the service of the other side. In 1858 Mr. Conkling carried his city, and was elected mayor, while at the same time Oneida county elected him to represent it in Congress. He remained in the mayor's office until the latter part of 1859, when he resigned to take his seat in Congress. He now went with his family to Washington City, where he settled, and entered upon his larger career. He entered the House of Representatives at a most exciting period. Slavery was then a supreme issue throughout the country; the raid of John Brown in Virginia had just occurred; and, soon after Mr. Conkling's first appearance in the House, he was one of those who stood by the side of Thaddeus Stevens to protect him from personal assault at the hands of southern fire-eaters. After the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin at Chicago, Mr. Conkling left Washington to take the stump in their behalf. In the election following, Mr. Conkling received a majority of 3,563 votes over his competitor for Congress. During the next session he began to make his influence felt and his remarkable eloquence recognized in the house. At the extra session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, called July 4, 1861, Mr. Conkling took an active part in the work, being chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia. On January 6, 1862, he spoke to the question of the terrible military blunder at Ball's Bluff, and his speech produced a profound impression upon the house and upon the country, accompanied as it was by the passage of a resolution demanding from the Secretary of War information as to the responsibility for the disastrous movement in question. The speech made by Mr. Conkling at this time gave him a national reputation as an orator. A notable incident in his career was his opposition to the legal tender act of 1862, one of the few occasions when he agreed with his brother, Frederic A. Conkling, who was then in Congress with him, in opposing a motion without regard to party lines. The bill, which provided for the issue of $150,000,000 of non-interest bearing United States notes and the issue of bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, was passed despite the Conkling resistance. Mr. Conkling advocated and voted for a bill to confiscate the property of rebels, and also for an act reducing congressional mileage. His position in Congress was always that of one resisting extravagant expenditures, and using every effort to obtain economy in the public expenses. In the election of 1862, Roscoe Conkling was defeated by ninety-eight votes. He returned to Utica, and resumed the practice of his profession, in the meantime receiving at the hands of prominent citizens of New York the honor of a complimentary dinner. For the next two years he remained at home in Utica, occupied with the practice of law. His real legal ability had now an opportunity to show itself, especially his

genius for cross-examination and the influence which he exerted in addressing juries, which caused him to remark: "My proper place is to be before twelve men in the box." At the election of 1864, Mr. Conkling labored earnestly in behalf of Mr. Lincoln, and he was himself renominated for Congress by a convention held at Rome, September 22 in that year. He was strongly supported by the leading New York papers, and was successful by a majority of 1,150 votes, receiving the suffrage of a very large number of Democrats, some of whom were among his most profound admirers. Mr. Conkling was re-elected to Congress in 1866, receiving thirty-nine more votes than Reuben E. Fenton obtained for governor. On December 17, 1866, in the House of Representatives he voted, in company with eighty-nine others, for the resolution proposing to impeach President Johnson. In the winter of 1866, the New York Legislature was called upon to elect a successor in the United States Senate to ex-Judge Ira Harris. Mr. Conkling was nominated by a Republican caucus held January 9, 1867. His competitors were the retiring senator, Judge Ira Harris, and Noah Davis. On the fifth ballot, Mr. Conkling received fifty-nine votes, against forty-nine for Judge Davis, when he was declared by the Legislature elected in due form. From this time forward, Mr. Conkling was a power to be considered in the government. He was a member of the committees on appropriations, judiciary, and mines and mining. His first speech in the Senate was on the proposed impeachment of Henry A. Smythe, collector of the port of New York, and which was described as "electrifying" the Senate. Three weeks after he had entered that body, it was said of Mr. Conkling that, although "the youngest man as well as the youngest senator on the floor, he is already the leader of the Senate." He continued to hold the office during three terms, and in that time possibly no other member was listened to with the same earnestness and consideration as he. Mr. Conkling felt the defeat of the movement to impeach President Johnson as a great personal disappointment, and he did not cease to antagonize him during the remainder of his administration. President Grant's administration, on the contrary, he supported zealously, while he undoubtedly exercised over it more influence than any other Senator. In the Cincinnati Convention of 1876, Mr. Conkling received ninety-three votes as a candidate for the Presidency. At the convention of the Republican party in 1880, Mr. Conkling nominated General Grant for a third term, quoting in beginning his speech, the lines of "Miles O'Reilly" (Charles G. Halpine):

> When asked what State he hails from,
> Our sole reply shall be,
> He comes from Appomattox,
> And its famous apple-tree.

Following came the most famous short speech of Senator Conkling's life. He stood on a reporter's table, and every word he uttered was heard by everyone within the great hall, which was packed to the walls. In closing he said: "The purpose of the Democratic party is spoils. Its very hope for existence is in the solid South. Its success is a menace to order and prosperity. I say this convention can overthrow that party; it can dissolve and emancipate the solid South. It can speed the nation in a career of grandeur eclipsing all past achievements. Gentlemen, we have only to listen above the din, and look beyond the dust of the hour, to behold the Republican party advancing, with its ensigns resplendent with illustrious achievements, marching to certain and lasting victory with its great marshal at its head." From this time throughout

the desperate battle of the convention, the 306 who formed "the Old Guard" which stood by Grant, followed unflinchingly the lead of Roscoe Conkling, but the tune of the convention had been set to the keynote of "Anything to beat Grant!" Efforts were even made to induce Senator Conkling to permit his name to go before the convention for nomination. On the thirty-sixth ballot the deadlock was broken. James A. Garfield and his followers deserted John Sherman, and the former received 399 votes, and was declared nominated for president of the United States. It was not until after the most earnest solicitation on the part of General Grant that Mr. Conkling decided to speak in the interest of Mr. Garfield in the campaign which followed. He did this at a cost to himself of $29,000, with which he purchased from his clients the legal services which they had retained him to perform. At the solicitation of Simon Cameron, Senator Conkling finally joined with General Grant in a visit to Mr. Garfield at Mentor, Ohio, which visit was considered by Garfield to have saved him from defeat at the subsequent election, as it insured the support which Mr. Conkling gave to the ticket from that time on until election. This fact, however, did not prevent the action on the part of President Garfield which resulted in the resignation of Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt, the two Senators from New York, in 1881. The immediate cause of their resignation was the removal by the President of the collector of the port of New York, Mr. Merritt, and the appointment to that position of Mr. Robertson, against which action a most earnest protest was made and signed by Chester A. Arthur, T. C. Platt, Thomas L. James and Roscoe Conkling. At the ensuing election in the Legislature of the State of New York, the places of Senators Conkling and Platt were filled by Elbridge G. Lapham and Warner Miller respectively. This ended Mr. Conkling's public life. It is said of him that during his last seven years in the Senate, no other member of that body, since the time of Webster and Clay exercised so much influence on legislation as did he.

Soon after his political retirement, Mr. Conkling became the counsel of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He had an office in New York City. In February, 1882, he was nominated by President Arthur as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate, but was declined by Mr. Conkling. From this time forward he practiced his profession in the courts of New York and before the Supreme Court at Washington with great success, his fees in some cases being as much as $50,000. His last illness was believed to be the result of terrible exposure during the great blizzard of March 12, 1888, when he walked from his office at Wall street to the New York Club at Twenty-fifth street, being nearly prostrated at the time, and never entirely recovering thereafter. He died in New York City, April 18, 1888.

ASTOR, John Jacob (3rd),

Capitalist.

John Jacob Astor (3rd) was born in New York City, June 10, 1822, eldest son of William B. and Margaret Rebecca (Armstrong) Astor, and grandson of the first John Jacob Astor. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1839, he then studied at Göttingen, and was afterwards graduated from the Harvard Law School, and practiced his profession for a year.

His occupation in life was mainly administering the interests of his share of the family estate. Like his father and

grandfather, he was conservative in his methods, buying land where he saw good prospects of accretion in value, and parting with it very slowly. From 1850 until 1860 he was a trustee of Columbia College. In 1861, on the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Astor offered his services to his country, was commissioned colonel on the staff of General McClellan, and served as aide-de-camp with the Army of the Potomac. He also aided, by generous donations of money, in filling out the quota of New York troops called for in the proclamation of President Lincoln. In 1865 he was promoted to brigadier-general by brevet for meritorious conduct during the Peninsular campaign. President Hayes offered him the position of United States Minister to Great Britain which he declined. He promoted with great liberality various benevolent interests with which the name of Astor had been associated, and his practical benefactions, wisely dispensed through the instrumentality of his wife, were myriad. In 1870 he gave to the Astor Library three lots of land on Lafayette Place, upon which he afterward erected the North Library building, the construction of which cost $250,000. To this he later added a very valuable gift of rare manuscripts and books, and $70,000 as a trust fund for the payment of the trustees. In connection with his brother William he presented the jewelry and plate to Trinity Church, New York, in memory of his father. The New York Cancer Hospital owes its existence to his liberality, and the Women's Hospital and Children's Aid Society were largely benefitted by him. In 1887, after the death of his wife, he gave her magnificent collection of laces to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He was so quiet and simple in his tastes and habits, so unostentatious, so correct and careful in his expenditures, as to win a name for eccentricity, while his unassuming charity was brightening hundreds of lives. He bequeathed $100,000 to the New York Cancer Hospital, $100,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, and $50,000 to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Astor died February 22, 1890. In 1846 he married Charlotte Augusta Gibbs, of South Carolina, by whom he had one son, William Waldorf.

WHITMAN, Walt.

Poet, Author.

Walter ("Walt") Whitman was born at West Hills, Long Island, New York, May 31, 1819. His father's family was of English, and his mother's of Dutch descent. Most of the men of the latter were seafarers. Mrs. Whitman herself was known as a bold rider. The Whitmans lived on a rambling farm house until 1823, when they removed to Brooklyn, New York, where the father worked as a carpenter. It is narrated that when Lafayette rode in state through the streets of Brooklyn, in 1824, he stooped down and kissed little Walt, who was standing on a pile of stones watching the procession.

Walt, while a mere boy, was apprenticed to the "Long Island Star," of Brooklyn, and afterward to the "Long Island Patriot," with which he served out his time. At eleven or twelve, according to his own statement, he began to write "sentimental bits" for "The Patriot," and soon after he succeeded in getting one or two of his pieces into the "New York Mirror," edited by George P. Morris. In 1836, having saved some money by teaching in country schools for two or three years in various parts of Suffolk and Queens counties, he determined to start a paper for himself. Being encouraged by his friends, he bought a press and type in New York, and began the publication of the "Long Islander" at Huntington.

Long Island. He did most of the work himself, including the presswork. The paper was published weekly, and after it was out he rode through the Long Island towns on horseback, delivering copies. He soon became restless, however, and went to New York City, where he obtained work on "The Aurora" and "The Tattler." After a time he was offered a good position on the "Brooklyn Eagle," with which he remained two years. About 1847-48, being again free, he devoted his time to making pedestrian tours through various parts of the United States and Canada. At length he was offered a position on the staff of the "New Orleans Crescent," in which he continued for something over a year, when he resigned, giving up a large salary, to travel with his brother, who was suffering from consumption. Returning to Brooklyn he started "The Freeman," at first as a weekly, then as a daily. During the first years of the war he wrote for "Vanity Fair," and other comic or satirical papers in New York, and was a recognized member of a group of young "Bohemians," as they were called, made up of musical, dramatic and literary critics attached to the daily and weekly press. At this time he led the life of a literary free-lance. The continuance of the war, however, and the concentration of the public mind upon its episodes and exigencies, drew him to Washington, and from there to the front, where he became known as the friend and comrade of the sick and wounded. He labored in the army hospitals, showing a tenderness which only the very few who knew him best had ever appreciated. He received a clerkship in the Department of the Interior from President Lincoln, from which he is said to have been removed by Secretary Harlan, on account of the character of his poetical writings. He then received an appointment in the Attorney-General's office. In 1873, owing to a paralytic shock, he was obliged to give up his position and retire to his brother's house in Camden, New Jersey. A few months later, the sudden death of his mother in his presence brought about a relapse. He was physically disabled from that time, but his mind continued clear, and his occasional literary efforts evinced the originality and quaint power of his earlier writings.

As a poet Walt Whitman became known to the public through his "Leaves of Grass," the first edition of which was printed in Brooklyn, much of the type being set up by the author himself. It was published in New York in 1855. The boldness of the manner and matter of this volume, while it attracted general attention, incurred the most severe criticism. Those who were attached to the conventional forms of literature opposed it on account of its complete divergence from these; while those who insisted on immaculate language and pure ideas, called it simply indecent. Very few copies of the first edition of "Leaves of Grass" were sold, and a number of those sent out by the author as gifts were returned to him with scathing criticism; yet Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote under date of Concord, Massachusetts, July 21, 1855: "I give you joy of your free and brave thought. I have great joy in it. I find in it incomparable things said incomparably well, as they must be. I find the courage of treatment which so delights us, and which large perception only can inspire." E. C. Stedman complained: "Not that he discussed matters which others timidly evade, but that he did not do it in a clean way. That he was too anatomical and maladorous, withal. Furthermore that in this department he showed excessive interest, and applied its imagery to other departments as if with a special purpose to lug it in." A second

edition of "Leaves of Grass" was published in Boston in 1860, and it was republished in London by Longmans & Company, edited by Rossetti. By the best literary minds of Great Britain, Walt Whitman was quickly recognized as a new poetical avatar. "He is the first representative democrat in art of the American continent," said Edward Dowden. "At the same time he is before all else a living man and must not be compelled to appear as mere official representative of anything. He will not be comprehended in a formula. No view of him can image the substance, the life and movement of his manhood, which contracts and dilates, and is all over sensitive and vital." His work has also been admirably characterized by Robert L. Stevenson: "In spite of an uneven and emphatic key of expression, something trenchant and straightforward, something simple and surprising, distinguishes his poems. He has sayings that come home to one like the Bible. We fall upon Whitman, after the works of so many men who write better, with a sense of relief from strain, with a sense of touching nature, as when one passed out of the flaring, noisy thoroughfares of a great city into what he himself has called, with unexcelled imaginative justice of language, 'the huge and thoughtful night'."

In 1865 Mr. Whitman published: "Drum Taps," in 1867 "Memoranda During the War," and in 1870 a volume of prose essays called "Democratic Vistas." His other works are: "Passage to India" (1870); "After All, Not to Create Only" (1871); "As Strong as a Bird on Pinions Free" (1872); "Two Rivulets" (1873); "Specimen Days and Collect" (1883); "November Boughs" (1885); and "Sands at Seventy" (1888). In the meantime new editions were issued of "Leaves of Grass" in the United States, England and Scotland. It will take the judgment of posterity to decide whether Whitman or his accusers are right, but the fact remains that if there was anything unhealthy or unworthy in the recesses of Whitman's moral nature, his acts contradict it. Those who have known him intimately from his youth acknowledge his life to have been pure and wholesome, charitable and beneficent.

In 1889, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, Mr. Whitman was tendered a public dinner by a large number of his friends and admirers. He died March 26, 1892.

BOWEN, Henry Chandler,

Founder of "The Independent."

Henry Chandler Bowen was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, September 11, 1813. In 1833 he went to New York City as clerk with the drygoods firm of Arthur Tappan & Company. In 1838 he formed with another clerk, Theodore McNamee, the firm of Bowen & McNamee. He afterwards was head of the firm of Bowen, Holmes & Company. The outbreak of the Civil War compelled the firm to retire from business. He was married, June 6, 1843, to Lucy Maria, daughter of Lewis Tappan.

At the time of the fugitive slave law excitement in 1852, Mr. Bowen's firm was boycotted in the south and elsewhere on account of his denunciation of the fugitive slave law, and the letter in which he refused to sign the call for the Castle Garden meeting in support of that enactment, became famous on account of the sentence in which he said that the firm of Bowen & McNamee had "its goods, but not its principles, for sale." Mr. Bowen was a member of the "Albany Convention" of Congregationalists in 1852, which abrogated the "Plan of Union" with Presbyterians. Later, with others, he organized the Congregationalist Union, to

which he gave the sum of $5,000. At the Albany Convention, Mr. Bowen pledged the sum of $10,000 to aid in building Congregational churches, on condition that $40,000 more should be raised by the churches, and over $60,000 was raised. He was one of the original founders of the Broadway Tabernacle and of the Church of the Pilgrims and Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He heartily adopted the anti-slavery views of Arthur and Lewis Tappan, and, with a view to providing an organ for liberal and anti-slavery Congregationalism, he established "The Independent" in 1848, under the editorship of Dr. Leonard Bacon, Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, Dr. R. S. Storrs, and Dr. Joshua Leavitt. When the original editors retired, he made the paper undenominational, under the editorship of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. After 1871 he was himself editor, as well as proprietor and publisher, withdrawing from all other business. He died in Brooklyn, New York, February 24, 1896.

WILLARD, Frances Elizabeth,

Educator, Temperance Reformer.

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born in Churchville, New York, September 28, 1839, daughter of Josiah Flint and Mary Thompson (Hill) Willard; granddaughter of John and Polly (Thompson) Hill; and a descendant of Major-General Simon Willard, who came from Horsmonden, England, in 1634, and founded Concord, Massachusetts, in 1635, serving as judge of the supreme, superior and admiralty courts.

She was taken by her parents to Oberlin, Ohio, in 1840, and in 1846 to Wisconsin, where her mother engaged in teaching school and her father in farming. She attended the Milwaukee Female College in 1857; and was graduated from the Northwestern Female College, Evanston, Illinois, in 1859. She was Professor of Natural Science in the last-named college, in 1862-66; and preceptress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, New York, in 1866-67. She studied and traveled in Europe and the Holy Land in 1868-70. From 1871 to 1874 she was president of the Woman's College of Northwestern University, and introduced the system of self-government which became generally adopted in other colleges. She was Professor of Æsthetics in the Northwestern University in 1873-74, resigning in the latter year to identify herself with the cause of temperance. She was corresponding secretary of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union from 1874 to 1878, and president of the Union from 1879 to 1898. In 1882 she became a member of the central committee of the National Prohibition party, and in 1883 toured the United States, organizing and strengthening the women's temperance work. She also founded in 1883 and was president (1883-98) of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. She presented, under the auspices of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, memorials to each of the four political conventions for the nomination of president of the United States in 1884. She was a founder of the Home Protection party in 1884, and a member of its executive committee, and accepted the leadership of the White Cross movement in her own union in 1886, which remained her special department until her death. She was president of the Woman's Council of the United States from its organization in 1887; a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1887, and was elected to the Ecumenical Conference of 1889, but was refused admittance. She was president of the American branch of the International Council of Women of the World's Women's Christian Tem-

perance Union in 1888; chairman of the World's Temperance Committee of the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and was also head of the purity work of the World's and National Women's Christian Temperance Unions. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon her by Syracuse University, 1871, and that of Doctor of Laws by Ohio Wesleyan University in 1894. She lectured extensively in Europe and the United States on temperance; edited the "Chicago Daily Post," and the "Union Signal;" was a director of the Women's Temperance Publishing Association of Chicago; associate editor of "Our Day," Boston, Massachusetts; and author of: "Nineteen Beautiful Years" (1864); "Women and Temperance" (1883); "Hints and Helps" (1875); "How to Win" (1884); "Glimpses of Fifty Years" (1889); "Woman in the Pulpit" (1888); "A Classic Town" (1890); and the following leaflets: "A White Life for Two," "The White Cross Manual," and "The Coming Brotherhood."

She died in New York City, February 18, 1898. A white marble bust by Lorado Taft was placed to her memory in Northwestern University in 1898. Her estate was bequeathed to the eventual benefit of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

INGERSOLL, Robert Green,

Lawyer, Orator, Author.

Robert Green Ingersoll was born at Dresden, Yates county, New York, August 11, 1833, son of John and Mary (Livingston) Ingersoll. His father was a Congregational clergyman, well known in New York State for his eloquence and broad views; his mother was a daughter of Judge Robert Livingston, of Ogdensburg, New York, and his wife, Agnes O. Adams.

Having completed his education in the schools of Illinois, whither his father had removed in 1843, Robert G. Ingersoll studied law and was admitted to the bar. He opened an office at Shawneetown, Illinois, in partnership with his elder brother, Eben C. Ingersoll, who was representative in Congress from Illinois (1864-70), and both became active in law and politics. In 1857 he removed to Peoria, Illinois, then a rapidly growing business centre, and here in 1860 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket. From the opening of the Civil War he was active in his advocacy of the Federal cause, and in 1862 went to the front as colonel of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry Regiment. He was captured and held prisoner for several months, but was finally exchanged, and in 1864 resigned from the army to resume the practice of law.

Having changed his allegiance to the Republican party, in 1866. Mr. Ingersoll was appointed attorney-general of Illinois, and further demonstrated his political importance as delegate to several successive national conventions. In the convention of 1876 he proposed the name of James G. Blaine as candidate for president, with a brilliant oration, in which he originated the famous title, "Plumed Knight" as a designation for the Maine senator. In 1877 he declined appointment as minister to Germany. He appeared is several historic litigations, most notedly as counsel for the alleged "Star Route" conspirators, Brady and Dorsey, when he secured an acquittal. On account of his enhanced reputation he removed to Washington City, and some years later to New York City, where he resided until his death.

He was one of the most eloquent and powerful orators of the day; he had few equals before a jury, and was equally acceptable as a campaign speaker and on

the lecture platform. His widest reputation, however, rests on his many attacks on certain popular forms of Christain teaching, as well as on the divine authority of the Bible, and which abounded in sarcasm and humor. His lectures, which were published complete in 1883, contain such titles as "The Gods," "Ghosts," "Skulls," "Some Mistakes of Moses." Some of the best sayings were issued in book form in 1884, under the title, "Prose Poems and Selections." He also lectured repeatedly on the life and work of Thomas Paine and on Shakespeare. Colonel Ingersoll was pre-eminent among modern orators for high poetical power and command of apt and beautiful imagery in expressing his ideas. He had few, if any, equals in his ability to touch the deepest chords of feeling.

In 1862 he was married to Eva A. Parker, of Groveland, Illinois. They had two daughters. He died at Dobbs Ferry, New York, July 21, 1899.

STANTON, Elizabeth Cady,

Reformer.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton was born in Johnstown, New York, November 12, 1815; daughter of Judge Daniel Cady and Margaret (Livingston) Cady; and granddaughter of Colonel James Livingston.

She was graduated from Johnstown Academy, taking the second prize in Greek, in 1829, and from Mrs. Emma Willard's seminary, Troy, New York, in 1832. She subsequently read law in her father's office, also acting as his amanuensis, and through this environment became interested in obtaining equal laws for women. She was married, May 1, 1840, to Henry Brewster Stanton, whom she accompanied to the World's Anti-Slavery Convention at London, England, participating in the debate in regard to the admission of women as delegates to the convention. While abroad, she formed a friendship with Mrs. Lucretia Mott, with whom she issued the call for the first Woman's Rights Convention, held in Seneca Falls, New York, July 19-20, 1848, and which inaugurated the woman suffrage movement. Although not admitted to the bar, as women were not at that time, she became really a great lawyer, especially versed in constitutional law. In 1848 she secured the passage of her "married woman's property bill," and in 1854 addressed both houses of the New York Legislature in opposition to the unjust laws for women. She again addressed the legislature in 1860, by request, advocating divorce for drunkenness, and in 1867 urged upon the legislature and the State Constitutional Convention the right of women to vote, and she subsequently canvassed numerous States in behalf of equal suffrage. She was a candidate for representative in the United States Congress in 1868, and from 1868 annually appeared before a committee of congress, advocating a sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, granting suffrage to women. She stands historically as for years the foremost and ablest champion of female suffrage and the enlargement of the legal rights of her sex. She resided in Tenafly, New Jersey, 1870-90, and subsequently in New York City. She was the mother of Daniel Cady Stanton, Louisiana State Senator, 1870; Henry Stanton (Columbia, Bachelor of Law, 1865), corporation lawyer; Hon. Gerrit Smith Stanton (Columbia, Bachelor of Law, 1865); Theodore Stanton (Cornell, Bachelor of Arts, 1876; Master of Arts), journalist and author of "Woman Question in Europe;" Margaret Stanton Lawrence (Vassar, Bachelor of Arts, 1876), professor of physical training; Harriet Stanton Blatch (Vassar, Bachelor of Arts, 1878; Master of Arts),

president New York Equal Suffrage League (1902-03); Robert Livingston Stanton (Cornell, Bachelor of Science, 1880; Columbia, Bachelor of Law, 1881).

Mrs. Stanton was president of the national committee of her party, 1855-65; of the Woman's Loyal League, 1861; of the National Woman Suffrage Association, 1865-93, and honorary president, 1893-1903; and first president and founder of the International Council of Women, 1888. In 1868, with Susan B. Anthony and Parker Pillsbury, she established and edited "The Revolution," a weekly reform newspaper. She was the author of: "The History of Woman Suffrage" (with Susan B. Anthony and Matilda J. Gage, three volumes, 1880-86; volume four, 1903); "Eighty Years and More," an autobiography (1895); "The Woman's Bible" (1895); and of contributions to periodicals at home and abroad. Her eightieth birthday (1895) was widely celebrated. She died in New York City, October 2, 1902, the funeral address being delivered by the Rev. Moncure D. Conway, and was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, where her husband was also buried, the Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford officiating. A memorial service was held in New York City, on November 19, 1902, William Lloyd Garrison delivering an address.

CLEVELAND, Grover,

Lawyer, Statesman, President.

Grover Cleveland, son of Rev. Richard Falley and Ann (Neal) Cleveland, was born March 18, 1837, in Caldwell, New Jersey, in a small two-story building which was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church of which his father was then pastor, and which is yet standing. He was named Stephen Grover for his father's predecessor in the pastorate, but in childhood the first name was dropped. When he was three years old his parents removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he lived until he was fourteen, attending the district school and academy. He was of studious habits, and his frank open disposition made him a favorite with both his teachers and fellows. He left the academy before he could complete the course, and took employment in a village store, his wages being fifty dollars for the first year and one hundred dollars for the second year, but soon after the beginning of the latter period he removed to Clinton, New York, whither his parents had preceded him, and resumed studies at the academy in preparation for admission to Hamilton College. The death of his father, however, disappointed this expectation, and made it necessary for him to enter upon self-support. He accordingly accepted a position as bookkeeper and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, which he filled acceptably for a year. Starting west in search of more lucrative employment, with twenty-five dollars to defray his expenses, he stopped on the way at Buffalo, New York, to make a farewell visit to his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a stock farmer, who induced him to remain and aid him in the compilation of "Allen's American Shorthorn Herd Book." In return he received the sum of fifty dollars, and with this aid he entered the law offices of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, as a clerk and law student. His student life was one of arduous labor and vigorous economy and self-denial. For a few months he served without compensation as a copyist, and then received a wage of four dollars a week. He became confidential clerk to his employers, and was admitted to the bar in 1859.

Mr. Cleveland's public life began in 1863, when he was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie county. A

Grover Cleveland

staunch Democrat from his first studies in American history and politics, he had been a sturdy supporter of his party and an industrious worker from the day in 1858 when he cast his first vote. In the office to which he was chosen he acquitted himself so well that at the expiration of his term he received the unanimous nomination for district attorney. He had for his Republican opponent a warm personal friend, Lyman K. Bass, who was elected by a plurality of five hundred; Mr. Cleveland, however, polled more than his party vote in all the city wards. Retiring from office in January, 1866, he formed a law partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel, former State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. In 1869 he became a member of the law firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom, his partners being Albert P. Laning, former State Senator, and for years attorney for the Canada Southern and Lake Shore railways, and Oscar Folsom, former United States District Attorney. As in previous years, he sent the large portion of his earnings to his mother, to aid her in support of her family. In 1870 at the earnest solicitation of his party friends, and against his own earnestly expressed desire, he consented to become candidate for sheriff, and was elected after a stubbornly contested canvass. His official conduct was warmly approved by the people. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law, in association with Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. Mr. Bass retired in 1879 on account of ill health, the firm becoming Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 George J. Sicard was admitted to partnership. During all these changes Mr. Cleveland shared in a large and lucrative business, while he had attracted the admiration of bench and bar for the care with which he prepared his cases, and the ability and industry with which he contested them.

In 1881 Mr. Cleveland was nominated for Mayor of Buffalo on a platform advocating administrative reform and economy in municipal expenditures, and was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, and at an election where, although the Democrats carried their local ticket to success, the Republicans carried the city for their State ticket by more than one thousand plurality. His administration carried unstinted approval, for his courageous devotion to the interests of the people and his success in checking unwise, illegal and extravagant expenditures, saving to the city a million dollars in the first six months of his term, and he was a popular favorite as "The Veto Mayor." He was now a State celebrity, and the convention of his party held September 22, 1882, at Syracuse, nominated him for Governor. He was elected over the Republican nominee, Charles J. Folger, by the tremendous plurality of 192,854—the largest plurality ever given a gubernatorial candidate in any state in the Union. Among the chief acts of his administration were his approval of a bill to submit to the people a proposition to abolish contract prison labor; his veto of a bill permitting wide latitude to savings bank directors in investment of deposits; his veto of a similar bill respecting insurance companies; and his veto of a bill to establish a monopoly by limiting the right to construct certain street railways to companies heretofore organized, to the exclusion of such as should hereafter obtain the consent of property owners and local authorities.

Mr. Cleveland was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, in July, 1884, receiving 683 votes out of a total of 820. His Republican opponent was Hon. James G.

Blaine. The campaign was remarkable for the discussion of the personal characters and qualifications of the candidates rather than political principles. At the election Mr. Cleveland received a majority of thirty-seven in the Electoral College, and a majority in the popular vote of 23,005, out of a total of 10,067,610. At his inauguration, March 4, 1885, he delivered an admirable inaugural address, with flowing ease, and his modesty and sincerity impressed all hearers. He took his official oath upon a small morocco-bound, gilt-edged Bible, a gift from his mother when as a lad he first left home. Among the most important acts of his administration was his proclamation of March 13, 1885, for the removal of white intruders from Oklahoma, Indian Territory; and, after the burning of Aspinwall, Panama, by the revolutionists, March 31, 1885, his ordering a naval expedition to protect American persons and property.

Mr. Cleveland was unanimously renominated for President in 1888, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, Republican, although his plurality in the popular vote was more than 100,000. He then located in the city of New York and again took up his profession. In June, 1892, he was nominated for the Presidency a third time, by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, receiving on the first ballot 617⅓ votes out of 910, the nomination then being made unanimous. At the election he defeated Benjamin Harrison by a plurality of 110 in the Electoral College, and a plurality of 379,150 in the popular vote. He was inaugurated March 4, 1893, in the presence of a vast multitude in midst of a blinding snowstorm. The military and civic parade was more imposing than on any other similar occasion. His administration was marked by some most unusual features. His first important act was to call a special session of Congress, August 7, 1893, and in pursuance of his recommendation was repealed the act of 1890 calling for the monthly purchase of $4,500,000 of silver bullion. In this he was opposed by the silver wing of his party. Elected as he was on a tariff-reform platform, both houses of Congress were in accord with him on that issue, and in 1894 was passed the Wilson bill, a tariff-for-revenue-only measure. The industrial and financial stagnation of that period was ascribed by the Republicans to this measure, while the Free-Silver Democrats attributed it in large degree to the repeal of the silver-purchase measure, and in November of the same year the Republicans won a protective tariff victory, with the result that during the latter half of President Cleveland's administration he had to deal with a Republican Congress. He performed invaluable service to law and order and protection to property by his firm stand with reference to the railroad riots in July, 1894, ordering United States troops to Chicago and other railroad centers to enforce the orders and processes of the Federal Courts, and to prevent interference with inter-state commerce and the transmission of the United States mails. On January 1, 1895, he appointed, with the consent of the Senate, the commission to inquire into the Venezuelan boundary. During the insurrection in Cuba he took strong measures against the violation of the neutrality laws. In February, in order to preserve the national credit, he ordered an issue of four per cent. thirty-year bonds to the amount of $62,000,000. May 29th he vetoed the river and harbor bill calling for an immediate expenditure of $17,000,000, and authorizing contracts for the further sum of $62,000,000, but the bill was passed over his veto. In the summer of the same year he received the signal compliment of being chosen as arbitrator in the dispute between Italy and Colombia, in which the

former claimed large pecuniary damages for injuries sustained by Indians during the revolution of 1885. Late in 1895, in his annual message, he recommended a general reform of banking and currency laws, and accomplished the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary, the treaty being signed February 2, 1896. In the latter year he issued an order under which thirty thousand additional posts in the civil service were placed under restrictions formulated by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. In the same year he sent General Fitzhugh Lee to Havana as consul-general—an appointment which was approved by a great mass of Union veterans almost as heartily as it was by the ex-Confederates. On June 16, 1896, he issued an open letter condemning the free-silver movement, and approving the principles of the Gold Wing of the Democratic party, a document which had a salutary and far-reaching effect. Before the expiration of his official term he had the great pleasure of witnessing the execution of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing for the establishment of an international tribunal of general arbitration.

One of President Cleveland's last public appearances before retiring from his high office, was the delivery of an address at the sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton College, which took on its more appropriate title of University. Shortly afterward he purchased a home in Princeton, where his first son was born. Known as a polished and forceful writer, Mr. Cleveland's most important papers have been widely published. His annual message of 1887 was issued in a sumptuous edition de luxe, illustrated by the famous artist, Thomas Nast. An important compilation of his utterances was made by Francis Gottsberger, of New York, under the title, "Principles and Purposes of Our Form of Government, As Set Forth In Public Papers of Grover Cleveland," and George F. Parker edited a volume ,"Writings and Speeches of Grover Cleveland." In 1904 appeared "Presidential Problems," a volume of essays by Mr. Cleveland, two of which were originally delivered at Princeton University, the others being articles which had their original appearance in leading magazines.

Mr. Cleveland was of striking personality, commanding respect and confidence under all circumstances and before all manner of assemblages. Physically of large and powerful frame, in motion he was deliberate and firm, yet without slowness. In manner and voice he was genial and agreeable. Broad-minded and liberal in thought, he was tolerant and charitable. In religion he was a man of conscience rather than of any set creed. All his personal habits were marked by Democratic simplicity, and totally devoid of ostentation. After his retirement from the loftiest place open to an American, he steadily grew in the regard and affection of the people, while publicists and political students are only beginning to adequately measure the wisdom and beneficence which were the characteristics of his public career. He died June 24, 1908.

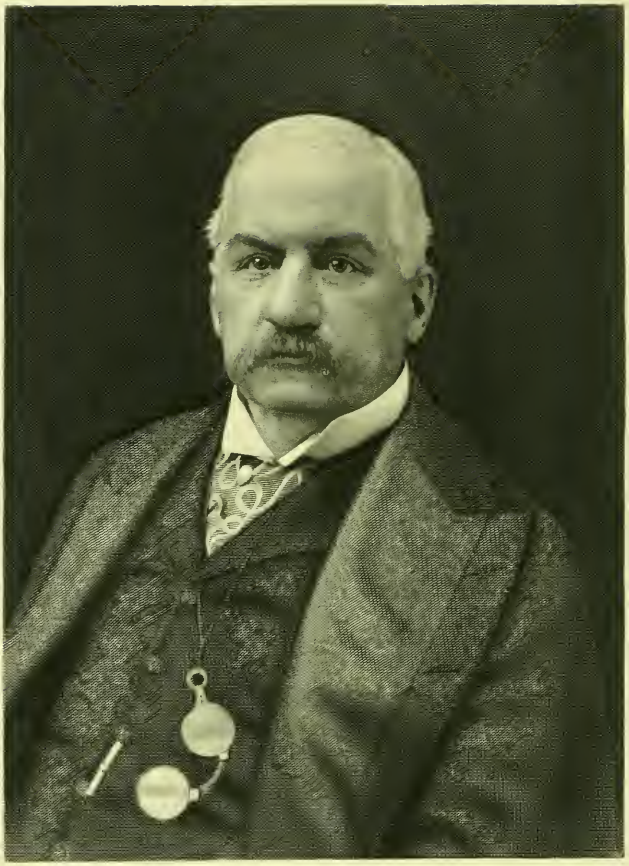
In the second year of his first Presidential term, June 2, 1886, President Cleveland was married to Miss Frances Folsom, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., in the Blue Room in the White House. Children: Ruth, born in New York City, October 3, 1891; Esther C., in Washington City, (the first child ever born in the White House), September 9, 1893; Maria C., at "Gray Gables," Buzzards' Bay, Massachusetts, July 7, 1895; Richard Folsom, at Westland, New Jersey, October 28, 1897.

BIGELOW, John,

Author, Diplomat.

John Bigelow was born in Malden, Ulster county, New York, November 25, 1817. He entered Union College at an early age, and was graduated in 1835. On leaving college he entered the office of Robert and Theodore Sedgwick, New York City, and in 1839 began the practice of law. He became a frequent contributor to leading journals, and was editor of "The Plebeian" and the "Democratic Review." His articles attracted much attention, especially those on "Constitutional Reform;" "The Reciprocal Influences of Religious Liberty and Physical Sciences," and "Executive Patronage." In 1844 he prepared a work entitled "Commerce of the Prairies," and was otherwise engaged in literary pursuits. He was appointed inspector of the Sing Sing State Prison by Governor Wright in 1845, and held the office three years. During his term of service he made three important reports to the State Legislature concerning a more discreet and economical management of the institution.

He gave up the practice of law in the fall of 1849, and became joint editor and proprietor with William Cullen Bryant of the "New York Evening Post." He visited the island of Jamaica in 1850, and afterward collected his letters to the "Evening Post," and published them in book form under the title, "Jamaica in 1850; or the Effect of Sixteen Years of Freedom on a Slave Colony." He also visited Hayti, and made a careful study of the resources and government of the island, which was given to the "Evening Post" in a series of letters. In 1856 he wrote a biography of John C. Fremont. In 1859 and 1860 he was in Europe, and during his absence continued to write to "The Post" sketches of his travels, articles on the political questions of the day, and carefully studied essays on conspicuous Frenchmen, such as Montesquieu and Buffon. In 1861 he was appointed Consul-General to Paris by President Lincoln, and while there he published his "Les Etats-Unis d'Amerique en 1863." In 1865 Mr. Bigelow was appointed chargé d'affaires, and as soon as the sentiments of the French government could be ascertained, he was confirmed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and served as such until 1867. Returning home, he was elected Secretary of State for New York and served during 1867 and 1868. He revisited Europe in 1870, taking up his residence in Berlin, and during the period of the Franco-German war remained in that city. He then returned home, and was in 1875 appointed a commissioner of State canals by Governor Tilden, and in the same year was re-elected Secretary of State. In 1874 he compiled a "Life of Franklin," which, after much diligent search he had found in France. In 1886, under the authority of the New York Chamber of Commerce, he made an important report concerning the Panama Canal, in recognition of which he was elected an honorary member of the chamber. In this year he also received from Racine College, Wisconsin, the degree of Doctor of Laws. By the will of Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. Bigelow was appointed his biographer, and a trustee of the bulk of his estate set apart for the establishment of a public library in New York City. After Mr. Tilden's death, August 4, 1886, the will was broken by the heirs, after a memorable litigation, the Court of Appeals making the final decision October 27, 1891. One of the heirs, Mrs. William B. Hazard, a niece, relinquished to the trustees over two million dollars of her share of the estate to aid in carrying out her uncle's wishes. On February 22, 1895, a joint committee representing the



Tilden fund and the Astor and Lenox libraries, agreed to the establishment of a great public library, to be known as the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, incorporated by the Act of Legislature, and on May 27, 1895, Mr. Bigelow was elected president of the consolidated board of trustees, and was afterwards appointed chairman of the executive committee and of the committee on library books.

He wrote and published: "Les Etats-Unis d'Amerique en 1863" (1863); "Some Recollections of the Late Antoine Pierre Berryer" (1869); "The Wit and Wisdom of the Haytians" (1876); "Molinos the Quietist" (1882); "The Life of William Cullen Bryant" (1886); "Emanuel Swedenborg" (1888); "France and the Confederate Navy, 1862-1868" (1888); "The Life of Samuel J. Tilden" (two volumes, 1895), and "The Mystery of Sleep" (1896). He died in 1911.

MORGAN, John Pierpont,

Man of Largest Affairs.

Celtic in origin, the name Morgan, in the principality of Wales, is older than the advent of the Saxon race or language. The derivation has not been conclusively determined, but Dixon, an English authority on surnames, says that it means by sea, or by the sea, which is probably as nearly accurate as any explanation may be. The name is allied to the Scotch *ceann mor*, meaning big head, or perhaps big headland. Another possible derivation is from the Welsh *more can*, meaning sea burn, which is not essentially different from the former interpretation, by the sea. The name was common at the time of the Conquest, and appears in the Domesday Book and in the Battle Abbey Roll.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century the family from which were derived the ancestors of the American branch, moved from Wales to Bristol, England. The immediate family of Miles Morgan, who came to Massachusetts, was of Glamorganshire, Wales, and there is reason to believe that his father was William Morgan. Among the early families of the American pioneers there was tradition of a little book owned by James Morgan, the brother of Miles Morgan, dated before 1600, and inscribed with the name of William Morgan of Llandaff. Other evidence in the shape of antique gold sleeve-buttons stamped "W. M.," in the possession of James Morgan, pointed to the same conclusion, and these were said to have been an heirloom from William Morgan of Llandaff. Arms: Or, a griffin segreant sable. Crest: A reindeer's head couped or, attired gules. Motto: Onward and Upward.

(I) Miles Morgan, who founded the family of his name in New England, was born probably in Llandaff, Glamorganshire, Wales, about 1615. Accompanying his older brother James Morgan, who settled in New London, Connecticut, and John Morgan, who went to Virginia, he sailed from Bristol, England, and arrived in Boston in April, 1636. His first residence was in Roxbury, and there it is believed he remained some years. Subsequently he joined the company which, led by Sir William Pynchon, had founded Agawam (Springfield) on the Connecticut river. It is not a historical certainty that he was with the first company which went inland from Boston, or that he was one of the founders of Agawam. That place was established in 1636, and the name of Miles Morgan appears on the records in 1643, showing that he was there before that time, but how long before is not known.

He became one of the leading men of Agawam. He acquired an extensive tract of land, and was also a trader, sailing a

vessel up and down the river. One of the few fortified houses in Agawam belonged to him, and he was one of the leaders of the militia, having the rank of sergeant. In all the fighting in which the little settlement was engaged to protect itself from the attack of the surrounding savages, he was much depended upon for his valor and his skill as a soldier. When, during King Philip's War, in 1675, the Indians made an attack on Agawam and nearly destroyed the town, his house was the central place of refuge for the beleagured inhabitants. His sons, following the footsteps of their father, were two noted Indian hunters, and one of them, Pelatiah Morgan, was killed by the Indians. In the "records or list of ye names of the townsmen or men of this Towne of Springfield in February, 1664, written by Elizur Holyoke," he appears as Serj. Miles Morgan. In 1655-57, 1660-62-68 he was a selectman. He served as constable one year, and at different times as fence viewer, highway surveyor, and overseer of highways, and also on various town committees. He died May 28, 1699. A bronze statue of a Puritan soldier standing in one of the public parks of Springfield enduringly commemorates his fame.

He married (first) in 1643, Prudence Gilbert, of Beverly Massachusetts. The tradition is that on the vessel on which he came to Boston, Prudence Gilbert was also a passenger, and there he made her acquaintance. She was coming to the new world to join members of her family already located in Beverly. After he had settled in Springfield he sent word to her and proposed marriage. She accepted the offer, and the young man, with two friends and an Indian guide leading pack horses, marched across Massachusetts from the Connecticut river to the "land of the people of the east," where the two young people were married. After the marriage the household goods of the young couple were laden on the pack-horses, and the bride, on foot, tramped back to Springfield, one hundred and twenty miles, escorted by the bridegroom and his friends. She died January 14, 1660. He married (second) February 15, 1670, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Bliss.

(II) Nathaniel, son of Miles and Elizabeth (Bliss) Morgan, was born in Springfield, June 14, 1671. He settled in West Springfield, where he made his home during his entire life and was a successful farmer. He died August 30, 1752. He married, January 17, 1691, Hannah Bird, who died June 7, 1751. Of the seven sons and two daughters of this marriage, all the sons and one daughter lived to be over seventy years of age.

(III) Joseph, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Bird) Morgan, was born December 3, 1702. He lived on the paternal farm in West Springfield. He died November 7, 1773. He married, in 1735, Mary Stebbins, daughter of Benjamin Stebbins; she was born July 6, 1712, and died December 6, 1798.

(IV) Joseph (2), son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Stebbins) Morgan, was born February 19, 1736. He was a captain of militia, and in character as well as in physique he was reckoned one of the staunchest men of western Massachusetts. He married, September 9, 1765, Experience Smith, born October 23, 1741.

(V) Joseph (3), son of Joseph (2) and Experience (Smith) Morgan, was born January 4, 1780. Leaving home when he was a young man, he settled in Hartford, Connecticut, and became a successful and respected hotelkeeper. He died in 1847. He married Sarah Spencer, of Middletown, Connecticut.

(VI) Junius Spencer, son of Joseph (3) and Sarah (Spencer) Morgan, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts.

April 14, 1813. His early years were spent in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was educated. When he had grown to manhood he went to Boston and entered the banking house of Albert Wells, where he gained his first knowledge of that business in which he afterward became successful and distinguished. In July, 1834, he moved to New York, entering the banking house of Morgan, Ketchum & Company. Remaining in New York only about two years, he returned to his native city and there established himself in business as a dry goods merchant in the firms of Howe, Mather & Company and Mather, Morgan & Company. Subsequently he went again to Boston, and, still continuing in the dry goods business, became a partner of J. M. Beebe in the famous firm of Beebe, Morgan & Company, which in its prime was one of the largest and most influential houses in that trade in the United States.

Mr. Morgan visited England in 1853, and, upon the invitation of George Peabody, became associated with that great banker as his partner in October, 1854. In ten years he succeeded entirely to the business of Mr. Peabody, and established the house of J. S. Morgan & Company, which shortly became one of the largest banking houses in the world. The later years of his life were spent largely abroad, but he never lost his love for his native country, and during the civil war he gave substantial assistance to the cause of the national government. He was a man of generous instincts, and contributed handsomely to the support of educational and public institutions. His activity as a layman in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal church was noteworthy, and among other institutions, Trinity College, of Hartford, Connecticut, owed much to his munificence. He died in Nice, France, in 1895, as the result of an accident. He married, in Boston, in 1836, Juliet Pierpont, daughter of Rev. John and Mary Sheldon (Lord) Pierpont.

(VII) John Pierpont Morgan, only son of Junius Spencer and Juliet (Pierpont) Morgan, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, April 17, 1837; died in Rome, Italy, March 31, 1913.

He was educated in the English high school in Boston, and then studied in the University of Göttingen, Germany, where he completed a full course, returning to the United States when twenty years of age. He engaged in the banking business with Duncan Sherman & Company, of New York City, in 1857, and there obtained a full knowledge of finance in a house which at that time was one of the most prominent in the country. In 1860 he became American agent and attorney for George Peabody & Company, of London, with which house his father was connected, and in 1864 he engaged in banking on his own account in the firm of Dabney, Morgan & Company. In 1871 he became a member of the famous banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Company, the name of which in 1895 was changed to J. P. Morgan & Company. At the same time he was also a member of the firm of J. S. Morgan & Company, of London, of which his father was the founder, and, upon the death of his parent, he succeeded him in that concern. Thus he was head of the greatest private bank in America, and of one of the most influential monetary institutions in England.

His pre-eminence as a banker and financier was recognized for nearly a quarter of a century. In those respects he was one of the most potent powers that the United States has ever known, and rivalled even the strongest men in Europe. In the wonderful industrial and financial development which characterized the closing years of the nineteenth century in the United States, and especially in the development of that movement toward the

consolidation of industrial enterprises, Mr. Morgan was not only prominent, but it is not too much to say that, at that time, he exercised the most powerful and helpful influence ever displayed by any man in the financial history of the country. Particularly will his genius and indefatigable labors in the organization and development of the United States Steel Corporation be long remembered as a masterly achievement, and, in the opinion of many, as laying the substantial foundation for the great industrial prosperity of the country which followed in the years immediately after this accomplishment.

Mr. Morgan was connected with nearly all notable financial undertakings of his time, and his influence was always of the soundest character and conducive to the public welfare as well as to the investing interests. A list of the important reorganizations of railroad companies, the negotiations of loans, and the underwriting of industrial enterprises which have been handled by him would be long and imposing. Also in public affairs were his services to the country of inestimable value. Especially in 1894 and 1895, and at other times of threatened monetary stringency, he contributed substantially and effectively to protecting the credit of the United States treasury.

Although, when the banking disturbances which developed in New York City in the autumn of 1907 threatened to overwhelm the entire country with supreme disaster, he had been largely retired from active participation in affairs, Mr. Morgan came forward again to save the situation. In the grave emergency which then arose he took the lead in measures instituted to prevent the widespread destruction of public credit and overthrow of industrial and financial institutions that was imminent. His leadership in those trying days was unreservedly accepted by men who were foremost in the financial world in New York City, and as well throughout the United States. Among his associates he was relied upon for initiative and for powerful influence, and even the national administration depended upon his advice and his assistance. After the battle had been won and confidence restored, it was everywhere recognized that his financial genius and his masterly control of men and affairs had been the main instruments in saving the country, if not the world, from the worst disaster that had impended for a generation. The great masters of finance in London, Paris, and other monetary centers of Europe did not withhold their warmest praise and indorsement of his accomplishment, while his associates in the American fields of finance and industry have been profuse in acknowledgment of the pre-eminent service that he rendered to the country.

Mr. Morgan was also a large investor in the great business enterprises of the country, and a director in more than two score financial, railroad, and industrial corporations. Typically foremost among the enterprises in which he held important interests and exercised pronounced influence in the direction of their affairs were the following: The United States Steel Corporation, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, the First National Bank of the City of New York, the General Electric Company, the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the National Bank of Commerce of New York, the New York & Harlem River Railroad Company, the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

U. S. Grant

Company, the West Shore Railroad Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

A man of broad culture and refined tastes, Mr. Morgan did not confine himself to business affairs. He was particularly interested in art, being one of its most generous patrons, and one of the accomplished connoisseurs of the world. Some of the finest works of the great masters of olden times and of the present were owned by him. His collection of art objects is recognized as one of the largest, most important, and most valuable ever brought together by a single private individual. A considerable part of this great collection was acquired during the ten years or so preceding 1908, and has been kept in Kensington Museum, London, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York City, and in Mr. Morgan's private galleries in London and New York. It consists not only of rare and valuable paintings, but exquisite porcelains, marble reliefs, bronzes, enamels, fabrics, and other objects.

Mr. Morgan's New York residence was in Madison avenue, and he had a country seat, "Cragston," at Highland Falls, New York. He also had a house at Roehampton, near Wimbledon, a suburb of London, and one near Kensington. Adjoining his New York City residence he had a fine private art gallery which contains many of his art treasures. He was a member of the leading clubs of New York City and London, was one of the founders and president of the Metropolitan Club of New York, and was for several years commodore of the New York Yacht Club. Particularly interested in the Metropolitan Art Museum, he was a generous benefactor to that institution and was its president. He arranged to erect in Hartford, Connecticut, an art building in memory of his father, to be called the Morgan Memorial; the cornerstone of this edifice was laid April 23, 1908. He was one of the trustees of Columbia University, a director or trustee of various other educational and philanthropic institutions, a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and several times was a lay delegate from the diocese of New York to the general conventions of that religious body.

He married (first) Amelia, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Cady) Sturgess, of New York City. She died, and he married (second) in 1865, Frances Louise, daughter of Charles and Louise (Kirkland) Tracy, of New York City: Issue: 1. John Pierpont Morgan, born 1867; graduated from Harvard University, class of 1889, and since then has been engaged in the banking business with his father. He resides in Madison avenue, New York City, and is a member of the Metropolitan, Union, University, Riding, New York Yacht, and other clubs. He married, in 1891, Jane Norton Grew, daughter of Henry Sturgis and Jane Norton (Wigglesworth) Grew, of Boston; she was born in Boston, September 30, 1868. They have one son, Junius Spencer Morgan, born in 1892. 2. Louisa Pierpont Morgan, married Herbert L. Satterlee. 3. Juliet Pierpont Morgan, married W. Pierson Hamilton. 4. Anne Tracy Morgan.

GRANT, Ulysses Simpson,

Distinguished Soldier, President.

Ulysses Simpson Grant, eighteenth President of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, the eldest son of Jesse Root and Hannah (Simpson) Grant; grandson of Captain Noah and Rachel (Kelly) Grant, and of John Simpson, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; great-grandson of Noah and Susannah (Delano) Grant, and of John Simpson, an early settler in Pennsylvania; great-great-grandson of Noah

and Martha (Huntington) Grant; great-great-great-grandson of Samuel and Grace (Miner) Grant; great-great-great-great-grandson of Samuel and Mary (Porter) Grant; and great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Matthew and Priscilla Grant, who left Plymouth, England, on the ship "Mary and John," landed at Nantasket, Massachusetts, and purchased land of the Indians at East Windsor Hill, Connecticut, where the settlement and the farm remained the property of the Grant family, and in 1900 was occupied by Roswell Grant. In the homestead built in 1697, the descendants of Matthew Grant have lived in peace except for two years during the Revolutionary War, when it was used as a prison for captured British officers.

The father of Ulysses S. Grant was a tanner, and also owner of a small farm at Point Pleasant, and Ulysses, preferring farm work and driving horses to work in the tannery, was indulged in his preference, and besides conducting the farm and grinding bark at the tannery, he cared for the horses, did the teaming, and carried passengers between the neighboring towns. He attended the subscription school of the village, and was sent for the term of 1836-37 to the academy at Maysville, Kentucky. His father was ambitious to give him a better education than the neighborhood afforded, and as the boy had saved over one hundred dollars of his earnings with which to pay his entrance fees to some school, he consulted with Ulysses as to his preference, and the boy selected the United States Military Academy at West Point. His father wrote to Senator Samuel Morris, at Washington, applying for an appointment, and was referred to Representative Thomas L. Hamer, of Georgetown. In writing to Mr. Hamer, who was an acquaintance of the family, Mr. Grant referred to his son as H. Ulysses, the boy having at his birth received the name of Hiram Ulysses. Just before leaving for West Point, young Grant changed the initials on his trunk from H. U. G. to U. H. G., and entered his name at the hotel "Ulysses H. Grant." When Representative Hamer filled the official appointment, knowing his familiar name and also the maiden name of his mother (Simpson), he wrote the name Ulysses S. Grant. When the young cadet reached West Point he notified the officials of the error, but they were not willing to correct it, and he adopted the official name. At the academy he had among his classmates Sherman, Thomas, McClellan, Burnside, Hancock, Rosecrans, Pope, Franklin, Longstreet, Ingalls, and several others who afterward became prominent in the Civil War. He was a good mathematician and a superior horseman, but only an average student, and was graduated twenty-first in the class of thirty-nine in 1843. He was brevetted second lieutenant and attached to the Fourth Infantry, stationed at Jefferson barracks, Missouri. The next year he accompanied the regiment to Camp Salubrity, Louisiana, and in September, 1845, received his commission as second lieutenant, and with his regiment was ordered to Corpus Christi, to become part of the army of occupation recruiting for General Taylor's invasion of Mexico. His first battle was Palo Alto, May 8, 1846, and at Resaca de la Palma the next day he was in command of the company. As regimental quartermaster of the Fourth Infantry, he was given charge of the pack-train and army wagons on the march of the army to Monterey. In the reduction of Black Fort, on September 21, he joined his regiment, and being the only officer mounted, led the charge, taking full command on the death of the adjutant. When General Taylor called for a volunteer to order up the delayed ammunition train,

then far in the rear, cut off from the commanding general and his forces by the Mexicans, Lieutenant Grant performed the hazardous mission with success. With his regiment he was transferred to the army under General Scott, and reached Vera Cruz on March 9, 1847. He took part in the siege that terminated in the capture of the city, March 29, 1847. In the march to the Mexican capital he fought in the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 17-18; the capture of San Antonio, and the battle of Churubusco, August 20, and the battle of Molino del Rey, September 8, 1847. For action in the last-named battle he was brevetted first lieutenant, and for action in the battle of Chapultepec he was brevetted captain. He was personally commended by General Worth for his bravery as exhibited on the march, and on reaching the Mexican capital he was promoted to first lieutenant. He had as companion officers in Mexico, Davis, Lee, Johnston, Holmes, Pemberton, Buckner, Longstreet, Hebert, and other noted Confederate leaders. He remained in Mexico until the summer of 1848, when he accompanied his regiment to Pascagoula, Mississippi. He was then stationed at Detroit, Michigan, and Sackett Harbor, New York, and in July, 1852, was ordered with the Fourth United States Infantry to San Francisco, California, and Fort Vancouver, Oregon, by way of New York and the Isthmus of Darien. His position as quartermaster made his labors severe in crossing the isthmus, as the recruits were attacked by yellow fever. On August 5, 1853, he was promoted to captain, at Fort Humboldt, California.

Not finding army life in the far west congenial, he resigned his commission, July 31, 1854, and returned to New York, where he borrowed fifty dollars of a classmate, S. B. Buckner, which sum enabled him to reach his father's home at Covington, Kentucky. He then went to St. Louis, and settled on a farm near that city, which, together with three slaves, had been given to his wife as a wedding gift by her father. In May, 1860, failing to succeed either as farmer, a real estate agent, or a collector of taxes, he removed his family to Galena, Illinois, where he was a clerk in his father's store, conducted by his two brothers and a brother-in-law. At the outbreak of the Civil War he presided at a patriotic meeting held at Galena to raise a company for service in the Federal army, and volunteered to drill the Jo Daviess Guard, a company of volunteers then forming. On April 25, 1861, he took the company to Springfield, where Governor Yates secured his temporary services as mustering officer in the adjutant-general's office. He then wrote to the adjutant-general at Washington, D. C., offering his services to the government, but the War Department never answered his communication. After visiting Cincinnati, Ohio, to see his classmate, George B. McClellan, and after offering his services to Governor Denison at Columbus, Ohio, he returned to Springfield, Illinois, and entered the volunteer service as colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry Regiment, June 17, 1861, which regiment he marched into Missouri. On July 31 Colonel Grant was made commander of a sub-district under General John Pope, commanding the military district of Northern Missouri. He was made brigadier-general of volunteers, August 7, 1861, by President Lincoln, at the request of Representative Washburne, his commission dating from May 17. He was sent to Ironton, thence to St. Louis, from there to Jefferson City, and back to St. Louis, all within eighteen days, and was finally assigned to the command of the district of southeastern Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo, Illinois. He occupied Paducah, Ken

tucky, September 6, 1861, and on the morning of the 7th attacked the Confederate forces at Belmont, Missouri, and with 2,500 men drove out the enemy and captured their camp, after a sharp battle in which he had a horse shot under him. The Confederates were reinforced and renewed the fight, forcing Grant to fall back to his transports before a force of upwards of 7,000 men. He brought off with him 175 prisoners, and lost 485 men, the Confederate loss being 642. He then conceived the plan of capturing Forts Henry and Donelson by a co-operation of the army with the navy represented by iron-clad gunboats under Commodore Foote. The consent of General H. W. Halleck, the department commander, was reluctantly given after repeated urging, and on February 6, 1862, Fort Henry fell into the hands of the naval force under Admiral Foote. Fort Donelson, with 15,000 men, increased on the 15th to 27,000, withstood a three days' assault, and, after a desperate effort on the part of the Confederate commanders to cut their way out of the fort, in which Generals Floyd and Pillow escaped in the night on a steamboat, and 3,000 infantry and Forrest's cavalry escaped through the Union lines, General S. B. Buckner unconditionally surrendered on January 16, 1862, after some parley, conforming to the terms dictated by General Grant. The capture included 14,623 men, 65 cannon, and 17,600 small arms. The loss in killed and wounded was about 2,000 on each side. On receiving his parole General Buckner received from Grant a sum of money which enabled him to reach his home with comfort, a thoughtful provision on the part of the conqueror to the conquered, and a return for the favor received by Captain Grant from Buckner in 1854.

General Grant was made major-general of volunteers, his commission dating February 16, 1862. He urged the prompt following up of his victory with an advance on Nashville, and on February 28 set out for that place without awaiting orders, after having telegraphed to General Halleck that he should proceed if he were not directed to the contrary. He was ordered to remain at Fort Henry, and at the same time was superseded in the command by General Smith. On March 13, 1862, he was restored to command, the Confederate troops having concentrated near Corinth, Mississippi, and he transferred his headquarters on the 17th to Savannah on the Tennessee river, where he found an army of 38,000 men encamped on both sides of the river. He immediately mobilized the force on the west bank of the river near Pittsburg Landing with the right resting on Shiloh church, making a line of battle nearly three miles in length. Here he was directed to await the arrival of General Buell's army, 40,000 strong, who were moving through Tennessee by forced marches. On April 6, 1862, the Confederate army, under General A. S. Johnston, made an early morning attack on the right of Grant's line and drove it back, following up their success all along the line. About noon General Johnston was killed, and General Beauregard took the command. With the aid of the gunboats in the river, Grant was enabled by falling back to the river to withstand the the onslaught of Beauregard's troops until Buell came up in the evening, when the fortunes of war turned in favor of the Federal army, and the Confederates fell back upon Corinth. There they entrenched and maintained their position till May 29, when Beauregard evacuated the place and retreated southward along the line of the Mobile & Ohio railroad. General Halleck took command of the Federal army in person on April 11, and Grant became second in command, in

charge of the right wing and reserve. The army had been reinforced to about 100,000 men, officered by Thomas, Pope, Buell and McClernand, and the Confederates were 70,000 strong and entrenched. An advance on Corinth was begun April 30, 1862, and on May 30 the place was found evacuated, and Grant moved his headquarters to Memphis, Tennessee. On July 11, 1862, Halleck was appointed general-in-chief of all the Federal forces; on July 15 Grant returned to Corinth as commander of the Army of the Tennessee, and on October 25 he was made commander of the Department of the Tennessee, including Cairo, Forts Donelson and Henry, Northern Mississippi, and Kentucky and Tennessee west of the Tennessee river. On September 19-20, 1862, the battle of Iuka was fought, and on October 3-4 the battle of Corinth, where the Confederates were repulsed with great loss, and on the 5th the battle of the Hatchie River took place, which still further demoralized the Confederate forces, and Grant pursued the retreating army into Mississippi. On November 4, 1862, he seized Grand Junction and La Grange, on the 13th the cavalry occupied Holly Springs, and on December 5 Grant reached Oxford. On the 8th he ordered Sherman to take transports down the Mississippi to co-operate in the attack on Vicksburg, and on December 20 the Confederates recaptured Holly Springs, where the Federals had a large supply of stores. This determined Grant to abandon the land expedition, and he took personal command of the expedition down the Mississippi, establishing his headquarters at Memphis, January 10, 1863, and on the 29th with 50,000 men, in co-operation with Admiral Porter's gunboat fleet of 280 guns and 800 men, and with the army of General Banks, who was ascending the Mississippi from New Orleans to capture Port Hudson, he began the investment of Vicksburg, with the purpose of besieging the city from the high ground to the east of the place. He constructed a canal across the peninsula to open a line for supplies, but was detained by high water and constant breaking of the levees. He next undertook to turn the Mississippi from its course by opening a new channel to the Red river, but this plan, too, was abandoned. He then determined to run the batteries of Vicksburg and ferry the army across the river thirty miles south of Vicksburg, and march to the rear of the city by way of Port Gibson. He drove General Bowen, the Confederate commander, out of the place, routed his army, captured 650 prisoners, took possession May 1, 1863, entered Grand Gulf on the 15th. Pemberton was at Vicksburg with 52,000 men, Joseph E. Johnston at Jackson with an equally effective army, and Grant placed his force between the two armies and determined to prevent their concentration. He defeated Johnston at Raymond, May 12, 1863, captured the city of Jackson on the 14th, and attacked Pemberton at Champion's Hill on the 16th, defeating him and causing a Confederate loss of 4,000 killed and wounded, besides 3,000 prisoners and 30 guns. He carried Big Black River bridge, May 17, where he captured 1,757 prisoners and 18 guns, and on the 18th drove Pemberton's army within the works at Vicksburg. The siege began May 23, and by June 30 the Federal army had 220 field guns in position and 71,000 troops who, besides conducting the siege, had to defend their rear against the army of Johnston, work night and day in mining the enemy's works, and meet the constant assaults in front and rear. General Pemberton surrendered July 4, 1863, with 31,600 officers and men, 172 cannon, 60,000 muskets, and quantities of ammunition. On the fall of Vicksburg, Port Hudson surrendered to General

Banks, and the Mississippi river was opened to the Federal army. Grant was made a major-general in the regular army, and Congress voted a gold medal to him, and its thanks to him and his army. He proposed to the government that he move on Mobile, but was overruled, and his army was divided up to reinforce Banks and Schofield, and for use in Kentucky. He then visited New Orleans, where he was injured by a fall of his horse. On recovering from his injury he returned to Vicksburg, and on October 6, 1863, was directed to send what force he could to Chattanooga to cooperate with Rosecrans, and to report at Cairo to take command of the Military District of the Mississippi. He reached the place October 16, and on October 23, 1863, assumed command of the army at Chattanooga, and concentrated his troops around the place. The same day he assaulted the enemy's lines, continued the assault on the 24th, and on the 25th repelled the lines and drove the Confederates out of Tennessee, after capturing 6,442 men, 40 pieces of artillery, and 7,000 stand of small arms. He was in Knoxville, Tennessee, December 25-28, and then went to Nashville, where he established his headquarters, January 13, 1864.

On March 1, 1864, General Grant was nominated by President Lincoln for lieutenant-general, the rank having been revived by Congress, and on March 2 the appointment was confirmed by the Senate. He arrived in Washington, D. C., on the 8th, and there first met President Lincoln on the 9th, and received from him his commission. He was given command of the entire Federal army, March 12, 1864, and established his headquarters at Culpeper, Virginia, on the 26th. He planned a vigorous and continuous movement against the armies of the Confederacy wherever stationed, and assigned Sherman to move against Johnston, Banks to operate against Mobile, Sigel against Breckinridge, Butler against Richmond from the south of the James, and Meade to cover Washington and assume the offensive against the army of Lee—all to move May 4, 1864. Grant fought the battle of the Wilderness, May 5-6-7. On the morning of the 11th he sent to Washington the famous sentence: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," and from this time there was continuous fighting between the two armies, Grant directing the Federal movements day by day, until April 7, 1865, when Grant sent a note from Farmville to Lee, asking for the surrender of his army. On the morning of the 8th Lee sent his reply that, while his cause was not hopeless, he would be pleased to learn the terms proposed. Grant replied that he would insist on but one condition, that the men and officers surrendered should be disqualified for taking up arms until properly exchanged. Meanwhile the Second and Sixth Corps were pursuing Lee's troops in full retreat on the north side of the Appomattox, and Sheridan, Ord and the Fifth Corps were equally active on the south side to prevent Lee from escaping toward Lynchburg. Toward midnight, on the 8th, Grant received a note from Lee proposing a meeting at 10 o'clock the next morning, the 9th, to make terms that might lead to peace. Grant replied that he had no authority to treat on the subject of peace, but that if the South would lay down their arms, such an act would save thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of property, and do much toward hastening the event. Lee's advance reached Appomattox Court House early in the morning of April 9th, and Ord, Sheridan and Griffin reached the same point at the same time, and Lee attacked the Federal cavalry, but finding infantry also on his front, he sent in a flag of truce with a

note to General Grant asking for an interview. This note was received while Grant was on the road approaching Appomattox Court House, and he replied that he would move forward and meet the Confederate leader at any place he would designate. The reply from Lee led Grant to a house in the village where, on the afternoon of April 9, 1865, the terms of surrender were drawn up by General Grant and accepted by General Lee, after a conference of three hours. The army of 28,356 men were paroled and afterward 20,000 stragglers and deserters came in and were also paroled. Grant promptly suppressed all demonstration of rejoicing on the part of the victorious army on the field and on April 10th started for Washington to hasten the disbanding of the armies and stop needless expense to the government. He left Washington to visit his family on the morning of April 14, and consequently was not in the city on the night of the assassination of the President, and the attempted assault on members of the cabinet. He went to Raleigh, North Carolina, upon learning of Sherman's unacceptable terms for the surrender of Johnston's army, and, after consulting with General Sherman, allowed that commander to renew negotiations and receive the surrender in modified terms, April 26, 1865, when Sherman paroled 31,243 of Johnston's army. General Canby captured the defences of Mobile, Alabama, April 9, and the city was evacuated on the 11th leaving 200 guns and 4,000 prisoners, after 9,000 of the garrison escaped. Wilson's cavalry operating in Alabama captured Selma on April 2, Tuscaloosa on the 5th, occupied Montgomery the capital on the 14th, captured West Point and Columbus, Georgia, on the 16th, and Macon, Georgia, surrendered on the 21st. The command of Kirby southwest of the Mississippi surrendered on the 26th, and the Rebellion was ended.

The people of the whole country were anxious to see and do honor to the hero of Appomattox, and he visited the northern states and Canada in June, July and August, 1865, and was everywhere received with civic, military and social honors. The citizens of New York City welcomed him in November by a banquet and reception in which the enthusiasm knew no bounds. In December he made a tour of the southern States, and his observations made the basis of the reconstruction laws passed by Congress. He defended the rights of paroled military officers of the late Confederacy against the action of the United States courts in cases of indictment for treason, and claimed that the conditions of surrender placed such officers outside the jurisdiction of civil courts. In this he opposed the administration, and when it became a personal matter between himself and the President, he declared his intention to resign his position in the army if the armistice granted by him should be disregarded by the courts or the President. This decision resulted in the abandonment of the position taken by the executive and judicial branches of the government. He visited Buffalo, New York, in June, 1866, and there took effective measures to stop the invasion of Canada by Fenians, accredited citizens of the United States in sympathy with Irish patriots. On July 25, 1866, he was made general of the United States army, a grade higher than had ever before existed in America, and created by Act of Congress as a reward for his services in the suppression of the rebellion. President Johnson, in his official position of commander-in-chief of the army, ordered General Grant to proceed on a special mission to Mexico and subsequently to

the far west, both of which orders Grant disregarded as not included in his duties as a military officer, and not suggested for the benefit of the army of the country, but made in a spirit of pique because he had refused to approve the policy of the President toward the south. On March 4, 1867, the Thirty-ninth Congress, in order to protect General Grant in his action, passed an act providing that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations shall be issued through the general of the army," and further provided that the general of the army should "not be removed, suspended or relieved from command or assigned to duty elsewhere than at the headquarters at Washington, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate." The clause was attached to the army appropriation bill, which received the signature of the President under protest against this clause. The Attorney-General declared the clause unconstitutional, and the President undertook to send out this opinion to the district commanders through the Secretary of War, who refused to distribute the opinion, and the President issued it through the Adjutant-General's office. General Sheridan, in command of the Fifth Military District, sought the advice of the general of the army, who replied that a "legal opinion was not entitled to the force of an order," and therefore he was at liberty "to enforce his own construction of the law until otherwise ordered," and in July Congress passed an act making the orders of district commanders "subject to the disapproval of the general of the army." In this way Grant became superior to the President in shaping the affairs of reconstruction in the southern States, and the President met the situation by removing General Sheridan immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and appointing General W. S. Hancock in his place. Subsequently some of the orders of Hancock were revoked by the general of the army, and this caused some bitterness between the two officers, which, however, was not lasting, as when Congress undertook to muster Hancock out of the United States service for his acts in Louisiana, Grant opposed the measure and it was defeated, and he soon after recommended Hancock to promotion to the rank of major-general in the regular army, and secured his appointment. On August 12, 1867, President Johnson suspended Secretary of War Stanton and appointed Grant secretary *ad interim*. Grant protested against this action, but retained the position until the Senate had refused to confirm the suspension, January 14, 1868, when Grant informed the President that he could not hold the office in opposition to the will of Congress, and General Thomas was appointed in his place.

The Republican National Convention of 1868 on its first ballot unanimously nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and in his letter of acceptance he made use of the famous words: "Let us have peace." In the general election in November, 1868, the electors on his ticket received of the popular vote 3,015,071 to 2,709,615 for the Democratic electors and on the meeting of the electoral college in 1869 he received 214 votes to 80 for Horatio Seymour, three States (Mississippi, Texas and Virginia) not voting. He was inaugurated the eighteenth President of the United States, March 4, 1869. He called to his aid as executive advisors, Elihu B. Washburn, of Illinois, as Secretary of State, and on his resignation the same year to accept the mission to France, Hamilton Fish, of New York; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, as Secretary of the Treasury; John A. Rawlins, of Illinois, as Secretary of War, and on his death, September 9, 1869, William W.

Belknap, of Iowa; Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio, as Secretary of the Interior, and on his resignation in December, 1870, Columbus Delano, of Ohio; Adolph E. Borie, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Navy, and on his resignation, June 22, 1869, George M. Robeson, of New Jersey; John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, as Postmaster-General; and Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, as Attorney-General. and on his resignation, June 23, 1870, Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, and on his resignation, December 14, 1871, George H. Williams, of Oregon. President Grant advocated in his inaugural address the speedy return to specie payment, and Congress passed the act on March 18, 1869, which was a pledge to pay the debts of the United States in coin unless the obligation expressly stipulated to the contrary, and in accordance with his views as expressed in his annual message to Congress a bill was passed and approved July 14, 1870, authorizing the funding of the public debt at a lower rate of interest, through the issue of $200,000,000 of bonds at five per cent., 300,000,000 at four and a half per cent., and $1,000,000,000 at four per cent. His Indian policy was shaped to the end of civilizing the savages with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and his policy while not always successful introduced humanity and justice to take the place of brute force. He favored the annexation of Santo Domingo, and recommended the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. He also advanced the principles of civil service reform in the civil administration, appointing a commission which recommended competitive examinations, and it was put in operation June 1, 1872, but failed to be effective at the time on account of opposition from Congress. On May 4, 1872, he issued a proclamation ordering all unlawful armed bands to disperse in the states in which conflicts between the white and colored races were rife, and said that he would "not hesitate to exhaust the powers vested in the executive, whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and the laws." As the proclamation was disregarded he issued a further warning October 12, and on the 17th suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* in parts of North and South Carolina, and after a few vigorous prosecutions of offenders the outrage ceased. The famous treaty of Washington, made May 8, 1871, by a high joint commission, by its terms referred the claims of the United States against Great Britain growing out of the operations of the Confederate cruiser "Alabama," to a court of arbitration held in Geneva, Switzerland, and in September, 1872, awarded to the United States $15,500,000, which was paid in full. This was largely the result of the policy of President Grant and his secretary of state, and was the beginning of a friendship between the two English-speaking nations of the globe that suggested arbitration as an acceptable substitute for war in the settlement of disputes between equally intelligent nations. President Grant's first administration left him some enemies in the Republican party, who classed his actions as imperial and his measures as arbitary. This disaffection resulted in the calling of a national convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, under the name of "Liberal Republicans," and the nomination of Horace Greeley for President. The convention claiming to be regular met at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1872, and renominated Grant and approved of his administration. In the election in November, 1872, he was re-elected, receiving of the popu-

lar vote 3,597,070 to 2,843,079 for Horace Greeley, and in the electoral college of 1873 he received 286 votes to 42 for Thomas A. Hendricks, 18 for B. Gratz Brown, 2 for Charles J. Jenkins, and one for David Davis, the 14 votes of Arkansas and Louisiana not being counted by reason of charges of fraud and illegality. In making up his cabinet he continued the portfolio of state in the hands of Hamilton Fish; gave the treasurership to William A. Richardson, of Massachusetts, who had been assistant secretary under Secretary Boutwell through his first administration, and on his resignation in 1874 to accept a seat on the bench of the United States Court of Claims, to Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, and on his resignation in June, 1876, to Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; the portfolio of war was left with William W. Belknap, of Iowa, and on his resignation, March 7, 1876, was transferred to Alphonso Taft, of Ohio, and on his transfer to the attorney-generalship, to James D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania; the portfolio of the interior was continued in the hands of Columbus Delano, of Ohio, until 1875, when he resigned, and it went to Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan; the naval portfolio was continued with George M. Robeson, of New Jersey; the postmaster-generalship with John A. J. Creswell, and on his resignation, July 3, 1874, it was temporarily filled by Assistant Postmaster-General James W. Marshall, of Virginia, and permanently later in the same year by Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, and on his resignation in 1876 by James N. Tyner, of Indianapolis, former assistant postmaster-general; and the attorney-generalship was continued by George H. Williams, of Oregon, until May 15, 1875, when he resigned to practice law, and was succeeded by Edward Pierrepont, of New York.

The second administration of President Grant was marked by the passage of the resumption act and the detection and punishment of the prominent United States officials conspicuous in the formation of a ring designed to enrich the members under cloak of their official positions and by wrongfully using the name of the President. His words, "let no guilty man escape," rang the death-knell of the ring. He attended the inauguration of President Hayes, March 4, 1877, and at once withdrew to private life. On May 17, 1877, he set sail with his wife, his son, Frederick Dent Grant, and a private secretary, for his memorable tour of the world, and was received with distinguished honors by the chief ruler of every country visited. The record of his tour was preserved by John Russell Young, who accompanied him through most of his tour and published "Around the World with General Grant, 1877-79" (two volumes, 1880). In 1880 he visited Cuba and Mexico, and returning to the United States, went with his family to his old home at Galena, Illinois. The Republican National Convention of June, 1880, assembled at Chicago, Illinois, presented his name as a candidate for the Presidency, and for thirty-six consecutive ballots his name was recorded as having received from 302 to 313 votes, standing in almost every vote 306, and the number was attached to his loyal friends, who after the convention caused an iron medal to be cast with the legend, "Loyal 306," as a souvenir of the event. It is not known that General Grant was in any way a party to this struggle, and the only suggestion came from his lips after he returned from his tour, when he spoke of the superior insight that the intercourse with the chief rulers of the world gave to a man entrusted with the administration of governmental affairs. He supported the candidacy of James A. Garfield. On December 25, 1883, he received

such injuries to his hip from a fall on the ice as made him permanently lame. He became a silent partner in the banking firm of Grant & Ward in New York, his son, Frederick Dent Grant, and Ferdinand Ward being the active partners. In this business he not only invested all his savings and those of other members of his family, but when he was appealed to for further funds he borrowed $100,000 from William H. Vanderbilt on his personal credit. The entire sum was lost through the dishonesty of Ward, whose will dominated the concern, and who was found to have absorbed most of the capital and to have traded in imaginary government contracts which he represented as obtained through the influence of General Grant. When the end came, the Grant family were all bankrupt, and the greatest general of his age and the twice chosen President of the United States was obliged to depend on money thrust upon him by his friends, and to give up his swords, medals and other evidences of the esteem of the peoples of the globe, a sacrifice voluntarily made by him to secure a debt of honor. Mr. Vanderbilt subsequently returned these priceless souvenirs to Mrs. Grant, who made them the property of the nation by depositing them in the National Museum at Washington, D. C. In 1884 he was attacked by a disease which proved to be cancer at the root of the tongue, and, knowing that his days were numbered, the heroic invalid accepted the suggestion of an enterprising publisher, and set out to write his "Personal Memoirs," in which he told the story of his life down to the close of the war. This work was done between February 27, 1885, when he signed the contract with the publishers, and July 21, 1885, two days before his death. His widow received as a copyright from the sale of this remarkable book over $500,000, and before the general died he knew that the proceeds from his work had already put his family beyond the danger that threatened the closing years of his life. The government also tardily came to his aid, and on March 4, 1885, Congress created him a general on the retired list, thus restoring him to his former rank, with full pay. His last days, spent at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, were anxious ones for the family gathered in the Drexel cottage, and for the nation watching with the family the news of his death, which came Thursday morning, July 23, 1885. His funeral was most imposing and was attended by 12,000 United States soldiers in uniform; representatives from every State, and, in fact, from every nation; the chiefs of the departments of the Federal government; the ranking officers of the army and navy; 18,000 veterans of the Civil War, north and south, mingled; and representatives from both houses of Congress. The two ex-Presidents, Hayes and Arthur, were present. His remains were committed to a tomb in Riverside Park, on the banks of the Hudson river, in New York City, and a grateful public through a popular subscription erected on the spot an appropriate monument, the corner-stone of which was laid by President Harrison, April 25, 1892, and the casket containing the dust of the great commander was deposited in its final resting place April 29, 1897, when the completed monument was dedicated.

He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Bowdoin and Union colleges in 1865, and from Harvard in 1872. See "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant from April, 1861, to April, 1865," by Adam Badeau (three volumes, 1867-68); "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," by Gen. James H. Wilson and Charles A. Dana (1868); "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant, written by himself" (two volumes, 1885-86); General Grant in "Great Commanders"

series, by James Grant Wilson (1897); and "General Grant's Letters to a Friend" (1897). He married, August 22, 1848, Julia, daughter of Frederick T. Dent, and a sister of Captain Frederick T. Dent, a classmate at West Point. He died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, July 23, 1885.

FRANCIS, John Morgan,

Journalist, Diplomat.

John Morgan Francis was born in Prattsburg, New York, March 6, 1823; son of Richard and Mary (Stewart) Francis. His father was a midshipman in the British navy, whose admiration for America was so great that he resigned his commission, emigrated from Wales to the United States about 1795, and first settled near Utica, New York, and became an American citizen, moving later to Steuben county, and locating at Prattsburg. Joseph Stewart, his grandfather on the maternal side, served in the American army from the beginning to the end of the Revolution, and was present at the execution of Major Andre, the spy, near West Point, in 1780.

John Morgan Francis was the twelfth of thirteen children, and in 1838, when in his fifteenth year, he entered the office of the "Ontario Messenger" at Canandaigua, New York, where he served until 1843. Later he became assistant editor of the "Wayne County Sentinel" of Palmyra; of the "Rochester Daily Advertiser," and in 1846 of the "Troy Northern Budget," a Democratic paper of which he became joint proprietor and sole editor. He supported the candidacy of Taylor and Fillmore in 1848, and in 1849 joined Henry O'Reilly, proprietor of "The Advertiser," Rochester, New York, in his telegraph enterprise. He was next employed as editorial writer on the "Troy Post" and on the "Daily Whig." He founded the "Troy Daily Times," June 25, 1851, and for forty-six years continued as its editor-in-chief and senior proprietor, making it one of the leading Republican journals of the State, with a circulation as large as that of any newspaper in the State, outside of New York City. In 1867-68 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1871 President Grant appointed him United States Minister Resident to Greece, and he remained at Athens for three years, when he resigned, November 17, 1873, and made a tour of the world with his wife. In 1881 he was selected by President Garfield for United States Minister Resident to Belgium, but before the name was presented to Congress the President was killed. In 1882 he was appointed by President Arthur, United States Minister Resident to Portugal, and in 1884 was promoted Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary. He resigned and returned to America in 1885, on the accession of President Cleveland, and resumed his editorial labors on the "Troy Daily Times." In 1893 he was one of fifteen prominent citizens nominated by the Republican State Convention for delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention provided by law to be held the following year, all of whom were elected, Mr. Francis receiving the largest vote cast for a delegate-at-large. He took a very active part in the proceedings of the convention, which was in session in the capitol at Albany throughout the entire summer of 1894, and he was influential in shaping many of the sections of the revised constitution which was submitted to the people and adopted by a large vote in the November election of that year. He was chairman of the committee on bill of rights, and the second member of the committees on cities and civil service. The arduous labors of Mr. Francis in the constitutional convention

undoubtedly led to the breaking down of his health and the illness which terminated fatally.

For many years prior to his death, his son, Charles S. Francis, had been associated with him in conducting the "Troy Times," holding an equal partnership, the firm name being J. M. Francis & Son. During that period Charles S. Francis had the active management of "The Times," and became sole editor and proprietor upon his father's death, which occurred at his residence in Troy, New York, June 18, 1897.

GOULD, Jay,

Noted Financier.

Jay Gould was born at Stratton's Falls, near Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, May 27, 1836, son of John Burr and Mary (More) Gould, and a descendant of Abraham Gould, a lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army, Fourth Connecticut Regiment, who was killed when Tryon made his raid on Danbury; and also a descendant of Major Nathan Gould, who emigrated from England to Connecticut in 1646, and was one of the nineteen signers of the petition for the Connecticut charter. John Burr Gould was the first white male child born in Delaware county, New York.

Jason, afterward Jay Gould, was educated at the district school and at Hobart Academy. When fifteen years old, he was a clerk in a tinshop in Roxbury, and when sixteen a partner and manager of the business. Meanwhile he studied surveying and civil engineering, deriving his instruction from books without the aid of a master. His father sold his farm and became a clerk for the son, who engaged to survey Ulster county, and who was promised twenty dollars per month for his services, but his employer failed to pay him, and he completed the work and sold it for $500. He then sold his tinshop and removed to Albany, where he canvassed the legislature for the contract of surveying the State, but was unsuccessful. He then undertook the work himself, employing men to survey the various counties. He wrote histories of Ulster, Sullivan and Greene counties and from the sale of his books and maps accumulated $5,000. With this money he joined Zadock Pratt in establishing a tannery in Pennsylvania, the place becoming known as Gouldsboro, where a postoffice was established, and Mr. Gould, then twenty years old, was made postmaster. He also became the largest stockholder and a director in the bank at Stroudsburg. In 1859 he bought out Pratt's interest and sold it to Charles L. Leupp & Company for $80,000. This led to a lawsuit and dispossession proceedings accomplished by force, and Mr. Gould became sole owner. He then sold the tannery and removed to New York City, where in 1862 he was married to Helen Day, daughter of Daniel G. Miller, of the grocery firm of Philip Dater & Company, and through his father-in-law he engaged in speculation in railroad stock. He bought the entire issue of the first mortgage bonds of the Rutland & Washington railroad at ten cents on the dollar, and soon afterward, with Russell Sage, of Troy, took up the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad. Making considerable money, he bought the stock of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad at sixty-five and sold it at one hundred and twenty. He lost some money in Union Pacific, but made millions in Missouri Pacific, and soon after obtained control of the Erie railway, becoming its president and a partner in a series of questionable transactions with James Fisk, Jr. This introduced him to the legislature of New York, to Supreme Court judges, and to association with William M. Tweed, the financial and rail-

road magnate of the time, and Mr. Gould retired from the presidency of the road with a colossal fortune. This was largely augmented by the transaction in gold in which President Grant's brother-in-law, Corbin, was a prominent factor, and this incident was the inauguration of private and public dinners given to executive officials by the holders of large interests subject to official action, and resulted in the great panic in Wall street known in the history of finance as "Black Friday," September 24, 1869. He then became interested in the American Telegraph Company, with which organization he laid an Atlantic cable, broke down the rates of the monopoly, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and thus forced an amalgamation of the two, with Mr. Gould as a chief stockholder. He afterward became largely interested in the Wabash, the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific, the International & Great Northern, the Manhattan Elevated, the St. Louis, the Iron Mountain & Southern, the St. Louis & Southwestern, and the Texas Pacific railroads, and at the time of his death his railroad holdings were estimated at $75,000,000.

His wife died January 13, 1889, and left six children, four boys and two girls. George J., Edwin, Howard and Frank became the owners of the railroad properties of their father, held positions as directors and officers in many of them, and proved themselves able business managers. Helen Miller retained possession of the city and country homes of her parents, and devoted her life to charity, which she personally dispensed; she married, January 22, 1913, at Tarrytown, New York, Finley J. Shepard. Her sister Anna was married to Count de Castellane of France. The children of Jay Gould gave to the village of Roxbury, New York, as a memorial to their father, a church edifice costing about $150,000, and which was dedicated October 13, 1894. Jay Gould died in New York City, December 2, 1892.

FISH, Hamilton,

Legislator, Diplomat, Statesman.

Hamilton Fish, one of the important men of the Civil War period, and a man of great intellectual and personal worth, was born in New York City, August 3, 1808; son of Colonel Nicholas and Elizabeth (Stuyvesant) Fish. He was graduated at Columbia University in 1827, and studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1834 he was defeated with the Whig ticket as a candidate for the State Assembly. In 1842 he was elected a representative to the Twenty-eighth Congress from the Sixth New York District, defeating John McKeon, Democrat. He was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election in 1844. In 1846 he was the unsuccessful Whig candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but was elected to that office in 1847 to fill the unexpired term of Lieutenant-Governor Addison Gardiner, resigned. He was elected Governor of New York in 1848, and in 1851 to the United States Senate as successor to Daniel S. Dickinson, Democrat. In the Senate he strenuously opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and in 1856 aided in the organization of the Republican party.

On retiring from the Senate, March 4, 1857, he resumed the practice of law in New York City. He visited Europe with his family, 1859-60. He advocated the nomination of William H. Seward for the Presidency in 1860; but cordially supported Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential canvass, and from 1861 upheld the Union cause with voice and purse. He was a commissioner with Bishop Ames, appointed by Secretary of War Stanton, in January, 1862, "to relieve the

necessities and provide for the comfort of Federal soldiers in Confederate prisons," and the refusal of the Confederate governors to receive the commissioners except for the purpose of arranging for a general exchange, resulted in the system of exchange soon after adopted. On March 11, 1869, Mr. Fish became Secretary of State of the United States in President Grant's cabinet, to succeed Elihu B. Washburn, appointed United States Minister to France, and he held the position up to the close of President Grant's second term, March 3, 1877, and in President Hayes's cabinet up to the 12th of March, when William M. Evarts was called to the office. He originally suggested the joint high commission to arrange the differences with Great Britain in 1871, of which he became a member, and plenipotentiary to sign the treaty settling the Alabama claims and the northwestern boundary question with Great Britain the same year. In November, 1873, he negotiated the settlement of the *Virginius* question with the Spanish minister at Washington.

Governor Fish was a trustee of Columbia College, 1840-93, and chairman of the board, 1859-93; president of the general society of the Cincinnati, 1854-93; chairman of the Union Defence Committee, 1861-65; president of the New York Historical Society, 1867-69; trustee of the Astor Library, and one of the original trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, appointed by the founder. Mr. Fish bequeathed $50,000 to Columbia College; $5,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, and $2,000 to the Bellevue Training School for Nurses. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Columbia in 1850, from Union in 1869, and from Harvard in 1871.

He was married, in 1836, to Julia, daughter of the Hon. John Kean, of New Jersey. She died in 1887, leaving three sons—Hamilton, Nicholas and Stuyvesant; and four daughters, who married, respectively, William E. Rogers, Colonel Samuel N. Benjamin, the Hon. Hugh Oliver Northcote, of England, and Sidney Webster. He died at Glen-Clyffe, near Garrison-on-Hudson, New York, September 7, 1893.

BARNARD, Frederick Augustus,

Distinguished Educator and Author.

Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard, a distinguished educator whose great abilities made him a principal factor in the large development of Columbia University, was born at Sheffield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, March 5, 1809, son of Robert Foster and Augusta (Porter) Barnard.

He was graduated from Yale College in 1828, and at once entered upon educational work. He taught in a grammar school in Hartford; was tutor in Yale College, and a teacher in the Asylum for Deaf Mutes at Hartford, and in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. From 1837 to 1848 he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Alabama, and afterwards Professor of Chemistry in the same institution. In 1854 he was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was made Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics in the University of Mississippi, and two years later he was elected president and chancellor. Upon the threatened outbreak of the Civil War he went to Labrador to observe the esclipse of the sun, and in 1862 journeyed to the southern hemisphere to carry out astronomical researches. In 1862 he was appointed director of the printing and lithographing of the maps and charts of the Coast Survey, which office he held until 1864, when he was chosen president of

Columbia College, in New York City. In 1867 he was United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and on his return he published a valuable "Report on Machinery and the Industrial Arts." He was again commissioned to the Paris Exposition of 1878.

President Barnard transformed Columbia College into one of the great universities of the United States. The Law School, the School of Mines, the School of Political Science, and the Barnard College for Women, were housed and almost founded through his exertions. The wide range of his scholarship admirably fitted him to sympathize with the many departments of a great university, and, in addition to the schools already established by his influence, at the time of his death he was planning for a School of Letters and Philosophy. He also originated a system of the teaching of the deaf and dumb. He was editor-in-chief of "Johnson's Cyclopædia," many articles on the exact sciences and mathematics being from his pen. President Barnard won many scientific honors. He was one of the original incorporators of and foreign secretary to the National Academy of Sciences from 1874 to 1880; president of the American Meteorological Society, also of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the board of experts of the American Bureau of Mines, of the American Institute, and also an honorary correspondent to many foreign scientific associations. In 1855 Jefferson College, Mississippi, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws; Yale College conferred the same degree in 1859; the University of Mississippi gave him the degree of S. T. D. in 1861, and in 1872 the University of the State of New York that of L. H. D. He published a "Treatise on Arithmetic" (1830); one on "Analytical Grammar" (1836); "Letters on Collegiate Government" (1855); "A History of the United States Coast Survey" (1857); "Recent Progress of Science" (1859); "The Metric System" (1871); "Mono-Metallism, Bi-Metallism, and International Coinage" (1879); "Two Papers on Academic Degrees" (1880); "Imaginary Metrological System of the Great Pyramid" (1884), and "Theory of Magic Squares and of Magic Cubes" in National Academy of Science (1888).

Professor Barnard died in New York City, April 27, 1889, and is buried in the old cemetery at Sheffield, Massachusetts.

BADEAU, Adam,

Soldier, Author.

General Adam Badeau's fame principally rests upon his three volume "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," which, from its first publication, has been recognized as not only a very complete narrative of the military career of the great commander, but also as the fullest and most complete history of the Civil War. The entire work was written, so said a capable critic, "with that soldierly respect for high qualities which is the first characteristic of a good military history." It is painful to record that in the production of this admirable work, were involved financial difficulties which seriously clouded the friendly relations of author and subject.

Adam Badeau was born in New York City, December 29, 1831. He was educated by private tutors and at a boarding school in Tarrytown, New York. As a young man he served as a clerk in the New York Street Department, and during the same period wrote essays and dramatic criticisms for "Noah's Sunday Times," which were afterwards put into book form under the title of "Vagabondia." In 1862 he entered the military service as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Thomas W. Sherman, serving at

Adam Badeau.

New Orleans, and in the investment and siege of Port Hudson, on the Mississippi river, where he led an assault upon the Confederate works and was severely wounded. In March, 1864, Badeau became military secretary to General Ulysses S. Grant, on the personal recommendation of that officer's adjutant-general, General John A. Rawlins. Badeau served in that capacity, in closest relationship with General Grant, from the beginning of the Wilderness campaign until March, 1869, nearly four years after the close of the war, at first with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and afterward of colonel of volunteers, and being retired as captain in the regular army and brevet brigadier-general.

Soon after General Grant entered upon the Presidency, General Badeau was sent to London as secretary of legation, serving as such from May to December, 1869. Early in the following year he was made bearer of government dispatches to Madrid, and in May was returned to London as Consul-General, and served in that capacity until September, 1881, excepting the years 1877-78, when, under leave of absence he accompanied General Grant on his journey around the world. Meantime he had declined proffered ministerial appointments to Brussels and Copenhagen. For two years beginning in May, 1882, he was Consul-General at Havana, resigning that post because of differences with the Department of State.

Soon after retiring from the diplomatic service, General Badeau entered upon an engagement to assist General Grant in the preparation of his personal memoirs, his duties being mainly those of an amanuensis. When General Grant's health began to fail, Badeau demanded a certain monthly stipend, also a share of the profits arising from publications. General Grant, regarding this as practically a demand that Badeau should perform all the literary work and that he himself (Grant) should appear as the author, protested in a severe letter, and dismissed Badeau from his service. After the death of General Grant, Badeau made certain demands upon the estate, based upon the prior arrangement with General Grant, and the disputed claim was settled by General Frederick D. Grant at the sum of $10,000.

General Badeau now devoted himself to writing for magazines and newspapers, principally upon his personal experiences and observations at home and abroad. Continuous application impaired his eyesight seriously, and successive operations for cataract undermined his physical strength. He finally succumbed to apoplexy, dying March 19, 1895, at Ridgewood, New Jersey. Besides the works previously mentioned, he published "Conspiracy: a Cuban Romance" (1885); "Aristocracy in England" (1886); and "Grant in Peace, from Appomattox to Mt. McGregor" (1887).

HALLECK, Henry Wager,

Civil War General-in-Chief.

Major-General Henry Wager Halleck was born in Westernville, New York, January 16, 1815. He was a descendant of Peter Halleck (or Hallock), of Long Island, 1640, and of Henry Wager, an early settler of central New York.

He was a student at Union College, Schenectady, New York, and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1839, third in a class of thirty-one. He was commissioned second lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, and was retained at the academy as Assistant Professor of Engineering. On July 28, 1840, he was transferred to the Board of Engineers, Washington, D. C., as assistant; was engaged on the fortifications in New York harbor, 1840-47,

and during that period visited Europe on a tour of inspection of public works. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1845, and in 1847 was ordered to California as engineer for the western coast. He sailed on the transport "Lexington," and landed at Monterey, California, which he made a military base by fortifying the port, and which also became the rendezvous of the Pacific squadron. He accompanied several expeditions; was chief of staff to Colonel Burton, and took part in various skirmishes in Lower California in November, 1847; commanded the volunteers who marched to San Antonio, and on March 16, 1848, surprised the Mexican garrison; engaged in a skirmish at Todos Santos, March 30; and aided Commodore Shubrick, U. S. N., in the capture of Mazatlan, of which place he was for a time lieutenant-governor. He was brevetted captain to date from May 1, 1847, for "gallant and meritorious services" in these engagements. He was military secretary to the military governors, Mason and Riley, and was commended for "great energy, high administrative qualities, excellent judgment and admirable adaptability to his varied and onerous duties." He was a member of the convention that met at Monterey, September 1, 1849, to frame a constitution for California, wrote the instrument, and refused to represent the State in the United States Senate, preferring to continue his service in the army as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Riley. He was inspector and engineer of lighthouses, 1852-53; a member of the board of engineers for fortifications on the Pacific coast, 1853-54; was promoted captain of engineers, July 1, 1853, and resigned from the army, August, 1854, to become head of a law firm in San Francisco, with large landed interests in the State. He was director-general of the New Almadén quicksilver mines, 1850-61; president of the Pacific & Atlantic railroad from San José to San Francisco, 1855-61; and major-general of the State militia, 1860-61. The Civil War having broken out, at the urgent recommendation of General Scott, he was commissioned major-general in the United States army, to date from August 19, 1861. He was made commander of the Department of Missouri, which embraced western Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Arkansas, with headquarters at St. Louis. He brought to this position a military training and experience that in three months placed the Federal army in possession of all the territory under his control, save southern Missouri and western Kentucky, and then, with the aid of the gunboat flotilla of Admiral Foote and the army of General Grant, he directed the military operations that resulted in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson; the possession of Bowling Green, Columbus, and Nashville; of New Madrid, Columbus and Island No. 10 on the Mississippi, and of the whole of Missouri and northern Arkansas, establishing the Federal army on a line extending from Chattanooga to Memphis. The departments of Kansas and Ohio were placed in his department March 11, 1862, and the whole became known as the Department of the Mississippi, which included the territory between the Alleghany and Rocky mountains. After the battle of Shiloh, General Halleck personally took the field and moved against Corinth, which had been fortified by the Confederate army, and on reaching the place, May 30, it fell into his hands without an assault, the enemy having evacuated the place. He directed the pursuit of the fleeing Confederates, General Pope following up the direct retreat, while General William T. Sherman marched to Memphis, already captured by the gunboats before his arrival, and

General Buell marched against Chattanooga. General Halleck held the fortifications at Corinth, repaired railroad communications, and prepared to operate against Vicksburg, when on July 23 he accepted the appointment, made by President Lincoln, as general-in-chief of the armies of the United States, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

General Halleck at once ordered the withdrawal of General McClellan's army from the Peninsula, and his letter to that commander under date of October 28, 1863, was the only official explanation of the removal of McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, November 7, 1863. When General Grant was made lieutenant-general, March 12, 1864, under a special act of Congress creating the rank for him, General Halleck was made chief-of-staff, and continued in Washington until April 19, 1865, when he was transferred to Richmond, Virginia, as commander of the Military Division of the James. His orders to the officers in command of the forces operating in North Carolina against the army of General Joseph E. Johnston, "to pay no regard to any truce or orders of General Sherman respecting hostilities," and "to push onward regardless of orders from any one except General Grant and cut off Johnston's retreat," caused a breach in the long existing friendship between the two commanders. On August 30, 1865, he was transferred to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific and on being relieved by General George H. Thomas was transferred to the Military Division of the South, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky, March 16, 1869.

He was elected Professor of Engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, in 1848, but declined the appointment. Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1843, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1862. He delivered before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1845-46, twelve lectures on the science of war, which were published as "Elements of Military Art and Science" (1846, 2d ed. 1861), and this work became the manual for volunteer officers of the Civil War. During his seven months' voyage to California around "The Horn," he translated Baron Jomini's "Vie Politique et Militaire de Napoleon," which he published in 1864. He also published: "A Collection of Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico" (1859); a translation of DeFooz on "The Law of Mines, with Introductory Remarks" (1860); and "International Law on Rules regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War" (1861), condensed and adapted to use in schools and colleges (1866). He died at Louisville, Kentucky, January 9, 1872.

COX, Samuel Sullivan,

Distinguished Statesman and Orator.

Samuel Sullivan Cox was born at Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824 His grandfather was General James Cox, of Monmouth, New Jersey, a soldier in the Revolution, who fought in the battles of the Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Mr. Cox's father was Ezekiel Taylor Cox, a prominent Democrat, and in 1832-33 a member of the Ohio Senate, who in 1818 married the daughter of Samuel Sullivan, State Treasurer of Ohio, after whom he named his son.

Samuel S. Cox, after studying in the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio, entered the Ohio University, at Athens, and afterwards Brown University, Providence Rhode Island, where he was graduated in 1846. Having determined to adopt the law as his profession, Mr. Cox went to Cincinnati, and entered the office of a Mr. Worthington, and from that time until

1851 devoted himself to his legal studies. In the latter year he crossed the ocean and traveled in Europe, and on his return published a description of his tour under the title of "The Buckeye Abroad." Mr. Cox had natural gifts in the direction of literature, and even while in college he was able to assist in maintaining himself by his literary work, besides obtaining prizes in classics, history, literature, and political economy. In 1853 he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he assumed the position of editor of the "Ohio Statesman," and from this time forward interested himself in political affairs. It was shortly after this period that the sobriquet of "Sunset" Cox began to be applied to him. The occasion for this was an article he wrote entitled "The Great Sunset," and in which occurred the following passage:

> What a stormful sunset was that of last night! How glorious was the storm and how splendid the setting of the sun! We do not remember ever having seen the like on our round globe. The scene opened in the West with the whole horizon full of golden inter-penetrating lustre, which covered the foliage and brightened every bough in its own rich dyes. The colors grew deeper and richer until the golden lustre was transformed into a storm-cloud full of finest lightnings, which leaped in dazzling zig-zags all over and around the city. The wind arose in fury. The tender shrubs and giant trees made obeisance to its majesty—some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plots "turned up their whites" to see Zephyrus march by. Then the rains came, and the pools and gutters filled rapidly and hurried away; the thunders roared grandly, and the fire-bells caught the excitement and rang with hearty chorus. The South and the East received the copious showers, and the West at one time brightened up into a border-line of azure worthy of a Sicilian sky.

This brilliant style of writing was a new feature in Ohio journalism, and, as the title "Sunset" chanced to agree with Mr. Cox's two initials, and as the article in question achieved a wide newspaper popularity, he was ever after alluded to in the press as "Sunset" Cox.

From his entrance into journalism and political life, Mr. Cox was a Democrat. In 1855 President Pierce offered him the position of secretary of legation at the American Embassy in London. He declined this position, but afterward accepted that of secretary of legation at Lima, Peru; but on his arrival at the Isthmus of Panama, while en route there, was seized by an attack of the local fever and was obliged to return home; whereupon he resigned the office. In 1857 Mr. Cox began his long period of legislative service, having been elected to Congress on December 7th from the old Licking-Franklin district of Ohio. It happened that his speech on the Lecompton (Kansas) Constitution was the first delivered in the new hall of representatives in the capitol at Washington, on the day when it was first occupied for legislative business, December 16, 1857. In the debate on the important questions under consideration Mr. Cox soon made an impression upon the house. His active mind and keen foresight anticipated the possible consequences of raising a sectional issue, and from this time forward he used his best efforts to accommodate the questions at issue, and provide, if possible, for a peaceful solution of them. During the administrations of Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln, including the stirring years of the Civil War, Mr. Cox was three times elected to Congress from Ohio. During the war he sustained the government by voting for money and men to prosecute it, although he not infrequently differed from the policy of the administration. In 1863 Mr. Cox was the Democratic candidate for speaker of the House of Representatives, in opposition to Schuyler Colfax; but as the Republican party was in the majority in the

house, he was defeated. In 1865 Mr. Cox published a volume entitled "Eight Years in Congress," in which he presented his observations and experience while a member of the House of Representatives up to that time. He was defeated in his district in Ohio for re-election in the same year.

He had by this time obtained a national reputation, not only as an able representative in Congress, but as a brilliant, humorous and popular speaker. He foresaw that Ohio was destined to soon become a permanently Republican State, and, wishing to live where his own party held the supremacy, in 1866 he changed his residence from Ohio to New York City. The wisdom of this was made apparent by his election in 1868 to the Forty-first Congress as a representative from New York City. In 1869 Mr. Cox paid another visit to Europe, during which excursion he traveled through Italy and northern Africa. He busied himself in writing during his tour, and on his arrival in London on his way home, published an account of his journey entitled "A Search for Winter Sunbeams," and which was afterward reprinted in the United States. In 1870 he ran against Horace Greeley for Congress, defeating him by about one thousand votes. Two years later he was defeated by Lyman Tremain for Congressman-at-large; he was, however, elected to the same Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James Brooks. From this time forward down to the day of his death, Mr. Cox was re-elected continuously as a member of Congress from the city of New York. At the opening of the Forty-fifth Congress, in 1877, he was once more a candidate for the speakership, and although he was never elected to that position, his knowledge of parliamentary law and his appreciation of the amenities of legislative intercourse, made his services extremely valuable, and he frequently served as speaker *pro tem.*

During the Forty-fifth Congress, Mr. Cox took upon himself by special resolution the work of the new census law, which he successfully advocated, being also the author of the plan of apportionment adopted by the house. The ability with which he handled this important matter drew from General Francis A. Walker, the distinguished statistician and economist who superintended the tenth census, a graceful and most flattering public testimonial. In his treatment of legislative questions Mr. Cox was a close student of every subject which would throw any light upon it. He always aimed at obtaining for the people of the United States the widest liberty of industry, trade and self-government. He was the introducer and champion for many years of an important bill concerning the Life-saving Service, and finally witnessed its passage, and also introduced and carried through a bill for the protection of immigrants, and for the inspection of steamships, which put an end to many scandalous abuses. His work in Congress also brought about the raising of the salaries of letter-carriers, and the granting them a vacation without loss of pay—an accomplishment which made the letters-carriers of the country his friends for all time. During all the long period in which Mr. Cox was a metropolitan congressman, he took a prominent part in almost every important debate which occupied the attention of the house, sustaining the interests of the city of New York by every means in his power. He opposed high tariff and monopolies. He served on important special committees of the house, such as the one appointed to investigate the doings of "Black Friday," and the one on the Ku-Klux-Klan troubles.

Mr. Cox was for many years a regent

of the Smithsonian Institution. In the summer of 1881 he made his third trip to Europe, during which he visited Holland, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Turkey, Egypt and Greece. One of the first acts of President Cleveland on taking his seat in the Presidential chair in 1885, was to appoint Mr. Cox Minister to Turkey, which resulted in the most happy manner. He made a very favorable impression upon the Sultan, and during his stay in Turkey was successful in clearing up several diplomatic complications. He resigned, however, at the end of one year, and, at the close of his embassy, both Mr. and Mrs. Cox were decorated by the Sultan. On his return to the United States he was re-elected to Congress. Besides the works previously mentioned, he published: "Puritanism in Politics" (1863); "Why We Laugh" (1876); "Arctic Sunbeams" (1882); "Orient Sunbeams" and "The Three Decades of Federal Legislation" (1885). His death was felt as a national loss. It occurred just after his return from a visit to the four new States of the Northwest, which, in Congress, he had been largely instrumental in creating The strain of his long journey, with its sightseeing and public speaking, proved to be more than his constitution could bear, and he died at his residence in New York, No. 13 East Twelfth street, September 12, 1889. He was married in early life to Julia Buckingham, of Muskingum, county, Ohio.

SCHOFIELD, John McAllister,

Distinguished Civil War Soldier.

General John McAllister Schofield was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. His father, a clergyman, removed to Bristol, Illinois, when the son was about twelve years of age, and in 1845 to Freeport, in the same State.

In June, 1849, young Schofield entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1853, seventh in the same class with McPherson, Sheridan, Sill, Terrill, Tyler and Hood, all of whom became general officers in the Union army during the Civil War, except the last named, who served in the Confederate army. July 1, 1853, he was made brevet second lieutenant of artillery, serving at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, and August 31, 1853; promoted to second lieutenant of the First Artillery, stationed in Florida, 1854-1855. From November 19, 1855, until August 28, 1860, he was on duty at the West Point Military Academy as acting assistant, and then as assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy. While on leave of absence for one year, he held the chair of Professor of Physics at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, but when the Civil War began he waived the remainder of his leave, and was made mustering officer of Missouri troops, April 20, 1861, serving one month. By permission of the War Department he accepted the commission of major of the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, April 26th, and on May 14th he received the rank of captain in the First Artillery of the regular army, remaining, however, with the Missouri troops. As chief-of-staff to General Nathaniel Lyon he participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, August 10th. In the fall of the same year he was charged with the conversion of the First Missouri Infantry into an artillery regiment, and with Battery A, hastily forwarded from St. Louis, took part in the battle of Fredericktown, Missouri, October 19th. On November 21st he was appointed by the President brigadier-general of volunteers, and on the 26th he received a similar commission from the governor of Missouri in the Missouri State militia, with orders to

J. M. Schofield

organize and equip a force of ten thousand men to be at the service of the Federal government, within the limits of the State, while the war should last, and which should relieve the main armies for service in more important fields. From February 15th till September 26, 1862, he was thus engaged, commanding the District of the Missouri. From the last date until April, 1863, he organized and commanded the Army of the Frontier in the southwest part of the State and in northwest Arkansas, driving the Confederates south of the Arkansas river, having been made major-general of volunteers November 29, 1862. For about one month, April 20th till May 13, 1863, General Schofield commanded the Third Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps (Army of the Cumberland), but was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, May 13, 1863, and retained it until January 31, 1864, sending troops to assist General Grant in the capture of Vicksburg, operating successfully to obtain possession of the line of the Arkansas river, and clearing the State of guerrilla and border war.

By request of General Grant, January 31, 1864, General Schofield was assigned to command the Department and Army of the Ohio, the last consisting of the Twenty-third Corps, numbering 13,559 men, and twenty-eight guns, with about 4,000 cavalry, forming the left wing of General William T. Sherman's army in Georgia. With this force he took part in all the battles and operations of the entire Atlanta campaign, viz.: the demonstration at Buzzard's Roost Gap, the battles of Resaca and Dallas, the movement against and engagements near Lost Mountain, the action of Kulp's Farm, the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, the passage of the Chattahoochee river, and the battles near and siege of Atlanta, ending in the capture of that city September 2, 1864. In October, 1864, General Schofield was sent by General Sherman to Tennessee, to the assistance of General George H. Thomas, commanding the troops in the field opposed to General Hood, from November 3d till December 1st. Falling back and skirmishing from Pulaski to Columbia, and from the latter place to Spring Hill, he finally gave battle at Franklin, November 30th, and repulsed the enemy's largely superior force with a loss to them of 1,750 killed, 3,800 wounded, and 700 prisoners, while the total loss of the Federal forces was only 2,300. General Schofield also participated in the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, and was engaged in the pursuit of Hood's army until January 14, 1865, which terminated the campaign. His commission of brigadier-general in the United States army was dated from the battle of Franklin, and March 13, 1865, he also received the rank of brevet major-general in the regular army, for "gallant and meritorious services" in the same battle.

To co-operate with General Sherman's army on the Atlantic coast after its famous "March to the Sea," the Twenty-third Army Corps, commanded by General Schofield, was transported in fourteen days, with all its material, from Clifton, Tennessee, to Washington, D. C., and by February 8, 1865, reached North Carolina. Fort Anderson was taken February 19th; Wilmington, February 22d; and Kinston, March 8th-10th, a junction being effected with General Sherman at Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 22d. At the surrender of Johnston's army at Durham Station, April 26th, General Schofield executed the military convention of capitulation, receiving the arms and paroling prisoners. He remained in command of the Department of North Carolina until June 21st. After the war, he visited Europe on a special mission

relative to the occupation of Mexico by French troops. From August 16, 1866, till June, 1868, he was in command first of the Department of the Potomac, and then of the First Military District of Virginia, as constituted under the reconstruction laws. On June 2, 1868, he was appointed Secretary of War by President Johnston, retaining the office under President Grant until March 14, 1869, and March 4th of the same year he was made major-general. From March 20, 1869, till May 3, 1870, he was in command of the Department of the Missouri, and from the last date to July, 1876, of the Military Division of the Pacific; the period from December 30, 1872, to April, 1873, being spent on a special mission to the Hawaiian Islands. Until January 21, 1881, he was superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. For a few months thereafter he commanded the Division of the Gulf, spending the year subsequent in travel in Europe, October 15, 1882, he again commanded the Military Division of the Pacific, and November 1, 1883, he succeeded General Sheridan in command of the Military Division of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, Illinois. From April 2, 1886, he commanded the Military Division of the Atlantic, and August 14, 1888, on the death of General Sheridan, was assigned by President Cleveland to command the United States army, with headquarters at Washington, D. C.

In addition to his military services in the field, General Schofield presided over important boards of officers, notably that of 1870, which adopted the "Tactics," soon after adopted for use in the army and the Fitz-John Porter board of 1878. He was later under Act of Congress ex-officio president of the board of ordnance and fortifications. He died in 1906.

PAULDING, Hiram,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

Hiram Paulding, son of the famous John Paulding, one of the captors of Major Andre, was born December 11, 1797, near Peekskill, New York, and died October 20, 1878. He was brought up on his father's farm, and led the usual life of a country boy, laboring on the farm in the summer and attending school in the winter, until he attained his fourteenth year, when Mr. Pierre Van Cortlandt, then a member of Congress, sent to the father a midshipman's commission for Hiram.

Young Paulding, on receiving the appointment, September 1, 1811, was placed in charge of a certain Master Gibbons, an Irish exile, for the purpose of receiving instruction in mathematics and navigation; but the next year, as soon as war with Great Britain was declared, his studies were brought to a close, and he was ordered to join Commodore Chauncey's squadron on Lake Ontario. His journey northward in the summer of 1812 was an eventful one, he making the trip from New York to Albany in an oyster schooner, and from thence to Utica in a lumbering old stage. He had at the latter place met a good natured drum major bound to Sackett's Harbor, and the two joined the regiment of Colonel Tuttle, which was making a forced march to the frontier. The regiment reached Sackett's Harbor just in time to repulse a raid of the Canadian forces, which had landed in that vicinity, and young Paulding's endurance and pluck made a favorable impression upon Colonel Tuttle and his officers. Reporting to Commodore Chauncey, he soon saw some stirring service. He was soon transferred to the "President," on Lake Champlain, the flagship of the squadron of Master

Commandant Macdonough, an officer of great spirit and experience, who had fought side by side with Decatur at Tripoli. But the years 1812-13 were not fortunate ones for the American flotilla. Two of the latter were captured after a sanguinary contest, and the third was soon blockaded in Burlington Bay by the British squadron, Macdonough having but one vessel, originally a transport, to oppose to the enemy's power on the lake. Being a man of indomitable energy, he set to work and during the winter of 1813-14 succeeded in building another fleet. Two new vessels were built, other lake craft purchased and adapted to the service, and by September 3, Macdonough found himself with his improvised squadron anchored in Plattsburg Bay, where he was joined by the bark "Eagle," which had been built with unexampled rapidity. Paulding participated in the numerous skirmishes which our seamen had with the enemy, both on land and on water, before the completion of the new flotilla, and thus became inured to the vicissitudes and dangers of war. About the same time the British army, admirably equipped, and nearly 12,000 strong, appeared before Plattsburg, held by General Macomb with less than 1,500 men. Their object was to penetrate if possible as far as Albany, and the control of Lake Champlain thus became a matter of vital importance. One of the American gunboats, in opposing the march of the British troops, became disabled, and, with some of the cutters of the squadron, Midshipman Paulding, now attached to the "Ticonderoga," was sent to tow her to a position of safety. This, his first responsible service, he accomplished in the midst of a gale and under a heavy fire, with great difficulty and some loss of life, the results, however, being satisfactory to his superiors. Sir George Prevost, the commander of the British forces, now merely awaited the arrival of Commodore Downie's squadron to make a combined land and water attack on the Americans. Finally it arrived, September 11th, Sunday morning, and shortly after the fleet rounded Cumberland Head, with true British pluck, it steered boldly for the American anchorage. A light breeze set in, and soon the hostile squadron was within range of Macdonough's broadsides. Though greatly superior in force, the enemy was completely routed, and, at the close of the engagement, of the seventeen British flags which had previously been displayed, not one was to be seen. The British flagship "Confiance" lost in killed and wounded, out of a crew of 300, no less than 124 men, including the Commodore. The flagship of the American squadron, the "Saratoga," lost fifty-seven in killed and wounded out of a crew of 212. All the enemy's large vessels were captured, some row-galleys, which had previously struck their colors, only escaping because there was not a mast in the American flotilla which would bear the pressure of canvas, so riddled were they by shot. On this memorable occasion young Paulding, though only seventeen years of age, was entrusted with the duties of a lieutenant, on board the "Ticonderoga." This vessel bore the whole brunt of the attack of the British row-galleys, and its crew fought nobly. Paulding, who had charge of the second division of great guns, was not conscious at the close of the long and bloody contest that he had performed any very special service, and his gratification may be imagined when in the evening he overheard his commander say to one of his officers, "that youngster Paulding is a brave little fellow." The consequences of the battle were immediate and important. Sir George Prevost beat a hasty retreat, abandoning much

of his heavy artillery and stores, and from that moment until the close of the war the frontier was clear of the enemy.

Upon the declaration of peace, Paulding joined the squadron of Commodore Decatur, fitted out to demand redress of the Barbary powers for their insults to the American flag, and June 17-19, 1815, he participated in the capture of the Algerine vessels "Masora" and "Estedio." The "Masora" was fought singlehanded by the "Guerriere" of forty-four guns, under the immediate command of Commodore Decatur, she being the flagship of the squadron. The action took place off the Cape de Galt, in Spain, and resulted in the capture of the two vessels, the "Masora" being a line-of-battle ship of sixty-four guns, under command of the Algerine High Admiral Hamida. The squadron soon appeared before Algiers, and forced the Bey to terms. Thence it proceeded to Tunis on a similar mission, and the result was a complete subjugation of the Bey, who became a firm friend of the United States. The success of this expedition was doubtless due in large measure to the prestige won by our navy in the war with Great Britain in 1812, a prestige towards the winning of which Paulding's gallant conduct in the battle of Lake Champlain had in no mean degree contributed. From 1816, when he became a lieutenant by promotion, until 1818, when he joined the "Macedonian," he was not particularly active. During the following three years he made a cruise in the Pacific, and had the good fortune to witness one of the most daring exploits in naval warfare—the cutting out of the Spanish frigate "Esmerelda" by Lord Cochrane, from under the batteries of Callao Castle, Peru. On his return to the United States in 1821, Paulding procured a leave of absence for eighteen months, which he employed in study at the Military Academy of Captain Partridge, in Norwich, Vermont. His forethought enabled him to take rank with the best informed men in the navy. In the autumn of 1822, Paulding joined Commodore Porter's squadron for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies, serving as first lieutenant of the "Sea Gull," the first steamer ever used for war purposes, which had originally been a Jersey ferry-boat, and was the cause of a good deal of merriment; but Porter rigged her as a galliot, and with her battery of three guns she rendered good services in Cuban waters, though it was predicted by many that she would founder in the first gale she encountered. In 1824 Paulding was ordered to the frigate "United States," and made a cruise of nearly four years in the Pacific, performing while there the important service of conveying dispatches from Commodore Hull to the camp of Simon Bolivar, the "Liberator." In the performance of this duty he traversed a belt of wild arid and mountainous country, making a journey of nearly fifteen hundred miles on horseback. An account of his adventures, under the title of "Six Weeks in the Camp of Bolivar," was published on his return to this country. While on duty on the "United States," in 1826, Paulding volunteered to go on the schooner "Dolphin" to the savage Mulgrave Islands, in search of the American mutineers of the whaler "Globe." The "Dolphin" was commanded by Lieutenant John Percival, better known in the navy as "Mad Jack." Among the midshipmen was the late Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, who related an act performed on this expedition by Lieutenant Paulding, which he said was the boldest he had ever witnessed. With only a cutter's crew, he landed in face of a mob of infuriated savages, several hun-

dred in number, armed with clubs and spears, and, while holding a parley, suddenly seized his man and rapidly marched him to the boat, a cocked pistol at his ear. So taken aback were the natives by his audacious conduct that, although friendly to the mutineer, they made no attempt at recapture until it was too late. A very interesting account of this cruise was published by Paulding in New York, in 1831. The preface is so quaint and humorous as to show that he possessed much of the wit that distinguished the author of "The Dutchman's Fireside"—James K. Paulding, afterward Secretary of the Navy. When the "Dolphin" returned to the coast of South America, Paulding rejoined the frigate "United States" and in 1828 found himself again in New York. From 1830 to 1844, though constantly employed at sea, his life was comparatively uneventful. For two years he served in the Mediterranean, on the frigate "Constellation," and in the same waters commanded the schooner "Shark," from 1834 to 1837. In February of the latter year he reached the rank of commander, and for three years served in that capacity on the "Levant," in the West Indies. In 1841, for the first time in thirty years, he was assigned to shore duty as executive officer of the New York Navy Yard, under Commodore James Renshaw. Promoted to a captaincy in 1844, he was ordered to the East Indies in command of the "Vincennes," of twenty guns. This cruise lasted three years, and proved the most dismal of his life, for, while in China, dysentery broke out among the crew and a large number of them succumbed to its fatal effects. The return of Commodore Biddle to the United States left Captain Paulding in command of the Asiatic squadron, a position wherein he displayed zeal, discretion and entire devotion to his country's interests. Returning home, after a brief respite he was given the command of the "crack" frigate "St. Lawrence" of forty-four guns, and entrusted with a diplomatic mission to the north of Europe. The French revolution was at its height at this period, and its influence penetrated the remotest corners of Europe. This, probably, made the cruise the most interesting that Paulding ever took in his life. Our government was desirous of aiding the German Confederation to establish a navy, and, while at Bremerhaven, several young Prussians were received on board the "St. Lawrence" to be instructed in nautical science. Captain Paulding was treated with the utmost courtesy by the King of Prussia and Prince Adelbert, the German admiral, being invited to visit Berlin, where he was handsomely entertained at the royal palace, and presented to the members of the German Parliament at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He returned home in 1851, and assumed command of the Washington Navy Yard, where he remained three years. At the expiration of this period, he was appointed to the highest position in the gift of the government, the command of the West India squadron. On December 8, 1857, he arrested Walker, the fillibuster, with all his men, at Greytown, Nicaragua, and sent him to the United States for trial. The republic of Nicaragua, whose soil Walker was alleged to have violated, hastened to tender Paulding its thanks, and presented him with a large tract of land and a magnificent jeweled sword, which present Congress by special act allowed him to accept in 1861. President Buchanan did not, however, approve of Paulding's course, and he was accordingly relieved from his command, having been at the head of the squadron nearly three years.

The three years from 1858 to 1861 Paulding spent in comparative inactivity, but on the breaking out of the Civil War he was detailed by President Lincoln to assist Secretary Welles in the Navy Department, with the rank of commodore. Among the many onerous duties devolving upon him was the destruction of the Norfolk Navy Yard. His conduct in this matter was much criticized, but received the entire approval of the President and Secretary of the Navy. In September, 1861, he served as a member of the board to examine the plans of iron-cased vessels, and upon its recommendation that wonderful invention of Ericsson, the "Monitor," was constructed. Shortly after this he was ordered to the command of the New York Navy Yard, the most important station the government possessed. His duties here were extremely arduous, but, although in his sixty-fifth year and technically on the retired list, he displayed an energy and foresight that aided materially in the final success of the Union. It was entirely due to his foresight that the "Monitor" was so speedily equipped for service and enabled to confront and disable the Confederate ram "Merrimac," in March, 1862, and thus arrest her destructive career. In July, 1862, the grade of rear-admiral was created, and President Lincoln directed the appointment of ten of the most distinguished retired officers of the navy to that grade. Hiram Paulding was one of the ten upon whom the honor was conferred, and, having survived all his comrades, was at the time of his death the senior rear-admiral in the navy. During the draft riots in New York City in 1863, Admiral Paulding was largely instrumental in preventing the destruction of public and private property From 1866 to 1869 he was governor of the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia, and in 1870 was assigned to the merely nominal duty of port admiral at Boston. This position he relinquished in 1871, after which he resided quietly on his farm at Lloyd's Harbor, on Long Island Sound, where he led a peaceful, happy life, surrounded by his children and grandchildren. In 1814 Congress voted him a sword for gallantry on Lake Champlain, and King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, conferred upon him the equestrian order of St. Maurice, whose acceptance Congress authorized, but he rarely displayed it, and probably few of his neighbors at Lloyd's Harbor knew that an Italian knight resided among them. During his long and eventful life, Admiral Paulding always acted with ability and discretion, having ever in view the public good. Many anecdotes are related illustrating his kindness of spirit. His officers and men universally admired and respected him, and, though a man of most positive views and character, he probably never had an enemy in the service during his long connection with it. The Captain-General of Cuba declared him to be the most distinguished naval officer in bearing whom he had ever seen in the port of Havana. Of stalwart frame, he combined with dignity of mien the greater dignity of intellect, and although a strict disciplinarian, his kind, benevolent manner irresistibly attracted all who came in contact with him. For many weeks previous to his death he had been gradually failing. All his comrades in the exciting events of 1812-15 had preceded him, and he often felt a sense of loneliness of which he wearied and to which death afforded a welcome relief. Brave, honest and patriotic, he will always have a foremost place in the hearts of his countrymen, and take rank with the most celebrated naval heroes of the age.

PARKER, Willard,

Distinguished Medical Scientist.

Willard Parker was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, September 2, 1800. From an ancestry of English Puritan stock he inherited a strong physical constitution, as well as sound mental capacity for the laborious and useful life that lay before him. When he was five years old his family moved to Chelmsford (now Lowell), Massachusetts, and there the lad worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen. During the latter years of this period he taught a district school, and so earned the money to take him to Harvard College, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1826. It was the wish of his parents and of himself that he should enter the ministry, but fate decided otherwise. The story reminds one of Nathan Smith's awakening. While Parker was in his freshman year, his chum was brought low by a strangulated hernia, which the efforts of a neighboring physician failed to reduce. John C. Warren was sent for, and his diagnosis, as well as the facility with which he reduced the obstruction, so impressed young Parker that he resolved to devote his life to the study and practice of medicine. His first advantage was in obtaining (1827) the position of house physician at the United States Marine Hospital, in Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he served two years under S. D. Townsend. Later he was a pupil of John C. Warren, and upon the creation of the office he was appointed (February 26, 1829) house-pupil at the Massachusetts General Hospital, having secured his medical degree from Harvard College meantime, graduating M. D. in February, 1830.

Though Parker was not yet thirty years of age, he had already established a reputation as a lecturer. Accordingly, he was invited in the summer of 1829, a year before his graduation, to deliver a course of lectures on anatomy in the Medical School at Woodstock, Vermont. This he did in the winter following, and was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Vermont Medical College. In 1830 he was also elected to the Professorship of Anatomy at the Berkshire Medical Institution. He lectured twice daily at Berkshire, and in 1833 the chair of surgery was added to his previous appointment. In 1836 he was offered the Professorship in Surgery at the Cincinnati Medical College. There he taught for one term, and then went to Europe for study in London and Paris.

Upon returning to America, Parker was given the chair of Clinical Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, where he worked for the next thirty years of his life (1839-1869), and where his work and his accomplishments were brilliant and unusual. His rise in his profession seemed instantaneous and complete. He was immediately recognized as a teacher and surgeon of a high order, and his bold operations and distinguished talents soon placed him in the foremost rank. He was a man of high character and broad public spirit. Parker's far-seeing mind appreciated early the deficiencies in the method then employed for teaching surgery, and upon his acceptance of the Professorship of Clinical Surgery he set about making better use of the opportunities offered in a large city. Not having a hospital service, he visited daily with his students the two city dispensaries, and gradually succeeded in obtaining material sufficient for demonstration before the class at the Medical College, then located in Crosby street, New York City. The anatomical rooms were

utilized for the teaching of clinical diagnosis, and later for the performance of operations illustrating the cases from the dispensaries. Thus grew up a method of holding those "clinics" which are now a factor in medical education. Such work stamped Parker as a resourceful teacher. In 184[illegible] Parker became associated with James R. Wood in reorganizing the City Alms House and developing it into Bellevue Hospital, under a board of governors. Parker and Wood were made the visiting physicians. He was also one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine, and was its president. The Health Department of the city was notoriously inefficient, and this inefficiency the Academy of Medicine set out to correct. Under Parker's initiative they brought about the formation of a board of health. Long afterwards a tribute to its founders was thus expressed: "This board has inspired most of the legislation upon hygiene, reforming our building laws, giving us improved sewerage, checking the adulteration of food; demonstrated the necessity of pure water, and proper ventilation in all parts of our dwellings; it has fought manfully for the preservation of our public parks, the lungs of the city; it has stimulated tree planting, and aided in beautifying the city in a variety of ways." In 1856 Parker was appointed surgeon to the New York Hospital. In 1865 he was appointed successor to Valentine Mott as president of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, the first establishment ever founded for the treatment of drunkenness as a disease.

Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1870, at a time when he was consulting surgeon to the New York Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Roosevelt Hospital, Mt. Sinai Hospital, and Emeritus Professor of Surgery at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In addition, he had been Professor of Anatomy at Geneva College, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at Colby University.

During his active career, Parker contributed a great deal to the advancement of surgical science. He was the first to suggest the condition which is known as "concussion of the nerves," as distinguished from concussion of the nerve centers—a state previously mistaken for an inflammation; he introduced cystostomy for the relief of chronic cystitis; he was one of the first to operate for appendicitis, as we recognize it today; he introduced the division of the sphincter of the rectum near the coccygeal attachments, and the widening of the denuded surface in the operation for repair of lacerated perineum. As a teacher Parker had a high reputation. With a fine personal presence and a rare courtesy, he won the regard of his pupils. By his direct and lucid manner he made each step of an operation plain; and he constantly impressed upon his students, both by his own methods and by his discourse upon the practice of others, the value of simplicity and common sense in operating and in general treatment. His countenance was characterized by a freshness and vigor which showed in his every action the possession and advantages of a sound physique.

The Willard Parker Hospital in New York was erected and named in honor of this man who did so much for medical education. He died in New York, April 25, 1884.

LESLIE, Frank,

Noted Publisher.

Frank Leslie was born in Ipswich, England, March 29, 1821. His real name was Henry Carter, and he was the son of

Joseph Carter, well known throughout England for his extensive glove manufactory. The latter designed to bring up his son so that he could succeed him in business, and accordingly gave him the benefit of a careful education, and when he was seventeen years of age, placed him in a wholesale drygoods house in London. The boy, however, had from an early age evinced a strong artistic talent, and before he left school had become proficient in the use of both the pencil and the graver. On arriving in London, he soon began to make sketches, and some of these he sent to the "London Illustrated News," which had then recently begun publication. These sketches, he signed "Frank Leslie," adopting the *nom de plume* in order that his family and friends should not know what he was doing. His efforts were well received, his sketches being promptly accepted, and he decided to give up the drygoods business, and accordingly made application at the office of the "News" for a position. He was placed in the engraving department, and before he was of age was superintendent of it. He studied the different branches of the business, besides becoming an expert engraver on wood.

While engaged on the "News," he formed the idea of emigrating to America, and starting an illustrated paper. In 1848 he arrived in New York, and thence went to Boston, where he was first employed on "Gleason's Pictorial." Returning to New York, he obtained by legislative act the right to use the name of Frank Leslie in business, doubtless with some foreshadowing in his mind of its possible employment in the future at the head of an illustrated paper or magazine. He became superintendent of the engraving department of the "Illustrated News," a pictorial paper published by Moses Y. Beach. In 1854 he began the publication of a periodical called "The Gazette of Fashion," on his own account, with the small capital which he had accumulated. This became immediately popular, and was soon followed by the issue of the "New York Journal." On December 14, 1855, appeared the first number of the new illustrated paper bearing the title "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper." Among the first illustrations in this paper were those representing the Arctic explorations of Dr. Kane, and the World's Fair in the Crystal Palace, London. From the beginning of the Civil War, Mr. Leslie had a corps of correspondents and artists employed, and kept them scattered all over the country, illustrating the battles, marches, sieges, and other incidents of the great struggle, which were afterward gathered together and published in two large folio volumes, under the title "The Soldier in our Civil War." During this period his paper became extraordinarily successful, reaching a very large circulation. Mr. Leslie was the first to introduce into his engraving department a method of speedily executing the work on his illustrations. His process consisted in dividing the block into a great many different parts, each of which was given to a separate workman to execute, by which means he was enabled to reproduce scenes and occurrences and publish them in his newspaper in the shortest possible time. One such case occurred in regard to the great prize-fight in England between Tom Sayers and John C. Heenan, the latter being a native of Troy, New York, but known as the "Benicia Boy," from his having first displayed his prowess as a pugilist in Benicia, California. When the fight was about to take place, Mr. Leslie sent over his most expert artists, and sketches were made of the scene,

taken on the spot, and as quickly as possible after the fight was over, the artists took steamer for America. While on board the ship the drawing was made upon wood, to represent a double-page cartoon of the prize ring and its surroundings, while the fight was in progress. The block was made up of thirty-two different sections joined together, and immediately on the arrival of the steamer in New York a different engraver was put on each section. The result was that the illustration was completed and the paper, with a full account of the occurrence and this startling double-page cartoon, was on the streets long before any advancement in that direction had been made by rival newspapers.

Mr. Leslie's establishment grew in importance with the growth of his business. For a long time he published ten different illustrated papers and magazines from his large building in Pearl street, but eventually removed to a fine marble structure in Park place, where all the processes of his vast business were carried on, Mr. Leslie employing several hundred persons in the different departments of his establishment. He had gradually added to his first publications, "The Ladies' Journal," "The Boys' and Girls' Weekly," "Chimney Corner," "Boys of America," "Pleasant Hours," "The Budget of Fun," "The Jolly Joker," "Chatterbox," "Illustrated Almanac," "The Sunday Magazine," and the "Popular Monthly." He became very wealthy, and owned a beautiful country-seat called "Interlaken," on Saratoga lake, where he had terraced grounds, fine gardens, kept a steam-yacht, and entertained on a magnificent scale. In New York, he lived in the former residence of William M. Tweed, in Fifth avenue, and on a scale of corresponding affluence and liberality. The result of this was that in the time of financial stringency, coming on in 1877, he was unable to meet his engagements, and made an assignment. He continued to direct the work of his establishment, however, for the benefit of his creditors, who were represented by Isaac W. England, the publisher of the New York "Sun."

Mr. Leslie was a prominent Free Mason, and a member of the Lotos, Manhattan and New York Jockey clubs. As early as 1848 he received from the American Institute the medal for perfection in wood engraving. In 1867 he was sent as a commissioner to the Paris Exposition, in the department of fine arts, and was personally presented by Napoleon III. with a gold medal for his services as a juryman. In 1876 he was president of the New York State Centennial Commission. During the same year he entertained at his country home the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. Mr. Leslie had remarkably fine artistic taste and appreciation, and possessed a thorough knowledge of every detail of his business. He was greatly liked and admired by all in his employ, or who had dealings with him. He was personally a most agreeable and courteous gentleman, and was a most pleasant social companion. He died January 10, 1880.

Mr. Leslie was twice married. By his first wife he had three sons, all of whom were, previous to his failure, engaged with him in the publishing business. He married, late in life, the former wife of E. G. Squier, at one time United States Minister to Peru. She survived him, and carried on the business of the house, which she reduced materially from time to time by disposing of various of the publications.

FOSTER, Henry Allen,

Lawyer, Jurist, Legislator.

Henry Allen Foster was born in Hartford, Connecticut, May 7, 1800. In early life he removed with his parents to Cazenovia, New York, and in the common schools of that place obtained a practical education which prepared him for an active career. Later he became a clerk in the office of David B. Johnson, under whose excellent preceptorship he pursued a course of study in law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1822.

He early evinced a keen interest in politics, advocating the principles as laid down by the Democratic party, and in 1831 he was elected to serve in the State Senate, his term expiring in 1834; he was again elected in 1841, and served until 1844, and in 1836 was elected to represent New York State in the Twenty-fifth Congress (1837-39). On November 30, 1844, he was temporarily appointed to the United States Senate, as successor to Silas Wright, Jr., who had resigned to become Governor, and he continued a member of the upper house until January 18, 1845, when he was succeeded by John A. Dix. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1848 that nominated Lewis Cass for President, and in 1863 he became a Supreme Court Judge for the Fifth District, serving as such until 1869, meriting the approval and approbation of his constituents and the community-at-large. He possessed considerable talent, as evinced in his positions of legislator, judge and lawyer, in all of which he gained an enviable reputation, and he continued in the active practice of his profession up to within a few years of his death. Of the combination of Democratic leaders known as the "Albany Regency," he was the last surviving member. He was a member of the board of trustees of Hamilton College, 1836-89, and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by that institution of learning in 1860. He served as vice-president of the American Colonization Society. Judge Foster made his home at Rome, New York, for many years prior to his death, which occurred there on May 12, 1889.

HARRIS, Townsend,

Diplomatist.

Townsend Harris, the first United States minister to Japan, was born in Sandy Hill, Washington county, New York, October 3, 1804, son of Jonathan Harris, grandson of Gilbert and Thankful (Townsend) Harris, of Ticonderoga, New York, and a descendant of Welsh ancestors, who emigrated to America with Roger Williams. His maternal grandfather, John Watson, served with Gilbert Harris in the Continental army under General Gates. The early ancestors settled first in Massachusetts and later generations settled in Ulster county, New York, and thence to Essex and Washington counties.

Townsend Harris was educated partly by his mother, a woman of noble character and stately presence, and partly at the district school. In 1817, when only fourteen years of age, he removed to New York City, and there became a clerk in a drygoods store, and a few years later his father and elder brother removed to New York and the three organized the business of importing china and earthenware. After the great fire in New York in 1835, when their store was blown up with gunpowder to prevent the spread of the flames, the business was reorganized as John & Townsend Harris, and it so continued until 1847, in which year Townsend Harris disposed of his interest in the same. He then purchased a half interest in a vessel bound for California.

He sailed around Cape Horn to California, touching at points in South America, and at San Francisco he purchased the other half of the vessel and projected a trading voyage to China and the Dutch and English Indies. In 1848 he sailed as supercargo on one of his own vessels to the South Pacific ocean, visiting all the Asiatic countries on the Indian ocean. For five years he continued in commercial voyaging, and his journal notes his Christmas as follows: 1849, at sea in the North Pacific ocean; 1850, at Manila; 1851, at Pulo-Penang; 1852, at Singapore; 1853, at Hong-Kong; 1854, at Calcutta; 1855, at Ceylon; 1856, in Japan. He was acting vice-consul for the United States at Ningpo, China, in 1854, and on March 24th of that year wrote to Secretary Marcy setting forth the capabilities and importance to the United States of the island of Formosa as a coaling station and depot, and proposed that the United States acquire the island by purchase. He was summoned to the United States by the Secretary of State, and on his way visited India, the Red Sea, Egypt, Alexandria, Gibraltar, London and Liverpool, and arrived in New York on July 27, 1855 On August 4th he was appointed consul-general to Japan, to make a treaty with that government, then first visited by Commodore Perry, and he was also entrusted by President Pierce to make a commercial treaty with the kingdom of Siam. His appointment as the first commissioner to Japan was made upon the joint recommendation of William H. Seward and Commodore Perry. He personally purchased the presents sent to the respective rulers. He left New York, October 17, 1855, arrived at Penang, January 19, 1856, where the non-arrival of the "San Jacinto" with his secretary and the rest of his suite kept him waiting seventy-six days, and he reached Siam, April 4th, where he concluded the treaty. He left Bangkok, on May 31, 1856, and on August 25, same year, in company with Commodore Perry, he was received by the governor and vice-governor of Shimoda. He subsequently visited Yeddo, and after two years' residence and numerous interviews, much opposition and many vexations delays, the written promise of the Yeddo government was gained February 17, 1858, and the treaty signed July 29, 1858, by which Japan was opened to the world. On January 7, 1859, President Buchanan nominated and the Senate confirmed his appointment as Minister President of the United States to Japan. On June 30 the consulate was removed from Shimoda to Kanagawa, and the American flag was hoisted July 1, 1859. At Yeddo the American Minister held his position alone amid murders, assassinations and incendiarisms, after all his colleagues had retired to Yokohama, and on January 14, 1860, his interpreter and private secretary, Mr. Heusken, was murdered. At his suggestion, a Japanese embassy of seventy-one persons headed by Shimmi left for the United States by way of San Francisco to exchange ratifications of the treaty which had been signed by the Mikado in 1868, and to obtain a fresh copy of the Perry treaty. On July 10, 1861, Mr. Harris sent his resignation to President Lincoln, which was reluctantly accepted, October 21, 1861. Before leaving Japan he gave $1,000 for the erection of the American Union Church at Yokohama, built in 1875, and standing on the old Perry treaty ground. After welcoming his successor, Robert H. Pruyn, he spent some time in travel in Asia and Europe, and then settled in New York City. He received from Queen Victoria a gold watch studded with diamonds, in recognition of the assistance he had given to the British minister to Japan.

Mr. Harris was a member of the Board of Education of New York City for

several years, and president of the board, 1846-47. He was one of the prime movers in founding the Free Academy, afterward the College of the City of New York, and he was also one of the founders of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department and of the State militia. He was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, and later joined the communion of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a member of the Union and other clubs, and learned societies of Europe and America. He was a man of wide culture, of sterling integrity, of great moral strength, and of singularly pure character. He never married. He died in New York City, February 25, 1878.

LEFFERTS, Marshall,

Inventor, Soldier.

Marshall Lefferts was born in Bedford District, Brooklyn, New York, January 15, 1821, son of Leffert and Amelia Ann (Cozine) Lefferts, grandson of John L. and Sarah (Cowenhoven) Lefferts, great-grandson of Rem and Ida Cowenhoven, and a descendant of Leffert Pieterson van Haughwout, of Holland, who settled in Flatbush, Long Island, New York, before 1688.

Marshall Lefferts received his education in the Brooklyn public schools. He became a civil engineer, and subsequently an importer and manufacturer of galvanized iron ware. He joined the Seventh Regiment, National Guard State of New York, in 1851, and in the following year was made its lieutenant-colonel, and succeeded Abram Duryee as colonel in 1859. In response to Lincoln's call for troops to defend the national capital in 1861, the Seventh Regiment was the first New York regiment to march to the front, Colonel Lefferts transporting it by boat to Annapolis, Maryland, and marching thence across the State to Washington, the march being attended with considerable hazard. After thirty days' service the regiment returned home, and in 1862 and again in 1863 he led the regiment in emergency service at critical periods of the Civil War. While in Frederick, Maryland, in 1863, Colonel Lefferts was made military governor of the city. The regiment was recalled to New York in July, 1863, to protect the city from rioters who, in resistance to the draft for military service, had held the citizens and their property at their mercy for two or three days. The presence of the Seventh Regiment and its steady and determined march through the streets aided the authorities in gaining control of the rioters, and in the restoration of order. Lefferts resigned the colonelcy of the Seventh Regiment in 1865, declined the position of brigadier-general of militia, and accepted the command of the veteran corps of the Seventh Regiment.

He furnished the first zinc plated wire which came into general use as rustproof. He early recognized the commercial possibilities of the telegraph as invented by Morse, and was a director and president of the companies first organized in New York and New England between 1849 and 1860. He perfected and patented a system of automatic transmissions, and his invention was purchased by the American Telegraph Company, which employed him as electrical engineer and consulting engineer. He devised the instrument to measure the distance to defects in wires used in the transmission of messages, and made it possible to raise and repair broken submarine cables. The American Telegraph Company consolidated with the Western Union Telegraph Company in 1866, and in the following year Mr. Lefferts resigned his position as electrical engineer of the Western Union, and organized the Commercial News De-

partment of that company. In 1869 he was made president of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, which company in 1871 purchased the Commercial News Department of the Western Union, and he became president and manager of the combined interests. While accompanying his military corps to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to attend a Fourth of July parade in connection with the Centennial Exhibition, he died suddenly on the cars near Newark, New Jersey, July 3, 1870.

Mr. Lefferts was married, June 4, 1845, to Mary, daughter of Gilbert and Ann (Raymond) Allen.

RICHARDSON, Albert Deane,

Journalist, Author.

Albert Deane Richardson was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, October 6, 1833, son of Elisha and Harriet (Blake) Richardson, and grandson of Timothy and Julia (Deane) Blake. He was reared on a farm, and his education was obtained in the public schools and at Holliston Academy, where he edited the academy paper and contributed both prose and verse to the "Waverly Magazine" and other Boston publications. He taught school two terms in Medway, Massachusetts, and in 1851 went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he taught for a short time in a district school before engaging in journalistic work on the "Pittsburgh Journal." He also attempted some dramatic writing at this time, several of his farces being purchased by Barney Williams, and he also appeared a few times on the professional stage.

He removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1852, where he was local editor of "The Sun," and correspondent for several newspapers. In 1853 he went an a journalistic trip to Niagara Falls and there formed the acquaintance of Junius Henri Browne, who became his life-long friend. He was subsequently detailed to report the celebrated "Matt Ward" trial in Kentucky, the sale of his published report exceeding twenty thousand copies. In 1854 he was employed on the "Cincinnati Unionist," and afterward edited the Cincinnati "Columbian," declining its entire management in 1855. In 1857 he went to Kansas, and there participated in the exciting events of the anti-slavery agitation, which he graphically described in a series of letters to the "Boston Journal," and he also served as secretary of the territorial legislature. In 1859 he joined Horace Greeley and Henry Villard in a journalistic expedition to the gold fields of Pike's Peak, in Colorado, and later in the same year he journeyed on horseback through the southwestern territories, visiting the Cherokee and Choctaw reservations, and sending periodical descriptions of his travels to the "New York Sun" and other newspapers. In 1860 he made a second trip to Pike's Peak as special correspondent of the "New York Tribune," in company with Colonel Thomas W. Knox, with whom he established and edited the "Western Mountaineer." He traveled through the southern states as secret correspondent of "The Tribune" in 1860-61, and afterward accompanied the army as a war correspondent. On May 3, 1863, with Junius H. Browne, also of "The Tribune," and Colburn, of the "New York World," he joined the party of thirty-four men who attempted to pass the Vicksburg batteries on two barges lashed to a steam-tug. They were captured, and held prisoners for twenty-two months at Salisbury, North Carolina, being in six other southern prisons, but finally escaped, and after a journey of four hundred miles reached the Federal lines at Strawberry Plains, Tennessee, in 1865. During his imprisonment his wife and infant son, had died, and he himself had contracted pneumonia, and was obliged to

visit California for the benefit of his health in the spring of 1865 and again in 1869. He subsequently resided in New York City, but made frequent visits to other cities of the north, delivering lectures on his war experience. He was the author of: "The Field, the Dungeon and the Escape" (1865); "Beyond the Mississippi" (1866); and "Personal History of Ulysses S. Grant" (1868). He was married in November, 1869, while on his death-bed, to Abby, daughter of William Sage, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and after his death his widow published a collection of his fugitive writings, entitled "Garnered Sheaves" (1871), to which she prefixed a biographical sketch of the author. Mr. Richardson died December 2, 1869, his death being the result of a shot received while in "The Tribune" office, November 26, 1869, inflicted by Daniel MacFarland.

SPINNER, Francis Elias,

U. S. Treasurer During Civil War.

Francis Elias Spinner was born in German Flats, New York, January 21, 1802; son of John Peter Spinner. His father was a Roman Catholic priest who became a Protestant and came to America, becoming pastor of Reformed churches in New York State.

The son engaged in business at Herkimer, New York. He early became active in the state militia, entering the service as a lieutenant, and in 1834 had risen to the rank of major-general. In 1839 he entered the Mohawk Valley Bank of which he subsequently became president. He served in the naval office of the New York customs-house from 1845 to 1849. He was a Free-soil Democratic representative from New York in the Thirty-fourth Congress, 1855-57, and a Republican representative in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, 1857-61, serving on several important committees, and on the special committee appointed to investigate the Brooks-Sumner assault. He was appointed United States Treasurer by President Lincoln, at the instance of Secretary Chase, March 6, 1861, and held the position through successive administrations until June 30, 1875. He was the first person to employ women in government service, and his unique signature became well-known on the various issues of greenbacks. He died in Jacksonville, Florida, December 31, 1890.

McCLOSKEY, Rt. Rev. John,

First American Cardinal.

John McCloskey, cardinal, and second Archbishop of the Diocese of New York, was born at Brooklyn, New York, March 20, 1810. His parents were natives of Derry county, Ireland. He was baptized in St. Peter's Church, one of the two Roman Catholic churches then in New York City. His father dying when he was ten years old, the care of his education was left to his mother, who, having ample means, gave her son every educational advantage. He was prepared for college in the New York City parochial schools, and was then sent to Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland, and after a brilliant college career he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1827. Having decided to enter the priesthood, he at once began his theological studies, and on January 9, 1834, at the age of twenty-five, was ordained a priest in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott street, New York. He was granted the privilege of continuing his studies for two years at the College of the Propaganda, Rome, at that time a mark of great favor. He sailed for Europe in November, 1834, and remained abroad for three years, trav-

eling through France and the different countries of Europe after completing his course at the Propaganda.

Upon his return to America, he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church, New York City, a position which he held for seven years. In 1841 Bishop Hughes appointed the talented young priest president of St. John's College, Fordham. He subsequently resumed the rectorship of St. Joseph's Church, and on March 10, 1844, was consecrated Bishop of Axieren, and coadjutor to Bishop Hughes, with right of succession. He meanwhile continued his pastorate at St. Joseph's, and in 1847, when the see of Albany was created, was placed in charge of the new diocese, which then contained only forty churches and a few priests. When he was called to the archiepiscopal see of New York, seventeen years later, there were one hundred and thirteen churches in the diocese, eight chapels, fifty-four mission stations, eighty-five missionaries, three academies for boys and one for girls, six orphan asylums, and fifteen parochial schools. As bishop he introduced a number of religious orders, prominent among which were the Jesuits, Oblates, Franciscans, Capuchins, Augustinians, Sisters of Mercy, and Sisters of St. Joseph. He founded the Theological Seminary at Troy, and erected St. Mary's Cathedral at Albany. In 1851 he went abroad, where he was received with marked distinction, especially by Pope Pius IX. Upon the death of Archbishop Hughes in 1864, Bishop McCloskey succeeded to the archbishopric of New York, and was installed on August 21st of that year. The see then included New England, New Jersey and New York. Archbishop McCloskey was in disposition and character entirely unlike his illustrious predecessor. He was able to reap the results of the controversial administration of Archbishop Hughes, without continuing the controversies, and his own administration was like oil on the troubled waters. "He was never hasty or imprudent in his public life, but ever silent, persevering, gracious, winning, and finally triumphant. He had the bearing of a prince, was a ripe scholar, and a bold and devoted churchman. His eloquence was of a tender, deeply religious kind, uttered with fervid sincerity, and in language at once simple and elegant. He was a man of energy and of sleepless vigilance in the discharge of his duties, which he performed in the most unostentatious manner. He provoked no conflicts, offered no opinions, but with humility and prayerfulness toiled on in the sphere of his own duties." He was of a delicate but commanding physique, and had a countenance which, with its broad, high forehead, was strongly expressive of amiability and benevolence. He was energetic in the administration of his diocese, was particularly active in the building of the Catholic Protectory in Westchester, erected not only many handsome churches, but the Institute for Deaf Mutes at Fordham, homes for destitute boys and girls in connection with St. Stephen's and St. Ann's churches, and the Foundling Asylum; and established orphan asylums and homes for aged men and women throughout the city of New York. He especially devoted himself to the completion of the cathedral begun by Archbishop Hughes, to the interior arrangements of which he gave his personal supervision.

Archbishop McCloskey attended the Vatican council in 1869, serving on the committee on discipline. In 1874 he again went abroad, principally to look after the construction of altars, statues, stained windows, and interior decorations for the cathedral, to which he contributed $30,000 from his private fortune. On March 15, 1879, he was elevated to the dignity of cardinal, in the consistory then held at

the Vatican, being the first American prelate to be thus honored. On April 27, of the same year, the ceremony of investing him with the insignia of his new office was performed by Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, before the very altar at which he had been ordained a priest and consecrated a bishop. He continued the active administration of his diocese until 1880, when, on account of failing health, he requested that Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, be appointed his coadjutor, with right of succession. Cardinal McCloskey attended the conclave which was held at Rome in 1878, to elect a successor to Pius IX, and on May, 1879, dedicated the new St. Patrick's Cathedral. In January, 1884, the golden anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood was celebrated, and on this occasion the clergy of his diocese presented him with an address which read: "Fifty years ago there were in this city but six churches; now there are sixty. There were then but twenty priests in the diocese; now there are three hundred and eighty. At that time there were in the whole United States only nine bishops; now there are fifty-nine. Then there was but one archbishop; now there are eleven, one of whom has been raised to the great senate of the Universal Church."

Cardinal McCloskey's declining days were marked by the same tranquillity that had characterized his entire life. After his death, his body was with appropriate ceremonies deposited in the vault under the sanctuary of St. Patrick's Cathedral. At that time the New York "Sun" said of him editorially: "His learning, his piety, his humility, his truly Christian zeal, earned for him universal respect which will be today manifested as his body is carried to the tomb. The first American cardinal has died at a time when all Christians are ready to honor his memory as that of a man who has done measureless service in the cause of religion, good morals and humanity. * * * Protestants and Catholics will join in sincerely mourning the first American cardinal as a Christian hero lost." Cardinal McCloskey died October 10, 1885.

HAMILTON, Schuyler,

Soldier, Civil Engineer.

Schuyler Hamilton was born in New York City, July 25, 1822, son of John Church and Maria Eliza (Van den Heuvel) Hamilton; grandson of General Alexander and Elizabeth (Schuyler) Hamilton; and great-grandson of General Philip Schuyler.

He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1841, and entered the army as second lieutenant in the First Infantry, serving on the plains. For a time he was at West Point as assistant instructor of tactics. He served in the Mexican war, where he was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Monterey, September 21-23, 1846, and where he received a ball in his abdomen, was left on the field for dead, but revived and fought through the battle. He was brevetted captain for gallantry, August 13, 1847, at Nil Flores, where he was severely wounded by being run through with a lance, which passed entirely through his body and left lung, in a hand-to-hand combat with a Mexican lancer. He was promoted to first lieutenant in March, 1848; was acting aide to General Winfield Scott, 1847-54, and resigned from the army May 31, 1855, at San Francisco, California.

When the Civil War broke out, he marched as a private in the Seventh Regiment, New York State Militia, and went with that organization to the defence of Washington. He offered to pledge himself for canteens and haversacks furnished the regiment, and paid for their transpor-

tation. He afterward served on the staff of General Benjamin F. Butler; was later appointed military secretary with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, United States Army, on the staff of General Winfield Scott, serving from May 9, 1861, until he retired, November 1, 1861, and in that capacity he was instrumental in preventing the murder of certain Confederate prisoners of war captured on the battlefield of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was thanked for this service by the President, in the presence of General Scott and members of the cabinet, but no publicity could prudently be given to the service at the time. He was appointed additional aide-de-camp to General Scott, with the rank of colonel and served from August 7 to November 12, 1861, when the aides were disbanded. He was then made assistant chief of staff to General H. W. Halleck with rank of colonel, accompanied that officer from New York to St. Louis, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, November 12, 1861. He was with Grant's army operating in western Kentucky and Tennessee, and suggested to General Pope the canal to cut off the enemy's position at Island No. 10, and in the assault on that island and New Madrid he commanded a division. He was promoted to major-general of volunteers September 17, 1862, for meritorious services at New Madrid and Island No. 10, and had accepted his promotion in good faith, thus vacating his commission of brigadier-general of volunteers, which had been confirmed by the Senate, when he was seized with swamp fever and incapacitated from active service. He soon after received a letter from General Halleck demanding his resignation, under the rule that no officer unable to take the field should be named to the Senate for confirmation, and, after consulting with General Scott, he resigned in February, 1863. He is credited with making possible the capture of Island No. 10, called by the Confederates the "Thermopylae of America," and thus opening the Mississippi; with suggesting the name of William T. Sherman to General Scott for a place on the list of the regular army in 1861; and with prevailing upon General Halleck to appoint General Grant to the command of the army to operate against Forts Donelson and Henry. He was an executor of the last will and testament of General Winfield Scott. In June, 1871, he memorialized the Secretary of War with a view to being restored on the army list as lieutenant-colonel and colonel United States Army, by virtue of his commission as military secretary and additional aide-de-camp with these ranks, and he continued his petition December 11, 1886, to the Secretary of State and to the Congress of the United States to have his record as an army officer corrected, but without avail. He was hydrographic engineer for the Department of Docks, New York City, 1871-75. He published: "History of the American Flag" (1853); and "Our National Flag the Stars and Stripes, its History in a Century" (1877). He died in 1903.

DWIGHT, Theodore William,

Educator, Author.

Theodore William Dwight, was born in Catskill, New York, July 18, 1822, son of Dr. Benjamin Woolsey and Sophia Woodbridge (Strong) Dwight, and grandson of President Timothy and Mary (Woolsey) Dwight, and of the Rev. Joseph and Sophia (Woodbridge) Strong.

He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1840, studied law at Yale, 1841-42, and received his master's degree in 1843. He was a tutor at Hamilton College, 1842-46; Professor of Jurisprudence, Civil and Political Economy and History, 1846-58, and trustee of the college, 1875-92. He

Theodore W. Dwight

removed to New York City in 1858, and was Professor of Law in Columbia College, 1858-78; Professor of the Law of Contracts, Maritime and Admiralty Law, 1878-92; dean of the law faculty, 1864-91, and member of the University council, 1890-91. As he was not willing to conform to the Harvard plan of study introduced by Professor William A. Keener and indorsed by President Low and the trustees, he resigned in February, 1891, as dean of the Law School, and was made Professor Emeritus, Professor Keener succeeding him as dean. He was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention of 1867; of the Commission of Appeals formed in 1874 to share the labors of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and served until the close of the commission in 1875. He was vice-president of the State Charities Aid Association, 1873; president of the Prison Association, 1874; a member of the American Geographical Society; and first vice-president of the New York Bar Association. In 1869-71 he lectured at Cornell University, where he was elected non-resident Professor of Constitutional Law, and he lectured at Amherst College, 1870-72. He was associate editor of the "American Law Register," and in 1886 was counsel for five Andover theological seminary professors, charged with heterodoxy. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton and Rutgers in 1859, from Columbia in 1860, and from Yale in 1892. He published: "Argument on the Ross Will and Charity Case" (2 vols., 1863); "Trial by Impeachment" (1867) and "Influence of the Writings of James Harrington on American Political Institutions" (1887). He prepared in association with Dr. Enoch C. Wines "Prisons and Reformatories in the United States" and edited "Maine's Ancient Law" (1864). He died in Clinton, New York, June 28, 1892.

SICKLES, Daniel Edgar,

Distinguished Civil War Soldier.

General Daniel Edgar Sickles, soldier and lawyer, was born in New York City, October 20, 1825, son of George G. and Susan (Marsh) Sickles. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1846, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. Three years later he was elected a member of the New York State Legislature, and in 1853 was appointed corporation attorney for New York City. In the same year he resigned and went to London, England, as secretary of the American Legation, James Buchanan being minister at the time. Upon his return he was chosen a member of the New York Senate in 1856, and was elected to Congress in 1857, where he served on the committee on foreign affairs, and at the expiration of his term was reëlected.

When the Civil War began, he raised the Excelsior Brigade in New York City, and was commissioned colonel of one of its five regiments, later he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and commanded a brigade under General Hooker. He fought at Williamsburg May 5, 1862; Fair Oakes, May 31-June 1, 1862; and Malvern Hill, and saw severe service in the Seven Days battle before Richmond. He rose rapidly to division and corps commander, and was promoted to major-general of volunteers, November 29, 1862. He took part in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, and in the battle of Gettysburg the brunt of the Confederate attack on the second day was borne by his corps, which held the ridge between Round Top and the Peach Orchard on the Emmitsburg road. After hours of terrific fighting and a most desperate resistance, in which he lost a large portion of his command in killed and wounded, and was himself so terribly

wounded in the leg that it had to be amputated, he was compelled to fall back. General Longstreet, whom Grant has ranked with Lee in ability, led the charge against Sickles; and Hood, more impetuous than Jackson, moved beside Longstreet in the attack on Little Round Top. Writing of Gettysburg, under date of September 19, 1902, General Longstreet said:

> My Dear General Sickles: * * * on that field you made your mark that will place you prominently before the world as one the leading figures of the most important battle of the Civil War. As a northern veteran once remarked to me: "General Sickles can well afford to leave a leg on that field." I believe that it is now conceded that the advanced position at the Peach orchard taken by your corps and under your orders saved that battlefield to the Union cause. It was the sorest and saddest reflection of my life for many years, but to-day I can say with sincerest emotion that it was and is the best that could have come to us all, North and South, and I hope that the nation reunited may always enjoy the honor and glory brought to it by that grand work.

Gettysburg won for him the Congressional Medal of Honor. Notwithstanding the loss of a leg, General Sickles continued in active service until 1865, when he was sent on a special mission to South America; and he was not mustered out of the volunteer service until January 1, 1868, after having been colonel of the Forty-second Infantry Regiment in the regular army since July 28, 1866. In 1869 he was placed on the retired list by President Grant, with the full rank of a major-general in the regular army. For gallantry at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg he was made brevet brigadier-general, and brevet major-general on March 2, 1867. General Sickles was entrusted with command of the Military District of the Carolinas from 1865 to 1867, and rendered valuable service in the cause of reconstruction. In 1869 President Grant appointed him United States Minister to Spain, and upon his return from that country in 1873 he devoted himself to reorganizing the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, and took up the practice of the law in New York City. He was Emigration Commissioner in 1887; sheriff of New York county in 1890; and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress in 1892. He was married twice, and had a son and a daughter. He died in New York City, May 2, 1914.

BONNER, Robert,

Founder of New York Ledger.

Robert Bonner, for many years a prominent story paper publisher, was born near Londonderry, Ireland, April 28, 1824, of Protestant ancestry. He began his business career as a printer's apprentice in the office of the "Hartford Courant," and in 1844 became assistant foreman and proofreader on the "New York Evening Mirror." With his earnings he purchased in 1851 a small sheet called the "Merchants' Ledger," and, converting it into a family story paper, changed its name to the "New York Ledger."

His methods of advertising were unique and ingenious, and these, together with the good taste displayed in the selection of the literature with which he filled his columns, soon won for the paper an unprecedented popularity. Edward Everett, Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Longfellow, Bryant, Charles Dickens, James Parton, Fanny Fern, Alice and Phoebe Cary, and Harriet Beecher Stowe, were among his corps of contributors, and the sums paid for articles were liberal in the extreme. Dickens received $5,000 for his "Hunted Down", a story which ran through three numbers of the paper; Edward Everett received $24,000 for a series of articles; and Henry Ward Beecher was paid $30,000 for his novel, "Nor-

wood." Mr. Bonner gave large sums of money to the many charitable and educational institutions in which he was interested, Princeton College being among the beneficiaries. He gave to Rev. Dr. John Hall's church $100,000, and to Henry Ward Beecher, to liquidate the mortgage on his home in 1859, $10,000. A connoisseur in the matter of horses he purchased many famous trotters, and withdrew them from the race course at an expense to himself of over $500,000, his purchases including Dexter, Pocahontas, Edwin Forrest, Rarus, Maud S. and others. He died in New York City, July 6, 1899.

BARLOW, Francis C.,

Civil War Soldier.

General Francis Channing Barlow, was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 19, 1834, son of Rev. David Hatch and Almira (Penniman) Barlow, and a descendant of James Penniman, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, England, who emigrated to Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1631. His father was a Unitarian minister.

He received liberal education, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1855, the first in his class, having become a student there in 1851. In the fall of 1855 he came to New York City, where he resided continuously until his death, except during his military service in the Civil War. He studied law in New York City, meanwhile becoming an editorial writer for the New York "Tribune." When the war broke out he enlisted, April 19, 1861, as a private soldier in the Twelfth Regiment, New York State Militia, a three months' regiment, commanded by Colonel Daniel Butterfield. His regiment went at once to Washington for the defense of that city, and on May 3, 1861, Barlow became first lieutenant of its Company F. He came home with it, and was duly mustered out in August, 1861. In the succeeding October he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and left with it for the front in November. He was promoted to colonel of his regiment in April, 1862; on September 19th of the same year, two days after the battle of Antietam, in which battle he was wounded, he was promoted to brigadier-general of United States Volunteers. At Antietam, he was wounded after his command had captured two sets of Confederate colors and three hundred prisoners. He recovered from his wound in time to take part in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1803, where he commanded a brigade in the Eleventh Army Corps. He was wounded and taken prisoner on the field of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, his name being among the first in the lists of the leaders reported by the Confederates as killed. He was left in the town when the enemy retreated. Following Gettysburg came an exchange, a long waiting for recovery, and participation in the campaign of the Wilderness and the movements "by the left flank" of the Army of the Potomac, through Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, and across the James to Petersburg. In the spring of 1864 General Barlow was made commander of the First Division of the Second Army Corps, and served throughout the campaign of that year, down to the latter part of August, when illness obliged him to take leave of absence. The brevet of major-general of volunteers was conferred upon him in August, 1864, and early in 1865 he was assigned to the command of the Second Division of the Second Corps, and retained it until the end of the war. At Spottsylvania, General Barlow stormed the Confederate works, capturing three thousand prisoners, including Generals Ed. Johnson and G. H. Steuart.

After the war he took up his residence in New York City. In 1865-67 he was Secretary of State of New York, and in May-October, 1869, he was United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, having been appointed by General Grant. He was elected Attorney-General of New York in 1872, and afterwards resumed the practice of law in New York City. He was one of the founders of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in 1871, the first organization of its kind. In the same year he began the attack upon Fisk, Gould and David Dudley Field, their counsel preferring formal charges against the latter, which seriously involved Judges Cardozo and Barnard, and resulted in their impeachment. During his term as Attorney-General, 1872-73, he directed the prosecution of Tweed and his associates, and for the successful outcome of these proceedings the cause of good government will ever be indebted to General Barlow. He was, however, not renominated to office; indeed, his lofty sense of duty and out-spoken denunciation of frauds of all kinds were considered an indication of woeful lack of that "tact" which the successful politician should possess. He displayed the same spirit when, in 1876, he was one of a committee sent to investigate the question of alleged election frauds in Florida, his political popularity being then by no means increased by his faithful statements of the exact truth. But General Barlow held even party success secondary to truth. From that time he continued law practice in New York City, where he was identified with all movements for political reform.

General Barlow married (first) in 1861, Arabella Griffith, of New York City; married (second) in 1867, Ellen, daughter of Francis George Shaw, also of New York.

Two sons, Robert Shaw and Charles Lowell, and one daughter, Mrs. Pierre Jay, survived him. His first wife was agent for the Sanitary Commission in the field during the Civil War, and died from disease contracted in the performance of her self-imposed duties, July 27, 1864. A window in Memorial Hall, Harvard College, is dedicated to Phillips Brooks and his class-mate, Francis Channing Barlow. General Barlow died in New York City, January 11, 1896.

CORRIGAN, Rt. Rev. Michael A.,

Roman Catholic Prelate.

Rt. Rev. Michael Augustine Corrigan, third Archbishop of the Archdiocese of New York, was born in Newark, New Jersey, August 17, 1839. His parents, Thomas and Mary (English) Corrigan, were natives of Leinster, Ireland. His father, being in possession of a competence, determined to give his son a liberal education, a determination to which his mother, a woman of fine intelligence and rare energy and strength of character, was largely accessory. She chose for his preliminary instruction St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Delaware, at the time conducted by Vicar-General Reilly, and in that institution the young student remained for two years, when he was sent to Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland. From the beginning of his collegiate instruction, young Corrigan took the lead in his classes. While in his junior year at St. Mary's he made a tour of Europe with his sister, a young lady of remarkable piety, who greatly influenced his after career. He completed his course of studies at Emmitsburg in 1859, and decided to enter the priesthood. Having come to this conclusion, he went to Rome and became one of the twelve students with whom the American College in that city was opened. He made such rapid progress in his studies that he won a number of medals in the competitions,

which were not only for the American College, but free to the students of the Propaganda and the Irish and Greek colleges. He was especially noted for scrupulous obedience, for his industry and close application, and for his personal consideration for those about him. He finished his course in 1864, passing a rigorous examination and obtaining the degree of D.D., but on the 19th of September, 1863, a year before this, he was ordained in the church of St. John Lateran by Cardinal Patrici, thus becoming a priest a year before the close of his theological studies, the privilege being granted to him as a reward for the excellence of his conduct while in that institution.

In July, 1864, Father Corrigan sailed for the United States, and on arriving in New York was appointed by Archbishop Bayley to the Professorship of Dogmatic Theology and Sacred Scripture and the directorship of the Ecclesiastical Seminary of Seton Hall College, of which at that time Bishop McQuaid was president. Soon after, Father Corrigan was made vice-president of the institution, and in 1868, upon the appointment of Bishop McQuaid to the newly created see of Rochester, Father Corrigan, although then hardly twenty-eight years of age, was appointed by the archbishop to be president of the college, which was one of the foremost of the Catholic educational institutions in the United States During the absence of Archbishop Bayley at the Vatican Council of 1870, Father Corrigan occupied the offices of administrator and vicar-general of the diocese, and when, in 1873, the Archbishop was transferred to the see of Baltimore, thus becoming primate of America, upon his earnest recommendation Pius IX. appointed Father Corrigan Bishop of Newark, and he was consecrated on May 4 of that year in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral by the late Cardinal (then Archbishop) McCloskey. In his new office, Bishop Corrigan exhibited powers which speedily gained for him the admiration and respect not only of the people of his diocese but his ecclesiastical superiors. Deeply interested in reformatory and institutional work, establishments of the greatest importance to the welfare of the people about him soon began to rise, almost as if by magic. He dedicated more than half a hundred new churches and gave them pastors, and consecrated the cathedral. He kept a watchful eye over the welfare of Seton Hall College, of which he continued to be president until 1876; founded a number of religious communities; established a reformatory for boys and refuge for misguided women, and a general asylum for the orphans of his diocese. Bishop Corrigan introduced into New Jersey the Jesuits and the Dominicans, and founded the Convent of the Dominican Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration. On September 26, 1880, Bishop Corrigan was made coadjutor, with the right of succession, to Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York, under the title of Archbishop of Petra, and thereafter nearly all the practical work of the archdiocese fell to his hands. By this time the Catholic schools of New Jersey had increased to one hundred and fifty, having nearly thirty thousand pupils, with one hundred and fifty churches and one hundred and seventy-two priests. Archbishop Corrigan was now the youngest archbishop, as he had been the youngest bishop, in the Catholic church in America. From the beginning of his ecclesiastical career, honors had fallen to him in a way that was most unusual, except in the case of gray-haired and time-honored priests. None of these, however, had changed his manner or course of conduct from the modest and unassuming habit he had adopted at the beginning. In 1884 Archbishop Corrigan was summoned to

Rome, and represented New York in the plenary council called to advise the Holy Father. On October 10, 1885, the death of Cardinal McCloskey made Archbishop Corrigan metropolitan of the diocese of New York, and by a special act of courtesy he was permitted to perform the acts of his office immediately on his accession thereto, instead of waiting, in accordance with the usual custom, for the pallium, which he did not receive, in fact, until early in 1886.

A profound scholar, Archbishop Corrigan, although not a great orator was a most agreeable preacher, and never failed to impress his hearers, while never resorting to any of the customary rhetorical means for gaining and holding their attention. Meanwhile his office was conducted under conditions and circumstances the reverse of peaceful, being not infrequently disturbed by the most bitter and difficult internal dissensions. Through all of these, the archbishop, with remarkable tact and judgment, managed to steer his course in a way to gain the respect even of his opponents, and those who disliked his public attitude as a member of the Catholic hierarchy in America. On September 21, 1888, Archbishop Corrigan celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, in the cathedral on Fifth avenue, New York. He died in 1902.

LOSSING, Benson John,

Historian, Artist.

Benson John Lossing was born in Beekman, New York, February 12, 1813, a descendant of early Dutch settlers who located in the Valley of the Lower Hudson. His father, who was a farmer, died in 1814, when he was one year old, and his mother, who was a farmer's daughter, died when her son was in his twelfth year. They were members of the Society of Friends, and the boy was brought up in that faith.

Young Lossing attended school for a short time, but being early thrown upon his own resources, owing to the death of his parents, he engaged in farm work, and so continued until he was about fourteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to a watchmaker and silversmith at Poughkeepsie, New York. During the period of his apprenticeship he omitted no opportunity for study, and thus became well informed, and qualified to write articles for a local newspaper, which were gladly accepted. At the age of twenty he was taken into partnership with his master, being then an expert in his particular line, but in 1835, less than two years afterward, he became the joint proprietor and editor of the Poughkeepsie "Telegraph," the leading weekly newspaper in Dutchess county, New York. The year following he and his partner began the publication of the Poughkeepsie "Casket," a literary journal, and he maintained his interest in both publications until 1841. In order to illustrate the journal, Mr. Lossing studied wood engraving in New York City for a short time, and later became a skillful and leading practitioner of that art. In 1838 he became editor and illustrator of "The Family Magazine," the pioneer illustrated periodical in the United States. In 1843 he entered into partnership with William Barritt, and until 1868 they conducted the largest wood-engraving business in New York City. From 1845 to 1850 he conceived and executed "The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," published by Harper & Brothers (30 parts, 1850-52), visiting the historic localities, writing the text for the work, making the drawings on the wood, and doing considerable of the engraving. In 1868 he retired to a farm in the vicinity

of Dover Plains, New York, and devoted himself to historical research, and was a member of seventeen societies, historical, antiquarian and literary. He was made an honorary life member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, in 1844. He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Hamilton College in 1856 and from Columbia in 1869, and that of Doctor of Laws from the University of Michigan in 1872.

Besides numerous illustrated contributions to American and foreign periodicals, chiefly on the history and legends of the Hudson river, he edited and annotated "The Diaries of Washington" (1859); "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington" by G. W. P. Custis (1860); and compiled, with Edwin Williams, "The Statesman's Manual" (4 vols., 1868). He was the author of a large number of books, mostly of a biographical and historical character, which acquired a widespread popularity, among the more important of which are: "History of the Fine Arts" (1840); "Lives of the Presidents" (1847); "Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-six" (1847); "Lives of Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott" (1847); "The New World" (1847); "Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence" (1848); "History of the United States" (1854); "Our Countrymen" (1855); "Mount Vernon" (1859); "Life of Philip Schuyler" (2 vols., 1860); "History of the Civil War" (3 vols., 1866-69); "Home of Washington" (1867); "Vassar College and its Founder" (1867); "The Hudson River" (1867); "Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812" (1868); "Mary and Martha Washington" (1868); "Two Spies: Nathan Hale and John Andre" (1886); "The Empire State" (1887). At the time of his death, which occurred at Dover Plains, New York, June 3, 1891, he was still vigorously engaged in his literary work.

BOSS, Lewis,

Astronomer.

Lewis Boss was born in Providence, Rhode Island, October 26, 1846, son of Samuel P. and Lucinda (Joslin) Boss, and a descendant of Peter Boss, who settled at Newport, Rhode Island, previous to 1650. He acquired his preliminary education in the Lapham Institute of North Scituate, Rhode Island, and at a school in New Hampton, New Hampshire, and this was supplemented by a course at Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1870. His first employment was in the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C., where he served for two years, and was then appointed astronomer on the United States northern boundary commission, in which capacity he served four years. In 1876 he was appointed director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, New York, and in 1904 he was still holding the same position a period of twenty-eight years. He observed the total solar eclipse in 1878 from a station at West Las Animas, Colorado, under the auspices of the United States government. In 1882 the government placed him in charge of a party sent to Santiago de Chile to observe the transit of Venus, and in the spring of that year, in competition with one hundred and twenty-five others, he won the Warner prize for the best essay on comets. This essay has been translated into the principal European languages and published in every popular journal of astronomy in the world. In 1883 Professor Boss was appointed superintendent of weights and measures for New York State.

His most important undertaking at the Dudley Observatory was the zone work under the auspices of the International Astronomical Society, in which thirteen of the leading observatories of the world coöperated, the object being to measure

and accurately record the positions and motions of all stars down to the ninth magnitude, that is, a magnitude sixteen times fainter that the faintest star visible to the naked eye. He also completed observations for a catalogue of 10,000 stars in a portion of the sky not accessible to European observers; a catalogue of the principal standard stars, and also the speed and direction of 15,000 faint stars. He was financially assisted by the Bache fund of the National Academy of Sciences, a liberal grant from the Carnegie Institution, and private contributions. He published a number of astronomical papers, in one of which (1899) he maintained that the sun is one of the stars in a gigantic cluster, one of the clusters composing the milky way, and upon this subject he was considered an authority. For many years he supplied the earliest information upon the orbits of comets after their discovery. In 1877 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College, and Union University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1902. Dr. Boss was a member of the Fort Orange Club, the National Academy of Sciences, the Astronomische Gesellschaft, Leipsic, a foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Boss was married in Washington, D. C., December 30, 1871, to Helen M., daughter of William Hutchinson, well-known in the early history of Kansas. They were the parents of four children: Bertha, Benjamin, Helen and Gertrude. Dr. Boss died in Albany, October 5, 1912.

SAGE, HENRY W.,

Friend of Education, Philanthropist.

Henry Williams Sage, a liberal benefactor of Cornell University and other educational institutions, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, January 31, 1814, eldest child of Charles and Sally (Williams) Sage, the latter a sister of Hon. J. B. Williams, of Ithaca. His father was shipwrecked on the Florida coast in 1838, and was murdered by Indians. He was a descendant of David Sage, a native of Wales, who settled in Connecticut as early as 1652.

Henry W. Sage began his schooling in Bristol, Connecticut, and continued it in Ithaca, New York, to which place his parents removed when he was thirteen years old. He was disappointed in his expectation of entering Yale College, but in Ithaca he began the study of medicine, which he was obliged to abandon on account of ill health. He then entered the employ of his uncles, Williams & Brothers, prominent merchants and large shipping agents, owners of transportation lines on the Hudson river, Erie canal, and New York lakes. In 1837, in his twenty-third year, he became proprietor of the business. In 1854 he purchased a large tract of timber land in the neighborhood of Lake Simcoe, Canada, where he manufactured lumber on a large scale. Soon afterward he also engaged in business with John McGraw, and at Winona, Michigan, erected a lumber manufactory which was regarded as the largest in the world. In 1847 he was elected as a Whig to the New York Legislature. In 1857 he removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he resided until 1880, and during which time his marked force of character and great ability brought him into prominence among its leading citizens. He was a close friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and the great preacher, in all his difficulties, rested upon no heart with more intimate and tender affection and confidence than upon that of his parishioner, Henry W. Sage. In 1880 he returned to Ithaca, where he died, September 17, 1897.

Mr. Sage's immediate interest in Cor-

nell University began in 1870, when he was elected to the board of trustees, and in which his membership continued until his death, he having been president of the board since 1875. Recognizing in the new institution an opportunity of realizing a deeply cherished purpose, that of promoting the higher education of woman, he had previously, and when residing at a distance, given the endowment which formed the Sage foundation for the education of women, and erected the Sage Chapel, which was subsequently endowed by his son, Dean Sage, constituting a permanent fund for the promotion of the moral and religious life of the university. During a quarter of a century his noble personality made him the central figure in the labors of maintaining the university and extending the sphere of its usefulness. Mr. Cornell's great plan, conceived in a spirit of unsparing self-sacrifice and maintained with great resolution, had not yet been realized, and the institution was nearly on the point of failure when the founder passed away. The necessities of the university had almost compelled the sacrificial relinquishment of large land holdings in Wisconsin, when Mr. Sage's masterly management averted the impending disaster, and in eight years the university's future was secure, and it was enabled to greatly extend its advantages.

Mr. Sage's personal gifts evidenced a wise purpose to aid the university when aid was most needed, and would serve it best. These included $266,000 to the Sage College for Women; $200,000 to the Sage School of Philosophy, and $50,000 for the Susan Linn chair; to the University Library $260,000 and an endowment of $300,000; to the Museum of Classical Archaeology, $20,000; $11,000 for the erection of a residence for the Sage Professor of Philosophy; and $30,000 toward paying off a floating indebtedness. On January 31, 1894, the university celebrated Mr. Sage's eightieth birthday, and his last gift, that of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, was dedicated. The faculty, trustees and other friends assembled at the home of the munificent donor, but the occasion was recognized throughout the land, and among the appreciative messages received were telegrams from President Cleveland, Governor Roswell P. Flower, and many other distinguished men. To Mr. Sage was presented a magnificent vase of solid silver, the presentation address being made by General Stewart L. Woodford.

Other benefactions of Mr. Sage included the endowment of the Lyman Beecher lectureship on preaching, at Yale University; the building and endowment of several churches and schools, and a public library at West Bay City, Michigan. After his death, his residence, valued at $80,000, together with an endowment of $100,000, were given to Cornell University for a students' hospital, by his sons, Dean and William H. Sage.

ANDERSON, Martin B.,

Scholar, Orator, Educational Executive.

The University of Rochester, founded in 1850, now a leading institution of higher education in the State, was singularly blessed in securing, at its inception, and retaining for nearly forty years at its head, Martin Brewer Anderson, a great teacher and executive; and Rochester was equally fortunate in the possession, for the same period, of a citizen who notably stimulated its activities, enlightened its thought and appreciated its morale. Viewed from whatever angle, Anderson was a great man—as versatile as profound, as wise as energetic.

He was born of Scotch-Irish lineage, at Brunswick, Maine, February 12, 1815. Determined upon obtaining a liberal education, his progress therein was somewhat

interrupted by the demand of manual labor upon his time; for he was early thrown upon his own resources for making his way in life. He was not among the precocities in letters. He did not, like John Stuart Mill, read Greek and Latin at four years old; but with an intense thirst for knowledge, he studied diligently and systematically, mastering thoroughly all preliminary courses, and, while a boy, thought as a man. Among the impulses of his intellectual pursuits, was his association with men of mature age in a society for the discussion of questions relating to politics and current topics of interest, an influence not without effect upon his trend as a teacher and his persuasion as a publicist. He had, even before entering college, become an omnivorous reader and acquired a taste and talent for public speaking. At the age of twenty-one, he matriculated at Waterville College (now Colby University) a Baptist institution, of which church he was a communicant. In college, he gained a high reputation for sustained industry, thoroughness of research and breadth of knowledge, especially in philosophy and the sciences. He was graduated with honor in 1840. He spent the ensuing year in the Theological Seminary at Newton, Massachusetts, occasionally preaching. In the fall of 1841, he was appointed tutor in Latin, Greek and mathematics at his *alma mater*, and, in 1843, assumed the chair of rhetoric, also instructing in Latin and history and delivering lectures on the origin and growth of the English language, said to be the first course on that subject in an American college. He married August 7, 1848, Elizabeth Martin Gilbert, of Brooklyn—a wedded union of forty years of mutual trust and helpfulness, she of refined mien and gentle courtesies. In 1850, he became editor-in-chief of the New York "Recorder," a weekly Baptist organ. His articles were distinguished for vast erudition, signal vigor of thought and felicity of expression, and frequently by keen controversial skill. He ever maintained a lively interest in the journalistic profession, as writers on the Rochester press testify affectionately to the constant counsel and encouragement he bestowed upon them.

In 1853 he was called to the presidency of the University of Rochester, thus far without a head, Professor Asahel C. Kendrick, the accomplished Grecian, having filled the position *pro tempore*. He came to the place with rich credentials as an educator and administrator, the unanimous choice of the trustees and with much of popular acclaim. He was, however, confronted with the difficulties always attendant upon the upbuilding of a new institution of learning, under the voluntary system, aggravated, in this instance, by the friction in the Baptist denomination as to whether Madison (now Colgate) University should be abandoned in favor of the new foundation—settled by additional beneficences from the Colgate family and the maintenance of the older, while the newer institution was compelled to "go it alone." Under these circumstances, President Anderson, with consecrated purpose, superb executive capacity, vigorous health and kingly, well-nigh gigantic, presence, became the chief architect of the University of Rochester, building from the bottom. He demonstrated himself immediately as a financier of the first order, enlisting prominent capitalists in its behalf. Among those who tendered liberal subscriptions, the names of Hiram Sibley (library and cabinets), John B. Trevor (president's house and general endowment), John H. Deane, John F. Rathbone, John D. Rockefeller, William Kelly, Rezin A. Wight, Jeremiah Millbank, Charles Pratt and Mortimer F. Reynolds are recorded; and throughout,

its monetary affairs have been sedulously and sagaciously promoted and supervised.

While the university was yet young, and still under Baptist control, it became distinctly non-sectarian in its administration, Jews, Catholics and Free-Thinkers being as cordially welcomed to its privileges as they who were immersed, the general catologue bearing on its pages the names of many men of these various creeds who have become renowned in business, the professions and public life. Anderson stood, as Roger Williams so stood, two centuries before, for the absolute divorce of church and state — the spiritual church and the secular state. He even opposed the reading of the Bible in the public schools as in violation of this principle. He stood also for the integrity of the American college against multiple elective curriculums and the confusion of degrees. He approved two parallel courses —the humanities and the sciences—insisting that the diploma of Bachelor of Arts should crown the one and that of Bachelor of Science the other—that each should mean what it said. He believed that the college should have its distinctive place in a rounded scheme of education. He never viewed the appellation of "University" to his institution with complaisance, and would have preferred to have it called a college simply, as it really was and is, to-day; but, during his tenure, cabinets of geology and mineralogy, chemical laboratories and an art gallery, were established, and post-graduate scholarships in the departments of political economy and of constitutional law and the history of politics awarded to successful competitors.

As a teacher, he was an inspiration. His own chair was that of intellectual and moral philosophy, but he taught, as occasion offered, along many lines and treated many themes—history, constitutional law, political economy, social science, jurisprudence and art. His talks to his students on current events and topics were a marked feature of his administration — familiar conferences, which left them informed on world affairs and tendencies of thought and activities, interspersed with ethical suggestions as to the direction and conduct of their lives. His chief purpose in this, as in all his teaching, was "character-building," which, with the "personal equation," immediate and constant, it must be admitted, can be more intelligently and successfully accomplished by the smaller, rather than by the larger, institution, as it was so exemplified by Dr. Anderson and the singularly well-equipped and faithful faculty associated with him. As himself said in an impressive farewell to one of the earlier classes: "I have sacrificed my literary ambition; I burnt my bridges behind me when I came to Rochester and put my life into the work of this college; you are my epistles of peace, to be known and read of all men." And they, who sat at the feet of the master, responded nobly to his ministrations. It may well be doubted that there has been a president of any American college—"the small college" as he was pleased to call it—who has been more admired, revered and loved by his pupils than Martin B. Anderson, or a body of alumni who have shown more *esprit de corps* within college walls or proven themselves, in their subsequent careers, more "worthy of their day and generation." The radiating influence of the university has been of lustrous nature, and peculiarly so upon the community from which the larger proportion of its students has been drawn, many of whom have returned thereto to exalt its intellectual and purify its moral tone.

And upon that community, and the State as well, he has left an enduring impress. He was a superb orator; of sinewy English phrase, of robust argument, of schol-

arly exposition, frank, earnest and clear, not especially ornate, but, when thoroughly aroused, of intense emotion, even passionate appeal. During the Civil War, he was ardent and arduous for the Union cause, writing editorials, delivering speeches persuading enlistments, and fulfilling humane offices. He devoted himself to the philanthropies of his period and to efforts in behalf of good government and the welfare of the commonwealth. He was an efficient member of the State Board of Charities from December 6, 1867, until May 11, 1880, contributing valuable reports to the Legislature, among which were those upon "Out-Door Relief" and "Alien Paupers;" and one of the Commission of the State Reservation, at Niagara, from May 2, 1883, until May 11, 1888. Of international repute as a political economist, he was an honorary member of the Cobden Club of England. He was also the first president of the board of trustees of the Reynolds Library. He was laureated LL.D. and L.H.D. by several American universities. He was ever ready to lend a helping hand to any cause tending to increase the sum of human happiness and the well-being of society. In 1887 he resigned the presidency of the University and soon went South for the benefit of both his own and his wife's health—in each case unavailing. Mrs. Anderson died at Lake Helen, Florida, February 22, 1890, and he followed her two days afterward. Their remains were brought to Rochester, and a double funeral, with much manifestation of the public sorrow, was held at the Second Baptist Church, Augustus H. Strong, D. D., president of the Theological Seminary, and David Jayne Hill, D. D., president of the University Seminary, officiating. They are buried side by side in Mount Hope Cemetery, on the lot owned by the University.

BURDEN, Henry,

Inventive Genius.

The Burdens of Troy descend from Scotch ancestors. While little more than a century has elapsed since the first of their line arrived in the United States, the history of Troy would lose some of its most interesting and valuable pages should the achievements of the Burdens be omitted or stricken out. Henry Burden was a wonderful genius, and probably the industry he founded has added more material wealth to the city than any other that is confined to one family. His sons, equally talented and enterprising, carried along the work begun by the father, to whose memory the huge mills by the side of the Hudson stand as enduring monuments. Among the hills stands a beautiful stone church, and on a tablet set in the interior is displayed the following inscription: "Woodside Memorial Church, dedicated to the service of the Triune God, has been erected to the memory of Helen Burden by her husband, Henry Burden, in accordance with her long cherished and earnest desire, 1869." After the death of Henry Burden, the generous giver of the church, his surviving children erected to his memory the attractive manse on the west side of the church. They also built the stone chapel on the east side, used by the Sunday school, which bears a tablet inscribed: "Woodside Chapel erected A. D. 1833 by Margaret E. Proudfit, James A. Burden, I. Townsend Burden, in memory of their children." Thus the Burden memory is enshrined amid the beautiful hills and along the great river near Troy by blazing furnace and smoking shaft, and by temple of worship and hymn of praise. Silent today and motionless hangs the great "Burden wheel," but the wheels it caused to revolve set in motion still other wheels,

and gave impetus to Troy industries that will forever endure.

Henry Burden, son of Peter (2) and Janet (Abercrombie) Burden, was born near Dunblaine, Scotland, April 22, 1791. He was reared on his father's farm, and educated in a school of engineering. He was of an inventive and mechanical nature, and some of his earlier inventions were for improved agricultural implements, and were used on his father's farm, also a water wheel.

He came to the United States in 1810, with letters of introduction to Stephen Van Rensselaer, John C. Calhoun, William C. Preston and Thomas H. Benton. He settled in Albany, where he had a foundry and built a flouring mill. In 1822 he became superintendent of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory Company, and henceforth Troy was his home and the seat of his wonderful activity. He patented in 1825 a machine for making wrought iron nails and spikes, and in 1836 a machine for making horse shoes. These inventions largely increased the production of his company. In 1834 he modified his first patent, and secured another to make countersunk spikes to fasten flat rails of iron to wooden ones, these forming the tracks for the first railroads of the United States. In 1835 his wonderful machine for making horseshoes was put in operation. By changing some of the parts of the countersunk spike machine he secured a machine for making hook-headed spikes to fasten "T" and "H" rails together, then beinning to supersede flat rails for railroad tracks. In 1839 he devised the celebrated "Burden's rotary concentric squeezer" for the compression of balls of puddled iron into blooms, which the United States Commissioner of Patents declared was the first truly original and most important invention affecting the manufacture of iron up to that time. This machine came into general use in Europe and America. In 1843 he constructed a machine that in two movements shaped into horseshoes bar iron delivered from the rolls without heating. In 1835 he became half owner of the company's stock, and in 1848 became sole owner and proprietor of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory Company. In 1851 he constructed the immense overshot water wheel, figuratively called the "Niagara of water wheels," sixty feet in diameter and twenty-two feet wide, which furnished the power of twelve hundred horses to that part of his plant called the "upper works." This wheel is yet preserved at Troy, although not in use, and is one of the points of interest daily visited by tourists. In 1857 he so improved the horseshoe machine that it cut, bent and forged each piece into a perfectly shaped shoe in one movement. During the Civil War the government took possession of the Burden Works, retaining Mr. Burden in the management. Although it taxed his every resource he kept the horses of the United States army supplied with shoes, and it may be said that the Confederate cavalry made frequent raids on the Union army wagon trains, and secured vast quantities of the Burden horseshoes. The right to use these valuable machines was purchased by the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, who thus supplied their cavalry horses with shoes. The firm of H. Burden & Sons was formed in 1864, after the death of Henry Burden, the two brothers, James Abercrombie and I. Townsend, conducting it under that name until June 30, 1881, when the Burden Iron Company was incorporated. These works are still in successful operation, and constitute one of Troy's most important industries.

Henry Burden was greatly interested in steam navigation, and at one time contemplated the formation of a company to navigate the Atlantic with vessels of a

tonnage and speed then unheard of, but "Burden's Atlantic Steam Fury," as named in the prospectus, did not materialize. He was interested in all worthy enterprises, gave freely to charity, and was one of Troy's most valued citizens.

He died in Troy, January 19, 1871. He married Helen McQuit, a most devoted Christian woman to whose memory he erected Woodside Memorial Presbyterian Church.

JOHNSON, Benjamin P.,

Lawyer, Man of Enterprise.

Benjamin Pierce Johnson, son of Dr. William (2) and Dolly (Ainsworth) Johnson, was born at Canaan, Columbia county, New York, October 30, 1793, died at Albany, New York, April 12. 1869.

He prepared for college in a school at Lenox, Massachusetts, and entered Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1810, where he was graduated, class of 1813. He prepared for the practice of law at Hamilton and Hudson, New York, was admitted to the bar in 1817, and became a well-known and prominent lawyer and public official of Rome, New York. He received the degree of A. M. from Hamilton College in 1820. He was elected to the New York State Legislature from Rome in 1827, and was reëlected in 1828-29. In Albany he found himself among old friends. DeWitt Clinton, his warm personal friend, was in the governor's chair, Elisha Williams (regarded as the most prominent jury lawyer in the State), under whom he studied law a few years before, was in the Assembly, Erastus Root was speaker; Millard Filmore, Benjamin F. Butler, John Van Buren, and other gaints were also in the House; while in the Senate were Silas Wright, Peter R. Livingston, Ambrose L. Jordan, John C. Spencer and others whose names are not forgotten in New York history—with such men, Colonel Johnson was personally popular, his genial manners, freedom from party rancor, accurate memory, abundant anecdote and ready humor making always a desirable associate whether on legislative committees, or in the social gatherings then so frequent in Albany during legislative sessions. After the close of his political career in 1829, he returned to Rome and resumed his professional career.

He began to be interested in agriculture, and purchased a farm, operating it more for experimental than money-making purposes. As he became more interested in farming and farmers, he saw that great good would come from an active, progressive agricultural association. In 1841 he was chosen vice-president of the reorganized and rejuvenated State Agricultural Society. He became deeply interested, and during 1842 wrote a great deal for the columns of the "Central New York Farmer," also the "Albany Cultivator." In 1844 he was corresponding secretary, and in 1845 president of the society. He was now a very busy man. His legal practice in the various courts was large, he did a large collecting business, was school commissioner, receiving and disbursing public money, was a farmer and breeder of fine "short-horns," editor and agricultural writer, and was much in demand as a public speaker on politics, temperance, and other topics of the day. In 1846 he became involved in financial difficulty. In 1847 he was appointed secretary of the State Agricultural Society, and took up his residence in Albany. He gave up all other business and devoted himself solely to the development of the agricultural interests of his State, and became an oracle to the great mass of farmers of the State with whom he came in contact. The society's office became the depository of every fact, suggestion, product or invention, connected

in any way with agriculture or the domestic arts. He traveled and spoke constantly. The management of State fairs was reduced to a perfect system, becoming a model for other States. He was an organizer of the United States Agricultural Society in 1852, and one of its vice-presidents for many years. In 1850 he was chosen secretary of the committee appointed to represent the United States at the Crystal Palace World's Exhibition held in London, England, 1851. It was at this exhibition that American agricultural and harvesting machinery first came into world notice and carried away all honors in their class, and the Yankee yacht "America" captured the "Blue Ribbon of the Seas." Colonel Johnson, who had been appointed by Governor Hunt "to represent the interests and honor of the State of New York," was on the ground and rendered invaluable aid to American exhibitors, returning home in September, 1851, after a visit to France, where he was presented with the medal of membership in the French Agricultural Society. From 1851 to 1861 he was indefatigable in the work of the society. In 1853 he took a large share in the national exhibition at the New York Crystal Palace. In the same year he became a trustee of the State Agricultural College. He was appointed by President Lincoln, in 1862, commissioner from the United States to the international exhibition again held in London. The Civil War being in progress there were but ninety-five American exhibitors, eighty-three of them being awarded prizes.

Colonel Johnson soon after his return from abroad lost his wife, which with other family bereavements and old age, which was creeping on, broke down his health, and he was gradually relieved from the more arduous duties of secretary. In 1868 he attended his last meeting with the society, and on April 12, 1869, he passed quietly away. Says a contemporary: "He was the States best servant; never a man served the people to higher results of value and received so little for it." When in his thirty-second year, Colonel Johnson experienced a change of heart on religious matters under the preaching of the evangelist, Charles G. Finney, and soon afterward made a public profession of his faith and joined the Presbyterian church in Rome. He became a prominent speaker at religious gatherings, took an active part in the establishment of Sunday schools and temperance societies, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Oneida. For some time he supplied the pulpit of the Second Presbyterian Church of Rome until a regular minister could be installed. He never again regularly occupied a pulpit, but was always a most efficient layman. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and loyally supported the Union. He gained his military title of colonel during the War of 1812, but never saw active service. He was fond of telling his military experiences, relating them with great gusto and humor. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Rome Lodge. He married (first) December 11, 1820, Ann McKinstry, of Rome, who died January 28, 1837. He married (second) at Sherburne, New York, March 1, 1838, Mary, born February 15, 1808, died December 1, 1862, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Foote) Adams.

HARTLEY, Robert M.,

Philanthropist.

Robert Milham Hartley, son of Isaac and Isabella (Johnson) Hartley, was born in Cockermouth, England, February 17, 1796, and died in New York City, March 3, 1881.

He was but three years of age when he was brought by his mother and uncle,

Thomas Hartley, to join his father in New York. His childhood was spent in Saratoga and Montgomery counties, New York, where he received his early schooling. He grew up under the guidance of a Godly mother whose gentle teachings had their result in his later life. He was taught the business of his father and was well equipped for the duties of a woolen manufacturer. He was not a natural business man; his nature was spiritual, and his ambition was for the ministry. Guided by his father's wishes, however, he remained in business with and near him until he was twenty-three years of age. At that time he entered Fairfield Academy, intending to prepare for the ministry, but his health failing, was obliged to give up his dearest wish and returned to business life. He later located in New York City, in the dry goods business, and that was his home until death. His after life was devoted to his Master's service, and, although in a different way, it was work for humanity that he could not have done had his ministerial ambition been gratified. He became widely known as a Christian philanthropist and was untiring in his work for the poor and afflicted. He was the colleague and coadjutor of those wealthy men who were always ready to supply the funds needed to carry forward or consummate his benevolences. He was vitally associated with several institutions, but his best service was given to the one that lay nearest his heart, "The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor." He was one of the founders and was the most important officer of this association from 1843 until 1876. He was the founder of the New York City Temperance Society and its secretary for nine years. He founded the Working Men's Home, the De Milt Dispensary, the Juvenile Asylum, the Society for the Ruptured and Crippled, and the Presbyterian Hospital. He published many articles and essays on religious, sanitary and scientific subjects. He was ruling elder of the Broome Street (afterward Madison Square) Presbyterian Church. He was a man of the deepest piety, and most gentle, loving and sympathetic nature. He was most happy in his married and home life. He married, September 12, 1824, in New York City, Catherine, daughter of Reuben and Abigail (Wilsey) Munson.

LOOMIS, Arphaxad,

Lawyer, Legislator, Author.

Arphaxad Loomis was born in Winchester, Connecticut, April 9, 1798, son of Thaddeus and Lois (Griswold) Loomis, grandson of Ichabod and Mindwell (Lewis) Loomis, and of Phineas and Lois (Hurlburt) Griswold, and a descendant of Joseph Loomis, the immigrant.

When Arphaxad Loomis was four years of age his parents removed to Salisbury, New York, where his father was for many years a justice of the peace, and assistant justice of the Herkimer County Court. During his early life Arphaxad Loomis attended the district school, acquiring thereby a practical knowledge of the rudiments of education, in the meantime assisting with the work of his father's farm, in this manner building up a strong constitution. In 1812, when only fourteen years of age, he began to be self-supporting, accepting a position as teacher in the district school for the winter months, and so continued for a period of thirteen years until 1825, and in the meantime for six years from 1812 to 1818 attended Fairfield Academy during the summer months, thereby gaining a knowledge of the higher branches of study. Having decided upon the profession of law as his life work, he pursued a course of study along that line, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He then located in Sacket Harbor and engaged in the active practice of his pro-

fession, remaining for two years, and then removed to Little Falls where he was engaged in a successful practice until 1885, a period of almost sixty years. He was also active in the politics of his adopted State, being chosen for offices of trust and responsibility. He was surrogate of Herkimer county, 1828-37; a member of a commission to investigate the policy, labor and discipline in State prisons, in 1834; a Democratic Representative in the Twenty-fifth Congress, 1837-39; a member of the Assembly from Herkimer county, 1841-43; a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1846, and a commissioner to revise the code of practice in 1847. His defective hearing alone prevented his appointment to high judicial stations. He was the author of: "Historical Sketch of the New York System of Law Reform" (1879).

Mr. Loomis married, in 1832, Ann, daughter of Dr. Stephen Todd, of Salisbury, New York. The death of Mr. Loomis occurred in Little Falls, New York, September 15, 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, after an active and useful career.

SAMMONS, Simeon,

Soldier, Government Official.

Colonel Simeon Sammons, son of Lieutenant Thomas and Mary (Wood) Sammons, was born on the Sammons homestead farm, near Johnstown, New York, May 23, 1811.

He was educated in the district school, and for a year and a half attended Johnstown Academy. After leaving school he returned to the farm and was engaged the remainder of his life in its management, except when occupied in the public service and when away during the Civil War. He was not lacking in the military ardor of his ancestors. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Eleventh Brigade, Fourteenth Division, New York Infantry, as ensign, appointed by Governor Throop, March 3, 1829, was promoted lieutenant, then captain, and Governor Marcy commissioned him major, August 23, 1837, and the same year lieutenant-colonel. Governor Seward appointed him colonel of the same regiment. He was the means of effecting several important reforms in the service. In 1841 he resigned, but his wishes were refused. He continued his farming operations uninterruptedly until July 9, 1862, when he received a colonel's commission from Governor Morgan, with orders to establish a camp at Fonda, New York. Before sunset thirty men were engaged in the erection of barracks, and the next day officers were enlisting and examining recruits. August 29, 1862, the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, with full ranks, under command of Colonel Sammons, was marching toward the seat of war. They were at once brought face to face with war's stern realities. Dr. Sutton, the surgeon, wrote: "In thirty days the 115th Regiment have slept on their arms ten nights; under the open Heaven 16; six nights in the cars and six in tents." For three days our command of one thousand and twenty-two men performed picket duty on twenty-one miles of railroad; had four or five skirmishes with rebel cavalry; fought one day behind breastworks; endured a siege of four days, and finally surrendered to Stonewall Jackson and were paroled. We marched one thousand five hundred miles in thirty days with the loss of but one man. The regiment saved its flag, and a year later vindicated their honor and proved their worth at the battle of Olustee, Florida, February 20, 1864. Colonel Sammons' regiment was posted on the right and bore the brunt of battle, suffering terribly in killed and wounded. Captain Vanderveer, whose body was return-

ed to Fultonville, New York, was a victim. Captains Ballou, French and Smith were wounded. First Lieutenant James H. Clark was wounded, and on his return from the war wrote the history of the "Iron Hearted Regiment." Colonel Sammons, mounted on a fine horse, recently presented to him by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, was wounded in the ankle. General Seymour, the Union commander, wrote: "Colonel Sammons behaved like one of the heroes of old and he has my respect forever." His wound, not properly treated until sixteen days later in New York, caused his return to his home, where it soon healed under proper care. He returned to his regiment, which was with the Army of the Potomac under General Grant, and engaged in the siege of Petersburg. After the explosion of Burnside's mine, the regiment bore a prominent part in the battle of Cemetery Hill, where he was shot through the body. The wound was not fatal, but ended his military career. He retired to the old farm, where he died March 19, 1881.

Colonel Sammons was a Democrat, and frequently called to public office. He was supervisor of the town several years. He represented Montgomery county in the Legislature in 1865; was chairman of the Montgomery County Democratic Committee; delegate to the National Union Convention in Philadelphia, and to Democratic National Convention in New York in 1868. In 1870 he was appointed harbor master of the port of New York, serving two years. While in the Legislature he championed the bill making free the bridge across the Mohawk river at Fonda. He was frequently president of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, and gave freely of his time and means to all public enterprises. He married Barbara, daughter of Henry and Magdalene (Cline) Gross.

MUNSELL, Joel,

Journalist, Publisher, Author.

Joel Munsell, son of Joel and Cynthia (Paine) Munsell, was born at Northfield, Massachusetts, April 14, 1808. No one ever has or can gain a greater height of respect in Albany than Joel Munsell achieved by his own efforts and in his own quiet, painstaking, laborious way, as historian, genealogist and publisher. He was unpretentious in his manner of living, and retiring of nature; withal his fellow citizens considered him in their front rank.

His parents had gone from Hartford, Connecticut, to Northfield before his birth, and it was at that place he spent the first seventeen years of his life, attending the local school of the town and also assisting his father in his trade of wheelwright. But it was in 1825 that his natural bent was given free rein, when he became an apprentice in the printing office of the "Franklin Post and Christian Freeman," published at Greenfield, nearby. In December of 1826 he had changed to another office in the village; but his next employer, John Denio, took him to Albany in May, 1827, to be his clerk in a book store. He preferred, at that time, to be engaged in the making of books rather than the selling of them, and secured employment on the "National Observer," published by Solomon Southwick. January 1, 1828, found him a journeyman printer two days of the week on the "Masonic Record" and also helping Mr. Denio at spare moments. Meanwhile he was printing, editing and distributing from door to door his own news sheet, "The Albany Minerva," of which he issued eight numbers. He now devoted much time to collecting papers and binding them, doing job work for various newspapers, and was away some time seeking journeymen in Northfield, Hart-

ford and New Haven. With a little spare time at the latter place, he attended lectures and read useful works in science and literature.

In 1834 he was associated with Henry D. Stone in the publication of "The Microscope," and this lasted three years, when he had saved a sufficient sum to enable him in October, 1836, to open for himself a job printing office, at No. 58 State street. He had at last found his true bearings, where his skill and intelligence might expand as he desired they should, and as a result "Joel Munsell, the printer," became known all over the United States. It is peculiar that in becoming, through his printery, the friend of the historian, student, genealogist and chronicler of events, he was to reap so great a success that everything put forth by his shop trebled in value as time went on, and by 1900, or hardly a score of years after his death, such volumes as he had issued at a dollar had increased in value to from three to eight dollars. In the year 1900 his "Memoirs of Madame Reidesel," printed in ordinary fashion and bound plainly in cloth, could not be secured to supply the demand of the trade at eight dollars, and one of the volumes of his "Collections" was quoted locally at twenty-five dollars. This shows with what perspicuity he selected works for publication, which many another would have deemed unimportant. A list of the books and pamphlets issued from his press would make a volume in itself, and had he lived to reap the benefits of his phenomenal advance in trade, he would have bequeathed riches to his family.

The first work compiled and published by him was called "Outlines of the History of Printing," issued in 1839. But it is as a historian of the city that Albanians look up to him. He is remembered by everyone as the greatest recorder of local events, and were it not for his patient efforts, but poorly remunerated, there would be a dearth of printed material about the past of Albany. At this day it is an ambition of every household to possess a set of his ten little volumes inscribed "Annals of Albany," which he began in 1849 and completed in 1859. The text runs as a diary and carries the readers back a hundred years by the compilations therein under the caption, "Notes from the Newspapers." His "Collections on the History of Albany," four volumes, were issued between 1865 and 1871, and everybody wonders how he found the time to prepare them in conjunction with the work of his printery. They are exceedingly valuable for reference and are frequently quoted. Another similar work and monument to his industry is "The Every Day Book of History and Chronology," compiled by him, and published in two 12mo. volumes in 1843. Beginning with that year he prepared and issued annually "Webster's Annual Almanac," started in 1784 by Charles R. Webster, continued to the present, since his father's death, by Charles Munsell. Many of his publications were put forth at a pecuniary loss to him; but he never refused to print what appeared to him to be a valuable manuscript because of a forecast "it wouldn't pay," and this unselfish zeal has led to the preservation of an abundance of historic material now of rare value.

Mr. Munsell's endeavors in the field of local journalism include "Albany Minerva," 1828; a daily campaign paper edited by the Hon. Daniel D. Barnard, 1840; "The Lady's Magazine" and "The Northern Star and Freeman's Advocate," in 1844: "The Spectator," edited by Rev. Dr. William Buel Sprague, in 1845; "The Guard," an Odd Fellows' paper, edited by C. C. Burr and John Fanner; and at various times, "The New York State Mechanic," "The Unionist," "The State Register," "The Typographical Miscellany,"

"The New York Teacher," "The Morning Express" and "The Daily Statesman." He also took great interest in and for three years published "The New England Historic-Genealogical Register," of Boston. He published ten volumes of valuable historical matter in limited editions upon excelllent paper, quarto size, entitled "Munsell's Historical Series."

Mr. Munsell was a founder of The Albany Institute, constant in attendance, reading before that body a number of papers of great concern, and was through forty years its treasurer. During forty-three years he was a faithful supporter of the Lutheran church and its trustee for over twenty years. He was affectionately liked by all associating with him. In stature he was slight, and in expression decidedly cheerful, although possibly he enjoyed no other pleasures than his arduous work. In conversation he frequently was jocose and facetious. His manner was always quiet and unobtrusive. He was made an honorary member of many societies, each of which bodies sent delegates to attend his funeral, when worn out by excessive and constant work he ceased from his labors. He died January 15, 1880, at his residence, No. 59 Lodge street, Albany, New York.

Joel Munsell married (first) at Albany, New York, June 17, 1834, Jane Caroline Bigelow, born in 1812, died in Albany, June 17, 1854, by whom four children. Married (second) at Albany, September 11, 1856, Mary A. Reid, born in 1822, daughter of Alexander Reid, of Montreal, Canada, by whom six children.

WAKEMAN, Abram,

Lawyer, National Legislator.

Abram Wakeman, son of Jonathan and Clara Wakeman, was born May 24, 1824, in Greenfield, Connecticut. He was one of the contemporaries of William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond and Preston King, in the organization of the Republican party.

Much of his early life was spent on a farm. He attended the school founded by Timothy Dwight at Fairfield, who later became president of Yale University. At fourteen he started out to make his own living, teaching school at Rochelle and Lockport, New York. He studied law with Capron & Lake, at Little Falls, going to New York in 1846, where he was admitted to the bar and became a partner of Horace Holden, taking an active part in politics and supporting the Whig party. In 1850 he was elected from the fifth ward a member of the Legislature and reëlected in 1851. He distinguished himself in his successful efforts to secure a revision of the public school laws. He also supported Hon. Hamilton Fish in his election to the United States Senate. In 1854 he was elected as alderman from the twelfth ward on the Reform ticket. In 1856 he was a member of the Republican National Convention, and a member of the national committee from his State during twelve succeeding years. He was elected to Congress in 1856. He was a candidate of the Free Soil and American parties that later merged into the Republican party. He continued the practice of law, his firm being Wakeman, Latting & Phelps, with offices at 59 Fulton street. Mr. Phelps, the junior partner, was minister of the United States to the Court of St. James during President Cleveland's first administration. Mr. Wakeman attracted the favorable attention of Mr. Lincoln during the campaign of 1860. They became warm personal friends and remained so until the death of Mr. Lincoln. At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Wakeman raised a regiment of volunteers, the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, and was appointed its colonel, but at the request of President Lincoln he resigned in favor of

his friend, Colonel Miller, who was killed in a small skirmish on going to the front. President Lincoln and Secretary Seward wished him to accept the ministership to the Court of St. James, but he found the expenses connected with the honorable office would not admit of it.

He became postmaster of New York City. His outspoken Union ideas made him a mark for many dangers. It was through his efforts that a plot was discovered to destroy the city. Suspecting some correspondence that was passing through the mails, he seized the same and through the assistance of a cypher expert the plot was revealed. During the draft riots he remained at the post office, sending to the navy yard and obtaining arms, and garrisoned the building. Arrangements were made with the "Evening Post," who had offices opposite, that in case of an attack, steam from the boilers was to be thrown on the mob. In the meantime his own residence in Eighty-seventh street, situated on his property which covered the entire block from Fifth to Madison avenues, was destroyed by the mob, including his private library, then one of the largest in the city. For several days he was unable to find trace of his family, who had escaped to Astoria, Long Island. As postmaster he reorganized the service and established the district stations and letter collection boxes. During President Lincoln's second term he was made Surveyor of the Port. The pride of his later life was that he had retained the trusted friendship of Lincoln, Seward and Reed. After his retirement from politics he organized the Bay Ridge and Manhattan Beach road, and was interested in developing Coney Island. In 1864 he purchased the General Orville Clark place at Sandy Hill, which has remained in the family ever since.

He was married twice. His first wife and daughter, Rosamond, were burned in the Cambridge apartments, New York City, March 7, 1883. The courage displayed by Rosamond Wakeman at this fire was most heroic. After assisting the old nurse (who had been in the family for over thirty years) to escape, and believing her mother following, she discovered her mistake when they had reached the street, and she at once returned in the face of certain death, and both were lost. Abram Wakeman died at his residence, 46 East Twentieth street, New York, June 29, 1889.

PRUYN, John V. L.,

Lawyer, National Legislator.

John Van Schaick Lansing, LL.D., (known as John V. L. Pruyn), youngest child of David and Huybertie (Lansing) Pruyn, was born in Albany, New York, June 22, 1811, died at Clifton Springs, New York, November 21, 1877. He had a most brilliant and useful career in both public and professional life, being skilled in the law. He was State Senator, a member of Congress, and Chancellor of the University of the State of New York. He was of the best Dutch ancestry. His maternal grandfather, Christopher Lansing, was quartermaster of General Schuyler's regiment in the Revolutionary War, and a man of high character. On the maternal side he descended from the Van Schaicks, Yates, Bogarts, Van Slichtenhorsts, Verplancks and Schuylers. On the paternal side he also descended from the Bogarts, Verplancks and Schuylers, as well as from the Groesbecks and Van der Poels. His great-grandmother, Huybertie Yates, mother of Christopher Lansing, was a sister of Hon. Abraham Yates, mayor of Albany from 1790 to 1796, whose fidelity to the principles of Jefferson procured for him the name of "the Democrat," and who wrote the famous political articles signed the "Rough Hewer." A

direct though somewhat remote ancestor was Brant Arentse Van Slichtenhorst, of Nykerk, in Gelderland, who was appointed in 1646 during the minority of the young patroon, director of the Colonie of Rensselaerwyck, president of the court of justice, and general superintendent, with full power to manage the Van Rensselaer estate. John V. L. Pruyn's character was moulded by his most excellent mother, and one of the beautiful features of his life was his devotion to her.

John V. L. Pruyn received his early education in private schools, and entered the Albany Academy in 1824, where he completed a full course of study. The noted Theodoric Romeyn Beck, M.D., LL.D., was principal of the academy during the years he spent there. Immediately after leaving the academy he enter the law office of James King, at that time one of Albany's most prominent lawyers, later a regent of the University of New York, and who in 1839 became chancellor. Mr. Pruyn became his private and confidential clerk and remained as such several months after being admitted to the bar. He was admitted as attorney in the Supreme Court of New York and a solicitor in the Court of Chancery, January 13, 1822. This latter court admitted him a counsellor, May 21, 1833, and the Supreme Court on January 17, 1835. While still a young lawyer he was counsel for some of the parties to the famous "James Will Case," which gave him both reputation and experience. In 1833 he formed a law partnership with Henry H. Martin, who had been a fellow student in the office of Mr. King. The firm name was Pruyn & Martin. On May 27, 1833, he was appointed by Governor Marcy an examiner in chancery, and February 10, 1836, a master in chancery. Three days later Chancellor Walworth designated him as injunction master for the third circuit, all highly responsible positions, which showed how he had gained the confidence and respect of those in authority. February 21, 1848, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, and April 9, 1856, to practice before the United States Court of Claims. In 1853 he had practically withdrawn from the practice of his profession, politics and corporation service taking his entire time. In 1851 he became a director of the Albany City Bank and subsequently vice-president. In 1851 he formed a law partnership with John H. Reynolds (Mr. Martin, his former partner, having been appointed cashier of the Albany City Bank), one of the most brilliant lawyers of the day. The partnership continued until 1853, when Mr. Pruyn's railroad relations became so important that he could not longer give the law his personal attention.

In 1835 he was chosen counsel and a director of the Mohawk & Hudson Railway, the first railway successfully operated in America. In 1853 steps were taken to amalgamate the various railway corporations (about ten in number) between Albany and Buffalo into one corporate body. Mr. Pruyn in person concluded the proceedings and drew up the "consolidation agreement," in some respects the most important business document ever drawn in the State. The new corporation was the New York Central Railroad, and he was chosen secretary, treasurer and general counsel. He continued in this capacity and also a director of the road until 1866, when the Corning management was voted out by the Vanderbilts. He had now acquired a comfortable competence and henceforth devoted himself to other and more congenial pursuits. He was deeply interested in political science, though not in the vulgar sense a politician.

He was a Democrat of the "old school." When the Civil War broke out, he at once

took sides with the government, and did all a conscientious citizen should do to honor and defend the constitution. At the fall election of 1861 he was elected State Senator. He accepted the nomination upon the express condition that neither he or any of his friends should be called upon to contribute a single dollar to control the vote of any elector. At the close of one of the sessions of the Legislature, he gave the salary of a year to the poor of Albany. At about this time a law was passed at the instance of James A. Bell, Mr. Pruyn and a few others, for the building of the new state capitol. By the laws of 1865 a commission was created for this purpose, Mr. Pruyn being one of the commissioners, and continuing as such until 1870, when the board was reorganized, largely, it is said, in the interests of the friends of the New York City political ring headed by "Boss Tweed." Mr. Pruyn, not being in harmony with this element of his party, was dropped from the commission. A great deal that was meritorious in the original plans of the Capitol was due to the efforts of Mr. Pruyn and the Hon. Hamilton Harris, an associate member of the commission. These two worked side by side, and had their wishes been more closely followed the defects in the building would have been fewer and much money saved the State. Mr. Pruyn was particularly well informed on light and ventilation, and to his energy is due the central court of the building. This he had to fight for, with the assistance of Mr. Harris, as well as for other necessary features of the building. From 1865 to 1870 these two men worked to the best of their ability for the interests of the State. The first stone of the new building was laid on July 7, 1869, by Mr. Pruyn in the presence of Governor Hoffman, the State officials, and a few friends. A feature of the decoration of the "famous staircase" is a head of Mr. Pruyn carved in stone.

He was a representative in Congress from the Albany district twice; first in the Thirty-eighth Congress (1863-65), elected as successor to Erastus Corning, resigned, and again in the Fortieth Congress (1867-69). He served upon the important committees on ways and means, claims, Pacific railroads, joint library and foreign affairs. In the Thirty-eighth Congress his most noted speeches were made in opposition to the confiscation act, against the currency bill, and upon the abolition of slavery. In the Fortieth Congress his principal speeches were on the treaty-making power, under the Alaska treaty with Russia, on construction, on diplomatic appropriation, the resumption of specie payments and against the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. In this Congress he was chosen a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, in conjunction with the Hon. Luke P. Poland and James A. Garfield, then a member of Congress from Ohio, later to die by the assassin's bullet while President of the United States. Mr. Pruyn was in many respects the most efficient representative that Albany has ever sent to Washington. He was possessed of most remarkable executive ability, while his extensive knowledge and elevated views of public affairs gave him weight and position. Although not rated an orator, he was an effective speaker. "His style of language and manner was simple, vigorous and correct, while his reasoning was sound and just." Although eminently fitted for public life, he will be best remembered for his work in the more congenial fields of philanthropy and education. In 1831 he was elected a member of the Albany Institute, which he served in all capacities including the office of president, which he filled capably from 1857 until his death. The

Albany Institute, although not organized until May, 1824, is in reality one of the oldest literary and scientific societies in the State, being the combination of the "Albany Lyceum of Natural History" (founded in 1823) and the "Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts," which was founded in 1804 as the legitimate successor of the "Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures," organized in the city of New York (then the State Capitol) in 1791.

In the cause of education, Mr. Pruyn did a noble work. On May 4, 1844, at the age of thirty-three, he was appointed by the Legislature a regent of the University of the State of New York, and on January 9, 1862, was elected chancellor to succeed Hon. Gerrit Yates Lansing, LL.D., deceased. He was a regent for over thirty years, fifteen of which he was chancellor, the highest educational office in the State. The University of the State of New York was established by the Legislature first in 1784, but substantially as it now exists in 1787. Alexander Hamilton was one of the committee who drew up the Act of 1787. The University, like those of Oxford and Cambridge, is one of supervision and visitation rather than one of instruction. There are twenty-three regents, the presiding officer of the board being the chancellor, who is the head of the unversity, which includes under the visitation of the regents twenty-three literary colleges, twenty medical colleges, schools of science, three law schools, and about two hundred and forty academies and academical departments of Union schools. The regents also have the care of the state library and the State Museum of Natural History. When he became chancellor Mr. Pruyn threw his whole soul into the work. The cause of higher education was not in its most flourishing condition, but he gave it a quickening impulse. The University convocation was organized, the system of preliminary and higher academic examination was instituted and a broad foundation laid for greater usefulness. At Hamilton College he founded the Pruyn medal for the best oration in the senior class, relating to the duties of the educated citizen to the State. He was president of the board of trustees of St. Stephen's College at Annandale, an institution founded by Mr. and Mrs. John Bard for training young men, chiefly for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. As a member of the "Association for the Codification of the Law of Nations," he offered at the Hague meeting in 1875 resolutions of thanks for courtesies received, speaking in English, French and finally in Dutch, the language of his ancestors, for which he was loudly applauded. In 1876 the board of commissioners of state survey was organized and he was chosen president. This was really the last public position to which he was called. In 1871 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the centennial commission, but resigned before 1876.

He was corresponding member of the New York Historical Society, an honorary member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, a resident member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, a life member of the Young Men's Association of Albany, a member of the Literary Fund Society of London, of the Union and Century clubs of New York, and of other societies. He received the degree of Master of Arts in 1835 from Rutgers College and in 1845 from Union College, and that of LL.D. in 1852 from the University of Rochester. During the latter years of his life he gave nearly all his time to public service, and that too without compensation, although entitled by law to the reimbursement of his expenses he steadily declined to take it. His religious life was remarkably happy.

Originally an officer of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, in which he had been reared, the latter half of his religious life was given almost wholly to the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he became a communicant. He was a vestryman of St. Peter's Church, Albany, early known as "Queen Anne's Chapel in the Wilderness." His views were essentially broad. He was a warm admirer of Dean Stanley, and a personal friend of Bishop Doane, to whom he suggested the form of prayer now in use in the diocese of Albany for the government and State Legislature, and for a collect for the new year. Despite his love for the Episcopal church, he never lost sight of his early religious training, but made it his custom to annually take part in the New Year services of the Dutch church. He was a man of cultivated taste, had traveled extensively, and had a large circle of friends abroad as well as at home. His preëminent characteristic was justice. He was always gentle and never spoke ill of anyone. "He had not an enemy in the world" was true of him. He led a life of personal purity and integrity, unsullied by even a rumor to the contrary. After his death on November 21, 1877, resolutions of sympathy were passed by the bodies with which he had been connected and by many others upon which he had no claim. His funeral took place on the afternoon of Friday, November 23, 1877, from St. Peter's Church, Albany, in the presence of the Governor, the State officials, regents of the University, and a large assemblage of friends. The flags upon the public buildings were at half mast, and many of the public offices closed during the funeral services. He is buried in the Albany Cemetery, beneath the shadow of a simple granite cross, suitably inscribed.

Mr. Pruyn married (first) October 22, 1840, in Albany, Harriet Corning Turner, born June 18, 1822, second daughter of Thomas and Mary Ruggles (Weld) Turner, of Troy, New York. She was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Weld, who emigrated from England in 1632 and became pastor of the First Congregational Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Mrs. Pruyn died March 22, 1859. In St. Peter's Church a beautiful memorial window is dedicated to her memory and that of an infant daughter. Erastus Corning, eldest son of John V. L. Pruyn, was born August 24, 1841; passed several years under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Calthrop at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and subsequently a student at Princeton University and at Trinity College, Cambridge, England; he was appointed consular agent of the United States at Carácas by Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and was the acting minister of our government there during the Venezuelan revolution of 1868. He received special commendation from the State Department for his services at that time. In 1871 he went to Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, where he died at Orotava, February, 1881. John V. L. Pruyn was married (second) September 7, 1865, at St. Peter's Church, Albany, by the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., LL.D., D.C.I., Oxon, Bishop of New York, to Anna Fenn Parker, born at Delhi, New York, March 26, 1840, eldest daughter of Hon. Amasa J. Parker and his wife, Harriet Langdon (Roberts) Parker, of Albany (see Parker VII). Two children were born of this marriage. Mrs. John V. L. (Anna F. Parker) Pruyn, spent the greater part of her life in Albany. She was a woman of vigorous mental powers, of broad culture and of extended travel. She was deeply interested in Albany affairs where her house was a center of wide hospitality. Generous by nature, she gave liberally of her means both to public and private charities. The Pruyn public library in Albany was a gift from Mrs. Pruyn and

her family in memory of her husband. She died at her summer home in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, October 7, 1909. Two daughters, Mrs. William Gorham Rice, of Albany, and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, of Boston, survive her.

MORGAN, Lewis H.,

Ethnologist, Archeologist.

Lewis Henry Morgan, esteemed by scientists as among the great—perhaps, the greatest—ethnologists of his time, was born at Aurora, Cayuga county, November 21, 1818, the ninth child and seventh son of the Hon. Jedediah Morgan, by his second wife Harriet, daughter of Samuel Steele, of Hartford, Connecticut. He was of Puritan stock, pardonably proud of his lineage, descended paternally from James Morgan, who migrated from Wales to Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1636, and maternally from John Steele, who came from England, in 1641, to what is now Cambridge, the seat of Harvard University. In the maternal line, the blood of the "Mayflower" also coursed his veins, his great-great-grandfather, Samuel Steele, having married in 1680 Mercy, the granddaughter of Governor William Bradford, of Plymouth. James Morgan married in Roxbury, August 6, 1640, Margery Hill and, ten years later, removed to Pequot, now New London, Connecticut, and there the Morgan family abode for five generations. Thomas Morgan, the grandfather of Lewis, following in the wake of the New England exodus succeeding the close of the Revolution, settled in Scipio, Cayuga county, in 1792, at the age of fifty. Jedediah, his son, resided mainly in Aurora, was of competent estate, highly respected in the community and represented the seventh district in the State Senate,—1824-26,—dying a year before the expiration of his term, when Lewis was in his eighth year. The house in which Lewis was born is still standing and is occupied by a professor at Wells College.

Lewis, having received an excellent preliminary training, entered Union College, was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity and was graduated, with honor, in 1840. He studied law, was admitted to practice, settled in Rochester, was for a time a partner with George F. Danforth, a college classmate, afterward a judge of the Court of Appeals, and soon secured a lucrative and honorable practice, continued for the ensuing decade. At the end thereof, however, business engagements and scientific studies caused him to withdraw from the profession. In 1855 he became interested, first as legal adviser and then as stockholder, in the projected railway from Marquette, Michigan, to the south shore of Lake Superior and in the development of the iron mines in the region, from which he derived a considerable income.

But it is to his labors in anthropology that Morgan owes his widespread fame. Living near to the Cayuga and not remote from the Onondaga and Seneca reservations of the Iroquois, his attention was turned early to the study of Indian life; and it is of interest to note the probable cause of his interest therein. "On his return (to Aurora) from college he joined a secret society, known as the 'Gordian Knot,' composed of the young men of the village. Chiefly by his influence this society was enlarged and reorganized and became the "New Confederacy of the Iroquois." It held its councils in the woods at night. It was founded upon the ancient confederacy of the Five Nations, and its symbolic council fires were kindled upon the ancient territories of the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas and the Senecas. Its objects were to gather the fragments of the history, institutions and

government of the Indians, and to encourage a kinder feeling toward them. A friend writes that "many of its members have since become distinguished in various walks of life, but upon none of them was its influence so persuasive and so permanent as upon Mr. Morgan." It gave direction to his thought and stimulus to his energies. In order that it might be in conformity with its models, he visited the tribes in New York and Canada, even then remnants, but retaining, so far as they were able, their ancient laws and customs. These he investigated and soon became deeply interested in them. On his removal to Rochester his studies of Indian institutions were continued and, in 1845, he attended day after day a grand council of the Indians at the Tonawanda reservation; and in April of the same year went to Washington to plead in behalf of the Indians against the great injustice done them in taking away some of their lands. While on this journey he attended a meeting of the New York Historical Society, of which he had been elected a member, and read his first public paper on the subject, referred to in the Proceedings of the Society as "An essay on the constitutional government of the Six Nations of Indians."

Thereafter the pursuit of knowledge of the aboriginal habitat and history, traditions and institutions, beginning with those of the Iroquois, the most intelligent and powerful federation of Indians on the continent, extending through the range of American tribes and culminating in the most important revelations and discoveries. In 1847 he published fourteen "Letters on the Iroquois," addressed to Albert Gallatin, LL.D., in the "American Review" under the *nom de plume* of "Shenandoah." These were followed by several reports to the regents of the university upon Indian remains in this State, on the "Fabrics of the Iroquois;" and in 1851 appeared his volume on the "League of the Iroquois," which at once attracted general attention and gave its author a high place in the world of letters and science. He had been, October 1, 1847, adopted into the Hawk gens of the Senecas and given the name *Ta-ya-da-wah-kugh* (one lying across, or a friendly communicant between the white and red races). Ten years later, at the Montreal meeting of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science" he read a paper on "The Laws of Descent of the Iroquois" which furnished the basis of one of the most important generalizations in relation to American ethnology. By further visitations and researches among the Ojibways he found that their system of kinship was substantially the same as that of the Iroquois; and his conclusions were embodied in a paper read before the academy entitled "A Conjectural Solution of the Classificatory System of Relationship," February 11, 1868. In this year he also produced "The American Beaver and his Works," which was without the range of his special studies, but with a possible hint thereof in the communal life of the beaver and his ingenuity as an earth builder. It was received by foreign scholars with high admiration, was translated into various languages, and gained for him honorary membership in several scientific societies.

In 1870, he published, under the auspices of the Smithsonian, his great volume on "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family" containing, as himself says, "the systems of relationships of four-fifths numerically of the entire human family." From 1869 to 1876, he contributed a number of papers to the "North American Review,"—the "Seven Cities of Cibola," "Indian Migrations" and the "Houses of the Mound Builders" being among them. Probably the paper of 1876, entitled "Montezuma's

Dinner," is the most characteristic of what has been called the "Morgan School" of ethnology. In it he showed that the commonly received statements relating to the Aztec civilization were founded on misconceptions and exaggerations, and that the Mexican confederacy, reviewed in the light of knowledge derived from a study of the social and tribal institutions of the Indians of America, would be found to form no exception to the democratic, military and priestly government founded on the gentile system common to the American tribes (Putnam). In 1877, he issued his illustrious work, "Ancient Society," with the subordinate caption of "or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress from Savagery, through Barbarism to Civilization"—the leading monument of his genius—the grand summing up of many years of industrious labor and deep thought. In this, he shows how all the blessings of morality, liberty, society, industry and civilization and even all free institutions, have been developed through regular stages from a few germs originally planted in the soil of the human mind, far back in the prehistoric ages; proves that, with occasional retrogressions, there has been a constant growth in these respects, so that it is no longer an insoluble problem how a people can pass out of savagery and barbarism into civilization.

> Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns.

As this is written (March, 1916) when the world is lapped in the blood of the innocents, and furious savagery, fed by science, asserts its sway, one is tempted to wonder if this supreme scientist would consider the present time a retrogression. "Ancient Society" is Morgan's work of superlative renown, investing its author with fellowship in numerous learned societies and the acclaim of the scientists of two continents, which still abides "opening up," as it does, in the words of William Henry Holmes, curator of the National Gallery of Art, "of a vast new field of research of which the world had no previous knowledge, and the application of the remarkable insight into human affairs thus gained in the classification and logical arrangement of the whole subject-matter of anthropology." The last work of Morgan was his "Houses and House-life of the American Aborigines," which illustrates and verifies his conception of the organization of primitive society of the early and middle stages of barbarism.

In 1873, Morgan received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his *alma mater*. In 1880, he was president of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science." Politically a Republican, he was an Assemblyman in 1861, and a Senator in 1867 and '68. In both these capacities, he was distinguished as the foe of all vicious measures, and his name was unsullied even by the insinuation of corrupt or undue partizan inclination. He was the founder of the exclusive, local, literary club, popularly known as the "Pundit," including the best scholarly and professional talent of the community, and before it he read many of his papers subsequently published. In 1851, he married Mary E., his cousin, and daughter of Lemuel Steele, of Albany. The loss of two fair daughters, in 1862, turned his thought to the cause of higher education for women, and his will provided for the erection of a Woman's College in Rochester upon the decease of his wife and son. His entire property, estimated at $70,000, is now resolved into an endowment of the co-educational department of the university. The university also has in its keeping his oil protrait, magnificent library,

curious relics, valuable papers and extensive correspondence. His home was one of genial but unaffected hospitality, whither many of those eminent in letters and science wended their way. Somewhat reserved in his bearing, he was, from his stores of knowledge, an illuminating and fascinating conversationist. He was honorable in public, and virtuous and beloved in private life. He died at his home in Rochester, December 17, 1881, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His wife survived him less than two years, also bequeathing her separate estate to the higher education of women. Both lie in Mount Hope Cemetery. There is as yet no full biography of Lewis H. Morgan, but notable tributes to his memory are the address at his funeral by the Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., his intimate friend and pastor for many years; the sketch by Putnam, "Proceedings of the American Association of Arts and Sciences," vol. xvii, May, 1882, heretofore referred to; and the memoir by Holmes before the National Academy of Science, November 20, 1907. His bibliography will be found in the "League of the Iroquois" edition of 1904.

MYER, Albert James,

Soldier, Author of Signal Service.

General Albert James Myer, whose services in his particular field to the United States army were of inestimable value, was born in Newburgh, New York, September 20, 1827, son of Henry Beekman and Elinor Pope (McClanahan) Myer; grandson of Simon Johnson and Cornelia (Thorn) Myer, and of Robert and Elinor (Baird) McClanahan, and a descendant of Jan Dircksen and Tryntje Andriesse (Grevenraet) Myer, who emigrated from Amsterdam to New Amsterdam previous to 1652.

He was graduated from Hobart College, Bachelor of Arts, 1847, Master of Arts, 1850, and from Buffalo Medical College in 1851. He entered the United States army as an assistant surgeon in 1854, and served in Texas from that year to 1857. During 1850-60 he was on special signal service, and while so engaged he devised a system for signalling messages with accuracy and rapidity for many miles, by means of flags by day and torches by night, this marking the beginning of a service that was carried to great efficiency during the Civil War. He was made major and signal officer in 1860, and saw duty in New Mexico and against the Indians. At the outbreak of the rebellion, he was placed on duty at Fortress Monroe, where he organized and commanded the camp for signal service instruction, and served on the staff of General Benjamin F. Butler, later being an aide to General McDowell, and taking part in the first battle of Bull Run. As chief signal officer on the staff of General George B. McClellan, he established camps of instruction for signalmen, organized signal parties, and introduced the signal service at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He commanded the signal service of the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsula campaign of 1862, and in that year was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel for gallant and meritorious services at Hanover Court House and Malvern Hill. He was promoted to full colonel in March, 1863, and until November of that year was in charge of the main signal system service office at Washington City, and introduced the signal system in the Military Academy at West Point, and was head of the central board of examination for admission to the signal corps of the army. He was on reconnoissance duty on the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Ohio and Memphis, Tennessee, from December, 1863, to May, 1864, and from that time until the

end of the war was chief signal officer of the Military Division of the Mississippi. As a member of General Canby's staff he participated in the capture of Fort Gaines, Alabama. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier-general in the regular army for distinguished services in organizing, instructing and commanding the signal service of the army, and for special service in October, 1865, when the post of Allatoona, Georgia, with General Sherman's vast supplies, was saved from capture through the aid of his flag signals—the incident memorialized in the popular evangelistic hymn, "Hold the Fort." General Myer was made chief signal officer of the army on July 28, 1866. On November 1, 1870, in an experiment in telegraphing and signalling the approach and force of storms, he made his first observations and which were received at twenty-four widely separated stations at 8.25 o'clock a. m., and a week later he telegraphed his first storm warning to the stations which he had established on the Great Lakes. He represented the United States at the International Congress of Meteorologists at Vienna in 1873, and at the Meteorological Congress in Rome in 1879. Between these years, in 1875 he had established a daily international bulletin and in 1878 a daily international chart in connection with the Signal Service Bureau; and also a system of day and night signals for navigation, and a system of reports for the benefit of farmers and of interior commerce. In recognition of his services, he was made a brigadier-general in the regular army in 1880. In 1872 Hobart College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, and Union University that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1875. General Myer was the author of "Manual of Signals for the United States Army and Navy" (1868). He died in Buffalo, New York, August 24, 1880.

MARSHALL, Elisha G.,

Civil War Soldier.

Colonel Elisha Gaylord Marshall, a soldier of the Civil War, and a principal figure in one of the bloodiest affairs of that period—that of "the crater," at Petersburg, Virginia—was born at Seneca Falls, New York, January 26, 1829. After graduating from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1850, he was commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the Sixth Infantry, and for eight years saw service in Utah, California and New Mexico. On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, he was promoted to captain, and placed on duty at Rochester, New York, as mustering and disbursing officer. In April, 1862, he accepted the colonelcy of the Thirteenth New York Regiment, was engaged in the Peninsular campaign under McClelland, and was brevetted major for conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Gaines's Mill. Later he was engaged in the battles of Manassas and Antietam, and Fredericksburg, his conduct in the latter engagement winning for him the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. He left the volunteer service in May, 1863, and was returned to his former duties at Rochester. On January 4, 1864, he was again commissioned colonel of volunteers, assigned to the Fourteenth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, and commanded a brigade in the Fourth Division, Ninth Corps, under General Grant, in the campaign against Richmond, participating in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, and at Cold Harbor. He commanded a brigade in the battle of the Petersburg Crater, June 17-18, 1864, where he greatly distinguished himself, and was severely wounded. In July following, during the siege, he led the main assault on the 30th, and after holding the crater nearly all day was taken prisoner,

and held by the enemy until the close of the war in April, 1865, when he was placed on duty at Washington. For his services at Petersburg he was brevetted colonel, and brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services during the war. On August 16, 1865, he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and until March, 1866, was on recruiting duty. He was promoted to major in the regular army in 1865, and in 1866-67 was commander at Fort Union, New Mexico. He was retired with the rank of colonel, September 11, 1867. The story of his conduct at Petersburg is thrillingly told by Major W. N. Powell, U. S. A., in volume IV of "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." Colonel Marshall died in Canandaigua, New York, August 3, 1883.

FRANCIS, Joseph,

Inventor of Life-Saving Apparatus.

Joseph Francis, whose inventions have been of invaluable worth to life-savers on the shores of the world, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 12, 1801. He developed a peculiar skill as a boat builder, and when eleven years old exhibited his handiwork. In 1819 he was the prize winner for a fast row-boat exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute Fair, Boston. When he attained his majority he established a boat-yard in New York City. He built wooden life-boats for the United States ships "Santee" and "Alabama" at the Portsmouth navy yard, but won his greatest reputation as designer of life-boats, life-cars and surf life-boats adopted by the Life-Saving Service and constructed from iron. At that time, in 1842, only wooden boats were suppsed to be practicable. His metallic life-car was built at his own expense, and furnished to the life-saving station at Squan Beach, New Jersey, the crew saving two hundred of the two hundred and one persons on the "Ayrshire," which was wrecked on the beach in January, 1850; and during the first four years, 1850-53, of the use of his life-boats, two thousand one hundred and fifty lives were saved. His inventions were adopted by the governments of every civilized nation in constructing life-saving apparatus, steamships, floating docks, harbor-buoys, pontoon bridges and wagons and other marine devices, from corrugated sheet-metal. The sovereigns of Europe recognized his genius long before the United States Congress honored him, and in 1842 he was presented with medals and diplomas by the life-saving societies of France, of England, and of the Imperial Royal European Society. He received a gold snuff box set in diamonds valued at seventeen thousand five hundred francs from Napoleon III. in 1856, and was made a Knight of St. Stanislaus in 1861. The Congress of the United States recognized his "life-long services to humanity and his country" in March, 1887, and in August, 1888, ordered a special gold medal to be struck and presented to him as "the inventor and framer of the means for life-saving service of the country." President Harrison presented the medal, which cost three thousand dollars, April 12, 1890, when Mr. Francis was in his ninetieth year. He published "Life-Saving Appliances" (1885). He died at Cooperstown, New York, May 10, 1893.

BEECHER, Edward,

Educator, Clergyman.

The Rev. Edward Beecher was born at East Hampton, Long Island, New York, August 27, 1803, the second son of Rev. Lyman and Roxana (Foote) Beecher. He prepared for college under his father's care, and was graduated from Yale College in 1822, after which he pursued his theological studies at Andover, Massachu-

setts, and at New Haven, Connecticut. In 1825 he was tutor in the Hartford High School and at Yale College. All through his life he was a practical advocate of physical culture, and while at college he wrote an article on "The Duty of an Equitable Culture of all the Powers," a strong plea for healthy college sports, published in the "Christian Spectator."

He began his career as minister at the Park Street Congregational Church in Boston, in 1826, and continued in that pastorate until 1830, when he became first president of the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois. After fourteen years service in that capacity he returned to Boston in 1844 and entered upon the charge of the Salem Street Church, which he retained until 1855, when he accepted a call from the Congregational church at Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained until 1870. He was a Professor of Biblical Exegesis for several years in the Chicago Theological Seminary. In 1872 he went to Brooklyn, New York, to assist his brother, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in the management of the "Christian Union," and purposed to retire permanently from the ministry. He had been a contributor to periodicals for many years, and editor-in-charge of the "Congregationalist" for half a dozen years. Throughout the Tilton scandal he stood by his brother, watching the case with the utmost vigilance, and by his very presence sustaining the courage of the defendant. In 1885 he assumed charge of the Congregational church at Parkville, near Brooklyn, continuing his residence in the city and making daily visits to his parish. He was run over by a railroad train while returning from a week-day service, and one leg was so crushed that it had to be amputated. He entirely recovered from the shock and the operation, despite his advanced age, he being at the time eighty-five.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Mr. Beecher by Marietta College (Ohio) in 1841. His best known works are: "The Conflict of Ages," and "The Concord of Ages," in which he announces the view that man is in a progressive state—the present life being an outcome of a former one, and the preparation of another life after death. Evil, however, will continue in the future life, and the struggle between it and good will still go on until some far-off future, when evil will be finally subdued, and universal harmony be forever established. The utterance of such radical views in regard to the future life necessarily made a profound impression upon the thought of the day, and aroused much comment. His publications include: "Address on the Kingdom of God" (1827); "Six Sermons on the Nature, Importance and Means of Eminent Holiness throughout the Church" (1835); "Statement of Anti-Slavery Principles" (1837); "History of the Alton Riots" (1838); "Baptism; Its Import and Modes" (1850); "The Conflict of Ages" (1853); "The Concord of Ages" (1860); "History of Opinions on the Scriptural Doctrines of Future Retribution" (1878); and "The Papal Conspiracy" (1885). He died at his home in Brooklyn, New York, July 28, 1895.

ANDREWS, Stephen P.,

Philosopher, Author.

Stephen Pearl Andrews was born at Templeton, Massachusetts, March 22, 1812, son of Elisha Andrews, a clergyman. He was educated at Amherst College, studied law with his brother at New Orleans, Louisiana, and engaged in practice there, when he became first counsel for Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines in her famous suits.

He was an ardent advocate of abolition, and in 1839 removed to Texas with the

avowed purpose of laboring for the overthrow of slavery in that State. He conceived the idea of raising sufficient money to purchase all the slaves in Texas and thus free them, and in 1845 visited England in the hope of procuring financial assistance. He was gifted with oratorical powers of a superior order; and so ably did he present the cause in which his whole heart was enlisted that British capitalists and statesmen looked upon the project with favor, and would have supported it financially had not the fear of difficulty with the United States deterred them. Upon his return to America, Mr. Andrews joined the Abolitionists at Boston. While in England he had become interested in phonography, and came to be active in introducing the system of phonographic reporting in America. Removing to New York in 1847, he published, in coöperation with A. F. Boyle, a series of phonographic textbooks, and edited two journals, the "Anglo-Saxon," and the "Propagandist," which were printed in phonetic type, and devoted to phonography and spelling reform. He was the originator of a system of philosophy which he called "Integralism," and of a universal language which he called "Alwato." While still a young man he claimed to have discovered a unity of law in the universe, and on this his system of philosophy and language was based. The elements of his philosophy were published in a work entitled "Basic Outlines of Universology." According to his system, a radical adjustment of all forms of belief, all ideas, all thought, was possible. He was a pioneer in the field of social science, and was regarded as a leader of radical thought on social questions. He instituted a series of conferences known as the "Colloquium," for the interchange of religious, philosophical and political ideas between men of widely diversified views, and he was for many years a member and vice-president of the Liberal Club, of New York, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Ethnological Society. He was a thorough Greek and Latin scholar, was master of Hebrew, Sanskrit and Chinese, and had more or less intimate knowledge of thirty-two additional languages. He published "Discoveries in Chinese; or, the Symbolism of the Primitive Characters of the Chinese System of Writing as a Contribution to Philology and Ethnology, and a Practical Aid in the Acquisition of the Chinese Language" (1854); and a new French instructor, introducing a novel method of teaching the French language; "Comparison of the Common Law with the Roman, French or Spanish Civil Law on Entails and other Limited Property in Real Estate" (1839); "Cost, the Limit of Price" (1851); "The Constitution of Government in the Sovereignty of the Individual" (1851); "Love, Marriage and Divorce, and the Sovereignty of the Individual", a discussion by Henry James, Horace Greeley and Stephen Pearl Andrews, edited by S. P. Andrews (1853); "Constitution, or Organic Basis of the New Catholic Church" (1860); "The Great American Crisis"; "An Universal Language"; "The Primary System of Universology and Alwato" (1871); "Primary Grammar of Alwato" (Boston, 1877); "The Labor Dollar" (1881); "Elements of Universology" (1881); "Ideological Etymology" (1881); and "The Church and Religion of the Future" (1885). He died in New York City, May 21, 1886.

McALPINE, William Jarvis,

Civil Engineer.

William Jarvis McAlpine was born in New York City, April 30, 1812, son of John and Elizabeth (Jarvis) McAlpine, grandson of Captain Donald and Eliza-

beth (Storer) McAlpine, and a descendant of Bishop Jarvis, of Connecticut, and of the Scottish Kings of Clan Alpine.

He attended school at Newburgh, New York, and at Rome, New York, and studied civil engineering with John B. Jarvis, on the Carbondale railway in Pennsylvania, 1827-30. He was assistant to Mr. Jarvis on the Mohawk & Hudson River railroad and on the Schenectady & Saratoga railroad, 1830-31; and resident engineer on the Chenango canal, 1832-34. He was in charge of surveys for the enlargement of the Erie canal from Little Falls to Albany, 1835-36; and chief engineer of the eastern division, 1836-44. In June, 1845, he left the employ of the State to accept the position of chief engineer in the construction of a dry dock at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York, a work of great magnitude and extraordinary difficulty, which he successfully accomplished. He designed and superintended the construction of the original water works at Albany, New York, and at Chicago, Illinois, 1850-54. He was State Engineer and Surveyor, 1852-54; State Railroad Commissioner, 1855-57; acting president and chief engineer of the Erie railway, 1856-57, and chief engineer and vice-president of the Galena & Chicago railroad, 1857. He was chief engineer of the Third Avenue bridge across the Harlem river, 1860-61; general superintendent of the eastern division Ohio & Mississippi railroad, 1861-64; and chief engineer of the Pacific railway, 1864-65. He visited Europe in 1866-67. He was consulting engineer for the Clifton suspension bridge, Niagara Falls, 1868, and of the water works of various cities, including New Bedford, Massachusetts, 1868-75. He superintended the construction of the capitol at Albany, New York, 1873, and constructed its foundation. The Danube Navigation Company adopted his plans for the improvement of the rapids of the Danube river, Austria, at and about the "Iron Gate." He was engineer of the Department of Parks, New York City, 1879-80; chief and consulting engineer of the Washington Bridge, New York, 1885-88; and prominently connected with the water supply and rapid transit improvements in New York City, 1888-90.

He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, February 3, 1853, being the seventeenth on its list of membership; was its president, 1868-69, and an honorary member, 1888-90. He was the first American citizen to receive honorary membership in the Institution of Civil Engineers (London), in 1867, and he received from that institution the Telford medal in 1868. He was a member of the Australian Society of Engineers and Architects, of the prominent scientific societies of the United States, and of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Among his forty-three printed papers are reports of his various works as mentioned above, and of: "Galveston Harbor," "The Foundations of Washington Monument," and "The Purification of the Basin of the Harbor of Baltimore." His last work was "A Treatise on Modern Engineering." He died at New Brighton, Staten Island, New York, February 16, 1890.

COCHRANE, John,

Lawyer, Soldier, Political Leader.

General John Cochrane was born in Palatine, Montgomery county, New York, August 27, 1813, son of Walter D. and Cornelia W. (Smith) Cochrane, and grandson of John and Gertrude (Schuyler) Cochrane, and of Peter and Elizabeth (Livingston) Smith. His paternal grandfather was surgeon-general

and military director of hospitals during the Revolution; his paternal grandmother was the sister of Major-General Philip Schuyler; his maternal grandfather was a well-known judge, and the father of Gerrit Smith, Abolitionist; and his maternal grandmother was a daughter of Colonel James Livingston, of Revolutionary fame.

John Cochrane was graduated from Hamilton College in 1831, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession at Oswego, Schenectady, and in New York City. In 1853 he was appointed Surveyor of the Port of New York by President Pierce. He was a Representative in the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, 1857-61, serving in the latter as chairman of the committee of commerce. In 1860 he was appointed by President Buchanan a member of the board of visitors to West Point. On June 11, 1861, soon after the outbreak of the rebellion he was commissioned by Secretary of War, Cameron, to recruit and command a regiment of volunteers to serve during the war, and left New York for Washington with the regiment August 27, 1861. On November 21 he was commissioned colonel of the First United States Chasseurs, with rank from June 11, and on July 19, 1862, was made brigadier-general of volunteers. He served in General Couch's division of the Army of the Potomac in the battles of Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Williamsport and Fredericksburg, and on February 25, 1863, resigned on account of physical disability. In 1864 he was nominated at Cleveland, Ohio, by the Independent Republican National Convention as Vice-President of the United States, with General John C. Frémont for President. He was Attorney-General of New York, 1863-65; and president of the Common Council of New York City, 1872.

He was chairman of the New York delegation to the Liberal Republican National Convention, at Cincinnati, in May, 1872, where he was chiefly instrumental in the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency. He was chairman of the New York City memorial committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for Decoration Day, 1875; and was grand marshal of Decoration Day procession, 1879. He was a member of the Common Council of New York City in 1883, and chairman of a committee of that body and of the New York Chamber of Commerce and of the New York Historical Society, to arrange for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British, November 25, 1783, and was grand marshal of the day. In 1889 he declined the United States mission to Uruguay and Paraguay, tendered by President Grant, and the same year was second in command in the centennial celebration of the inauguration of General Washington as President. As an orator, General Cochrane made many memorable speeches in 1858, on transferring to the custody of Virginia the remains of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States; at the great mass meeting in Union Square in 1861, at the Astor House, New York, on the occasion of a serenade to Secretary of War Cameron, November 4, 1861, in which he was the first to advocate arming the slaves as a military necessity; and in camp near Washington, when visited by Secretary of War Cameron, November 13, 1861, in which he repeated his demand for arming the slaves, and which called forth orders from the Confederate commanders not to take Colonel Cochrane prisoner, but to shoot him in battle. He was elected a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in 1857, and in 1897 was made president of the New York State Society. He was a member

of the New York Chamber of Commerce; of the St. Nicholas Society; of the New York Historical Society; a sachem of the Tammany Society; chairman of Tammany Hall general committee; a member of the Military Order in the State of New York of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and president of the New York Commandery; a member of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; of the Sons of the Revolution; and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died in New York City, February 7, 1898.

MATHER, Frederick,

Pisciculturist.

Frederick Mather was born in Greenbush, New York, August 2, 1833, son of Joseph and Chianna (Brockway) Mather, of Lyme, Connecticut, grandson of Joseph and Zelinda (Goold) Mather and of Elijah and Abigail (Hall) Brockway, and a descendant of the Rev. Richard Mather, of Toxteth Park, England, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1635, died there in 1669, and was the father of the Rev. Increase Mather and grandfather of Cotton Mather.

He was educated at Albany, New York, and in 1854 he went to Potosi, Wisconsin, having become interested in the Potosi lead mines. He hunted and trapped in the Bad Axe country, in Wisconsin, for several years, and was interpreter of the Chippewa language to the government survey in northern Minnesota. He served under General James Henry Lane during the Kansas disturbances in 1853-55, and was one of Jennison's famous "Jayhawkers." At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Federal army as a private in the One Hundred and Thirteenth New York Volunteer Regiment; was promoted to first lieutenant in 1864, and was commissioned captain in the Seventh New York Artillery Regiment, serving until the close of the war. He was elected a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In 1868 was employed as a clerk in the livestock yards near Albany, New York. Later he purchased a farm at Honeoye Falls, New York, and devoted most of his time to the science of fish culture. Upon the founding the United States Fish Commission in 1872, he was engaged to hatch shad for the Potomac river; was appointed assistant to the United States Fish Commission in 1873; matched the first sea-bass and graylings in 1874; established hatcheries at Lexington and Blackburg for the State of Virginia, in 1875, and during the same year he succeeded in transporting salmon eggs to Germany by means of a refrigerator-box of his own invention. He also invented a conical apparatus which greatly facilitated the hatching of shad and other spawn, and hatched the adhesive eggs of the smelt in 1884, although all previous attempts had failed. He was fish editor of "The Field," Chicago, Illinois, 1877-80, and of "Forest and Stream," New York City, 1880-1900. In 1882 was sent to Roslyn, Long Island, to hatch salmon for the Hudson river. He was superintendent of New York State commission station at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, 1883-95; and inaugurated the hatching of cod-fish, lobsters and other marine forms. He had charge of the American exhibit at the Fisheries Exhibition in Berlin, Germany, in 1880. He received medals and testimonials from many scientific societies of Europe, and a personal gift from the Crown Prince of Germany ("Unser Fritz"), of a gold medallion with the royal portrait. He was widely known by his lectures on "Fish and Fisheries," and "The Army of the Potomac," and was the author of "Ichthoyology of the

Adirondacks" (1886); "Modern Fish Culture" (1900); "Men I have Fished With" (1897); "In the Louisiana Lowlands" (1900); "My Angling Friends" (1902).

He was married (first) in 1854, to Elizabeth MacDonald, who died December 20, 1861. He was married (second) in 1877, to Adelaide Fairchild. His surviving child, Sophia, became the wife of Bleecker Sanders, of Albany, New York. He died at Lake Nebagomain, Wisconsin, February 14, 1900.

GEORGE, Henry,

Political Economist.

Henry George was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1839, the eldest son of Richard Samuel Henry and Catharine Pratt (Vallance) George, and grandson of Captain Richard George, who had been brought from England when a child and was a sea captain from Philadelphia and suffered imprisonment by the British in the War of 1812. The father of Henry George was a book publisher.

Henry George attended the Protestant Episcopal Academy and also the Philadelphia High School, which he left in 1853 to go to work. In 1855 he shipped as a boy on the ship "Hindoo" to Melbourne and Calcutta and back to New York, consuming fourteen months in the voyage. He then learned the printer's trade, and in 1858 he worked his way around Cape Horn to California as ship's steward on the United States light-house tender "Shubrick," and there joined a party for the Frazier river, British Columbia, to dig gold. The excitement subsided soon after he reached Victoria and he did not attempt to go up the river to the mines, but returned to San Francisco in the steerage. He worked as a printer, and in a rice mill, and soon after joined the Typographical Union. He next started the "Evening Journal" in partnership with five other printers, but was forced out by adversity, the war opening and the paper having no telegraphic service. He was later a compositor on the "Sacramento Union." In 1865, Henry George, while still setting type and at times suffering extreme proverty, began to write for the public press, at first under a pen name. When President Lincoln was assassinated he wrote an anonymous letter to the editor of the "Alta-Californian," on which he was engaged as a compositor, and was surprised to see its appearance in the editorial columns the following day. Soon afterward he was engaged as special reporter on a newspaper, "The Times," and within a few months was chief of staff.

He now began to study the tariff question, and was converted to the theory of absolute free trade. He went to New York by the overland route in 1868 to establish a press service for the San Francisco "Herald," but failed on account of excessive telegraph charges, which led him to draw up and give to the press a vigorous protest against the telegraph monopoly. In 1869 he wrote an article on the anti-Chinese question in California for the New York "Tribune," at the instance of John Russell Young, its managing editor. This was probably the first article upon that subject printed on the Atlantic coast. John Stuart Mill wrote him a congratulatory letter, and the article otherwise attracted wide attention, especially on the Pacific slope, where his advocacy of Chinese exclusion pointed out a way to escape the threatened competition. He returned to California in 1869 with a commission to act as correspondent of the "Tribune," which commission Mr. Young's successor promptly repealed. He then took charge of the

"Sacramento Reporter," and, on its formation into a stock company, Mr. George was given, besides a salary, one-quarter of the shares. When the Central Pacific railroad purchased the paper Mr. George retired from its editorship, as he would not edit a paper for a monopoly. However, though deprived of his paper, he was not to be silenced, and he issued a pamphlet supporting the candidature of Governor Haight for reëlection, and opposing the Central Pacific's efforts to get another subsidy; and, though Haight was defeated, such was the influence of the pamphlet that no subsidies were afterward granted to railroads in California.

The growth of poverty side by side with the rapid strides in industrial progress, as witnessed by him in the east during his visit there, attracted his attention, and in 1871 he wrote a pamphlet, "Our Land and Land Policy: National and State," in which he first advocated the raising of all revenue by placing the whole burden of taxation upon the value of land, including improvements; arguing that this value, which the economists call "economic rent," springs entirely from the community at large, and should therefore go to the community for common purposes.

In 1872, with two partners, he established the San Francisco "Evening Post," the first penny paper on the Pacific coast. The venture proved a success, and through money voluntarily loaned by Senator John P. Jones, a perfecting press was purchased in Philadelphia, the first used in California. In August, 1875, the partners established a morning paper, the "Ledger," with an illustrated Sunday edition, also a pioneer movement. The failure of the Bank of California and a local panic affected the prosperity of the paper, and, Senator Jones' notes becoming due, he took the paper, and Mr. George and his partners retired. Mr. George stumped the State for Tilden and Hendricks in the campaign of 1876. Governor Irvin appointed him inspector of gas meters, which position he held from 1875 to 1879, and while he was thus employed he was enabled to write his celebrated book, "Progress and Poverty." In 1879 he sent the manuscript of this book to New York, but it was refused by every publishing house. He then accepted the offer of his former partner, William M. Hinton, to print an edition, Mr. George assisting in its composition. The author's edition, selling at three dollars per copy, paid for the plates, and the following year D. Appleton & Company, of New York, printed an edition from the plates, bringing it out in January, 1880. It at first had little sale, but the newspapers at length noticing it, the sales began to increase, and in 1882, being put in twenty-cent library form in New York and in six-penny form in London, it had a run in both countries that not only surpassed all other economic works ever printed, but outstripped the popular novels. This brought the author little more than fame, however, as he had sacrificed his copyright to the end of ensuring for the book a wide reading.

In the New York mayoralty campaign in 1886, Mr. George made a remarkable although unsuccessful canvass, receiving sixty-eight thousand votes, while Mr. Roosevelt received sixty thousand four hundred and thirty-six, and Mr. Hewitt ninety thousand five hundred and fifty-two. In 1881 Henry George went to Great Britain as a special newspaper correspondent, and took an active part in the Land League agitation, being arrested twice as a "suspect" while in Ireland. He subsequently made several lecturing tours through Great Britain. In 1887 he started a weekly newspaper, the "Stand-

ard," in New York, and in the fall of that year was a candidate for Secretary of State, but was defeated. He advocated the adoption of the Australian ballot system, and found a firm disciple of his single tax theories in Father McGlynn, of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, whose friendship for the political reformer cost Father McGlynn his parish and a temporary excommunication by Archbishop Corrigan, but he was restored by the Pope, through the influence of Monsignor Satolli. Mr. George supported Grover Cleveland each time he ran for the presidency, and William J. Bryan in 1896. In the political contest for mayor of Greater New York, Mr. George was again the candidate of the laboring classes under the party name of Jeffersonian Democrats. He carried on an aggressive canvass which overtaxed his strength, and a few days before the election he died suddenly of apoplexy at his hotel. His son, Henry George, Jr., was placed upon the ticket in his stead, but he could not command his father's probable vote. Mr. George's funeral was one of the largest ever accorded to a private citizen and the laboring classes were his conspicuous mourners.

In 1861 he was married to Annie C. Fox, a native of Australia, who had come with her parents to California. She was a Roman Catholic, but as the season was Advent, and it was a runaway match, they were married by a Methodist minister; the marriage was, however, sanctioned at Sacramento soon after by the Rev. Father Nathaniel Gallagher. Henry, the eldest son of Mr. George, was born in Sacramento, November 3, 1863, and Richard, the second son, who became a sculptor, was born in San Francisco, January 27, 1865. After the death of Mr. George, a public subscription for the widow, being opposed by her, a few friends and admirers of the dead man privately made up and presented a small fund; and a monument designed by his son, Richard, was erected by the voluntary contributions of other friends, through one of the New York newspapers, over his grave on Ocean Hill, in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York, and was unveiled on Decoration Day, May 30, 1898.

The published works of Henry George include: "Progress and Proverty" (1879); "The Irish Land Question" (1881); "Social Problems" (1884); "Protection or Free Trade" (1886); "The Conditions of Labor: An Open Letter to Pope Leo XIII" (1891); "A Perplexed Philosopher" (1892); and "The Science of Political Economy," which he had practically finished at the time of his death, and which was afterward published. Henry George died in New York City, October 29, 1897.

VANDERBILT, Cornelius,

Man of Large Affairs.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who displayed masterly abilities in the establishment and conduct of transportation lines both on land and sea, was born in Port Richmond, Staten Island, New York, May 27, 1794, son of Cornelius and Phoebe (Hand) Vanderbilt. His first ancestor in America, Jan Aertsen Ven der Bilt, emigrated from Holland, and settled on a farm near Flatbush, Long Island, New York, about 1650. His father removed to Stapleton, Staten Island, and Cornelius attended the common schools and worked on the farm until 1811, when, with one hundred dollars borrowed from his mother, he purchased a boat and engaged in ferrying the laborers at work on the government fortifications between Staten Island and New York. In 1815 in partnership with his brother-in-law, Captain John DeForest, he built the

schooner "Charlotte," and in 1817 became captain of a steamboat plying between New York and Philadelphia on the canal. He removed to Elizabethport, and later to New Brunswick, where he conducted the hotel in connection with the steamboat, and in 1827 leased the Elizabethport and New York ferry, which he successfully managed.

He gradually extended his operations, and came to be the foremost of his day in water transportation. He established steamboat lines on Long Island sound and on the Hudson river, and in July, 1851, established a route to San Francisco *via* Nicaragua. In 1853 he sold his steamers to the Nicaragua Transit Company, and in 1855 established a line of steamers between New York and Havre. In May, 1862, when the government was in need of fast steamers for cruising the Atlantic in search of Confederate commerce destroyers and blockade runners, he offered to sell to it the "Vanderbilt," the fastest steamer afloat, which had cost him $800,000 and when the Navy Department hesitated to make an offer for the vessel, owing to the fact that the machinery was placed above deck, he suggested in a letter to W. O. Bartlett dated May 14, 1863, that Commodore Robert F. Stockton, retired, and two active commanders in the United States navy, determine a valuation, adding: "If this will not answer, will the government accept her as a present from their humble servant?" He received no reply to his communication, and subsequently, when long-range cannon came into use, the government accepted "the gift." In 1864, when the State Department, through J. C. Derby, dispatch agent to New York, delivered to Mr. Vanderbilt a resolution which had been passed "presenting the thanks of Congress to Cornelius Vanderbilt for a gift of the steamship 'Vanderbilt,'" approved, January 28, 1864, by President Lincoln, Speaker Colfax and Vice-President Hamlin, Mr. Vanderbilt, after carefully reading the resolutions, is reported to have said, "Congress be ——! I never gave that ship to Congress. When the government was in great straits for a suitable vessel of war, I offered to give the ship if they did not care to buy it; however, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Welles think it was a gift, and I suppose I shall have to let her go." The gold medal ordered to be struck to "fitly embody an attestation of the nation's gratitude for the gift" was delivered in 1865.

Mr. Vanderbilt sold all his steamboat interests in 1859, when sixty-five years of age, and engaged in speculation in Wall street, purchasing shares in the New York & Harlem and New York & New Haven railroads at low prices. He successfully operated a corner in Norwich & Worcester railroad stock; was elected president of the New York & Harlem railroad in 1863, and in 1864 managed a corner in the stock of the Hudson River railroad, uniting it with the Harlem railroad. In 1867 he became president of the New York Central railroad, and in 1869 of the consolidated New York Central & Hudson River railroad. He placed one thousand miles of track; established new fast trains; built new stations; adopted a four-track system; and made the railroads under his control one of the great trunk line systems of the country. He endeavored to corner the stock of the Erie railway, and thus gain complete control of the railroad system in the State, but failed, and the road passed into the hands of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr. In 1868 he organized and consolidated his railroad interests between New York and Chicago. He was also interested in the Western Union Telegraph Company and other valuable stocks, and at the time of

his death, his fortune was estimated variously at from $60,000,000 to $100,000,000. He gave $50,000 for the property and buildings of the Mercer Street Church, which became the Church of the Strangers, New York City, and presented the same to the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, in trust, and soon after, probably through the suggestion of Dr. Deems and Bishop McTyeire, he founded the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, at a cost of $1,000,000, which gift was liberally supplemented by gifts from his son and grandsons.

Mr. Vanderbilt was married (first) in 1813, to Sophia Johnson, who died in 1868; he was married (second) in 1869, to Frances Crawford, of Mobile, Alabama. By his will he bequeathed to his eldest son, William Henry Vanderbilt, nine-tenths of his entire fortune, leaving $11,000,000 to the latter's four sons, and $4,000,000 to his own daughters. In selecting names for a place in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, New York University, October, 1900, the name of Cornelius Vanderbilt (1794-1877), was one of the six named in "Class B, Business men," and received twenty-nine votes, the largest number in the class. He died in New York City, to which he removed in 1813, January 4, 1877.

CULLUM, George W.,

Military Engineer, Author.

General George Washington Cullum perhaps the most distinguished military engineer of the Civil War period was born in New York City, February 25, 1809, son of Arthur and Harriet (Sturges) Cullum, and grandson of Arthur and Rebecca Cullum.

He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1833, the third in his class, and was assigned to the engineer corps by reason of his high standing. He was successively promoted, reaching the rank of captain July 7, 1838. His first engineering service was in the construction of government works at New London, Connecticut, and Boston, Massachusetts. He organized pontoon trains for use in the Mexican War, and was instructor of practical military engineering at West Point from 1848 to 1855. He then superintended government works at New York City, Charleston, South Carolina; New Bedford, Massachusetts; Newport, Rhode Island; and New London, Connecticut, 1855-61. He was ordered to Washington, April 9, 1861, as aide-de-camp to General Winfield Scott, then commander-in-chief of the army, and was promoted to major of engineers, August 6, 1861. Upon the resignation of General Scott, October 31, 1861, Major Cullum was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to duty as chief engineer of the Department of the Missouri. On November 18, 1861, he was made chief of staff to General H. W. Halleck, commanding the Department of Missouri. Here his chief found him invaluable in directing engineering operations on the western rivers, preparatory to offensive operations into Kentucky and Tennessee, in order to throw the Union forces between the eastern and western armies of the Confederacy. He commanded at Cairo, Illinois, at the junction of the Ohio river with the Mississippi, and directed the construction of the works in the siege of Corinth, and accompanied General Halleck to Washington, July 23, 1862, when that officer was made general-in-chief of the United States armies. Here he was employed in inspecting and studying fortifications, and examining engineering devices, and served on various engineer boards. He also served on the United States Sanitary Commission, 1861-64. In

1864 when Nashville became a base of operations for the western army in the campaign against Atlanta, he projected the necessary fortifications. On September 8, 1864, he was ordered to West Point as superintendent of the Military Academy. He received brevets, March 13, 1865, as colonel, brigadier-general and major-general in the regular army, for meritorious services during the war, and was mustered out of the volunteer service September 1, 1866.

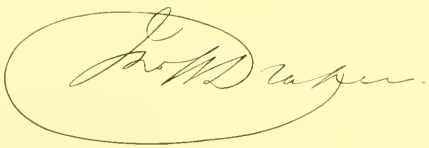
He left West Point, August 28, 1866, and served on various boards for national defence, 1867-74. On January 13, 1874, he was retired from active service on account of age, and thereafter devoted himself to literary, scientific and military study. He was vice-president of the American Geographical Association, 1874; president of the Geographical Literary Society, 1880-92, and a member of various other organizations including the Century Association and the Union Club of New York City. He prepared "A Memoir of Military Bridge with Indian Rubber Pontoons" for the United States army in 1847-48. He published a translation of Duparcq's "Elements of Military Art and History" (1863); "Systems of Military Bridges" (1863); "Sketch of Major-General Richard Montgomery of the Continental Army" (1876); "Campaigns and Engineers of the War of 1812-15" (1879); "Historical Sketch of the Fortification Defences of Narragansett Bay since the Founding in 1638 of the Colony of Rhode Island" (1884); and "Biographical Register of the Officers and Graduates of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, from its establishment, March 16, 1802, to 1890, with an Early History of the United States Military Academy" (3rd edition, 3 vols., 1891).

He was married, September 23, 1875, to Elizabeth, daughter of John C. Hamilton, and widow of General Henry Wager Halleck. In conjunction with his wife, Mr. Cullum gave to the New York Cancer Hospital, New York City, $200,000, and made liberal benefactions to other charities. By his will he bequeathed over a quarter of a million dollars to the United States Military Academy, to build the fine memorial hall, now known by his name. He died in New York City, February 29, 1892.

DRAPER, John W.,

Scientist, Author.

John William Draper, one of the foremost scientists of the day, was born at St. Helen's, near Liverpool, England, May 5, 1811, son of the Rev. John Christopher and Sarah (Ripley) Draper. He attended a Wesleyan academy at Woodhouse Grove, and in 1829 studied chemistry at the University of London. Before the Revolutionary War, some of John W. Draper's ancestors on his mother's side had emigrated to America, and had founded a small Wesleyan community in Virginia. Subsequently others of the family had joined them, and, after the death of his father in 1829, John W. Draper was urged by these relatives to go to America. Accordingly, in 1832, he settled in Christianville, Mecklenburg county, Virginia. His sister, Catherine, gave lessons in music and painting, and thus enabled him to take the course of lectures in the Medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1836. Before the termination of his medical course, his experiments resulted in the discovery that gases pass more or less rapidly, in some cases, instantaneously, through barriers such as bubbles or membranes "having no proper pores." This showed that what had been known as "endosmosis" was a process not confined to liquids, and elucidated the method of the oxygenation of



the blood. He made this discovery the subject of his graduation thesis, which was published by the faculty, and at once attracted the attention of the scientific world. He continued his experiments, and contributed papers on their results to the principal scientific journals of America. He explained by practical demonstration the circulation of the sap in plants and of the blood in animals, as being results of osmotic action.

In the year of his graduation he became Professor of Chemistry and Physics at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. He resigned his chair in 1838 to accept that of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of the City of New York, which position he held until his death. In 1841 he was instrumental in founding the University Medical College, in which he was Professor of Chemistry until 1881, and chief executive officer, 1850-73. From the time of his taking his chair he continued his scientific investigations, and in 1844 published a volume entitled "A Treatise on the Forces that Produce the Organization of Plants," in which he combated the existence of the so-called "vital force" of physiologists.

In 1839 Professor Draper made the first daguerreotype of the moon, one inch in diameter, and which led to his later greatly enlarged lunar photographs, which at the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, awoke the surprise and admiration of the world. He associated himself with Professor S. F. B. Morse, then a portrait painter in the University building, in carrying on the experiments which resulted in the invention of the electric telegraph, aiding that inventor in the construction of the batteries and other apparatus. He daguerreotyped the prismatic spectrum in 1842, and the diffraction spectrum in 1843. In the latter year he also invented a chlor-hydrogen photometer and a ferric-oxalate photometer. Investigating the phenomena of the solar spectrum, he doubled the number of discovered lines. In 1847 he studied the phenomena of incandescence, and ascertained that it is only the spectrum of a gaseous body that shows lines at all, thus anticipating Kirchoff's conclusions by thirteen years. In 1848 he made a spectrum analysis of various flames, proving that of whatever origin, they yield all the colors of the spectrum. The finest telescopes failed to resolve many of the nebulæ into distinct points of light; astronomers had been puzzled as to the explanation of this; but Dr. Draper's discoveries in spectrum analysis showed that if the spectrum of an irresolvable nebula consists of bright lines, it is a gaseous body; if on the other hand the spectrum is continuous, that body is an incandescent solid; thus affording means of inferring the constitution of the remote heavenly bodies. He was the first to make microscopic photographs, in 1853. In 1872 he experimented on the distribution of heat and chemical force in the solar spectrum.

In 1875 for his "Researches in Radiant Energy," Professor Draper was awarded the Rumford gold medal by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He was a member of very many scientific societies, including the National Academy of Sciences, the American Philosophical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Academia dei Lincei of Rome, and the Physical Society of London. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1860. His bibliography, comprising books, scientific memoirs, lectures and addresses, includes ninety-two titles, as listed in Professor Barker's memoir of Professor Draper, read before the National Academy of Sciences. Among them are: "Elements of Chemistry," by Robert Kane; American edition edited by J. W. Draper (1842); "A Treatise on the Forces which Produce

the Organization of Plants" (1844); "Text-Book on Chemistry" (1846); "Text-Book on Natural Philosophy" (1847); "Human Physiology—Statical and Dynamical" (1856); "History of the Intellectual Development of Europe" (1862); "Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America" (1865); "A Text-Book on Physiology" (1866); "History of the American Civil War" (3 vols., 1867-70); "History of the Conflict Between Religion and Science" (1874); and "Scientific Memoirs, Being Experimental Contributions to a Knowledge of Radiant Energy" (1878).

Dr. Draper married, in 1831, Antonia Coetana de Paiva Pereira, daughter of Dr. Gardner, of Rio Janeiro, attending physician of Dom Pedro I., Emperor of Brazil. Her mother was the daughter of Senor de Paiva Pereira, of Portugal, whose great-grandfather was captain of Vasco de Gama's ship when he circumnavigated Africa in 1497. Dr. Draper died in South Boston, Massachusetts, August 5, 1886.

BELMONT, August,

Financier, Diplomat.

August Belmont was born in Alzey, in the Palatinate Rhenish Prussia, December 6, 1816. His father was a wealthy landed proprietor, and gave his son an excellent education. The boy, when he was fourteen years old, went into the service of the Rothschilds at Frankfort-on-the-Main, beginning without a salary, and his first duties being to sweep out the offices. Under the tutelage of the princely bankers he developed a remarkable aptitude for financial affairs, and after three years he was transferred to the branch house at Naples, where he successfully carried on important negotiations with the papal government. He gave his leisure time to studying paintings in the galleries and palaces of Naples. After remaining in Naples three years, he went to Havana to look after the Rothschilds' interests in Cuba, and from Havana he went on to New York City to assume charge of the interests of the Rothschilds in America, and established himself in business as a banker.

In 1837 Mr. Belmont rented a small office in Wall street, and laid the foundation of the banking house of August Belmont & Company. He was then twenty-one years old, with six years business experience, and a boundless ambition. He met with rivalry and opposition, but as his bills of exchange were on the Rothschilds, he maintained his stand. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States, joined the Democratic party, and voted for Polk and Dallas in 1844. In the same year the Austrian government appointed him consul-general of that empire for the United States, and he held this post until 1850, when he resigned, owing to his disapproval of the manner in which Austria treated Kossuth and the Hungarians. He was sent to Holland in 1853 as Charge d'Affairs, and the next year was appointed resident minister by President Pierce, and made for himself a reputation as a diplomat by securing to the United States the privilege of sending consuls to the colonies of the Dutch East Indies. At the close of President Pierce's administration Mr. Belmont returned to New York City.

During the controversy that preceded the Civil War, Mr. Belmont counselled peace and compromise. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Charleston, in 1860, and there supported Senator Stephen A. Douglas, for the presidential nomination, later he was elected chairman of the National Democratic Committee by the convention that met at Baltimore and nominated Douglas and Johnson. He declared that the election of Lincoln was no excuse for dissolv-

ing the Union, and he used all his influence with the moderate statesmen of the Southern States, begging them not to follow the example of South Carolina; he also proposed compromise measures to the Republican leaders. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, Mr. Belmont became as strongly interested in prosecuting the war as he had previously been in endeavoring to prevent it. He aided in recruiting the first German regiment in New York, and on May 15, 1861, presented it with a flag. In opening the Democratic National Convention of 1864, he spoke strongly in favor of a change in the administration, but even more strongly in favor of prosecuting the war for the maintenance of the Union. Mr. Belmont continued as chairman of the Democratic National Committee after the campaign of 1864, and opened the convention of 1868 which nominated Seymour and Blair. In 1872, when Horace Greeley, the nominee of the Liberal Republicans, was accepted by the Democrats as their candidate, Mr. Belmont resigned from the committee and retired from active political life, and thereafter gave his principal attention to literature and art. In 1850 he expended $200,000 for a collection of paintings by old Dutch and Spanish masters.

Early in his residence in New York, Mr. Belmont was the challenged party in a duel brought about by his championing a lady, an entire stranger, in whose behalf he resented a real or fancied insult. Duelling was then in fashion, and Belmont accepted the challenge. He was wounded in the left leg below the knee, and his opponent was shot through the heart. The young banker, in 1849, was married to the innocent cause of the duel, Caroline Slidell Perry, a daughter of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, and niece of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. They had four sons: Perry, August, Oliver Hazard Perry, and Raymond; and one daughter, who married S. S. Howland. He died in New York City, November 24, 1890.

DALY, Charles P.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Charles Patrick Daly was born in New York City, October 31, 1816, the son of a master carpenter who emigrated from Omagh, in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in 1814, and settled in New York City.

He was educated in a parish school, and upon the death of his father came to the United States, settling in Savannah, Georgia, where he served as a clerk. Becoming discontented by reason of ill treatment, he shipped before the mast and followed the sea for three years. Upon returning to New York he became apprenticed to a quill manufacturer, and while serving his time devoted his evenings to study. His connection with a debating society led him to form the acquaintance of William Soule, a well-known lawyer, who induced him to take up the study of law, offering him a clerkship in his office and a salary of $150 the first year. Within three years he passed a successful examination and, the seven-year rule being suspended by the court, he was admitted to practice in 1839 and formed a partnership with Thomas L. McElrath, afterward a partner with Horace Greeley in the founding of the New York "Tribune."

In 1843 Mr. Daly was elected to the State Assembly, and he declined a nomination as representative in the Twenty-ninth Congress, in the following year. The same year he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was successively reappointed as his own successor until 1846, when the position was made elective and the voters continued him on the bench. In 1857 he was elected first

judge, and in 1871, when the term was lengthened to fourteen years, all parties placed his name on their respective tickets and he was unanimously elected, and served until 1885, when he was obliged to retire under the law of age limit. He served as Chief Justice of the court during the last twenty-eight years of his service. The bench and bar of New York made the occasion of his retirement a public ovation, and presented him with appropriate resolutions and the gavel he had so long wielded, encased in gold and duly inscribed. Upon retiring from the bench he established himself in chambers and had a large and lucrative practice.

He was a firm friend and judicious advisor of the Lincoln administration during the Civil War, and was consulted on important legal state matters, including the rendition of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners, who had been taken from a British vessel by Commodore Wilkes. He was lecturer on law in Columbia College, 1860-75; president of the American Geographical Society from 1866; an honorary member of the Royal Geographical Society of London, England, of the Berlin Geographical Society, and of the Imperial Geographical Society of Russia, and aided efficiently in promoting exploration and polar research. He was also a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention of 1867; of the New York Historical Society; of the Philosophical Society of Pennsylvania; of the Century Association, and of St. Patrick's Society, of which he was president for many years. In 1895 he was chosen to respond on behalf of the delegates to the address of welcome to them by the president, the Duke of York, at the opening of the World's Geographical Congress at London, England. In 1860 Columbia College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

He published "Historical Sketch of the Judicial Tribunals of New York from 1623 to 1846" (1855); "History of Naturalization and of Its Laws in Different Countries" (1860); "Are Southern Privateersmen Pirates?" (1862); "Original History of Institutions for the Promotion of Useful Arts by Industrial Exhibitions" (1864); "When was the Drama Introduced in America" (1864); "Reports of Cases in the Court of Common Pleas, City and County of New York" (13 vols., 1868-87); "First Settlement of the Jews in North America" (1875, revised 1893); "What We Know of Maps and Map Making before the time of Mercator" (1879); "The History of Physical Geography; and The Common Law; its Origin, Sources, Nature and Development, and What the State has done to Improve Upon It" (1894). He died at Sag Harbor, New York, August 19, 1899.

BERGH, Henry,

Philanthropist.

Henry Bergh, who built an enduring monument to his name as founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was born in New York City, in 1823. His father, Christian Bergh, a native of Germany, was a shipbuilder, and for many years in the service of the government. He died in 1843, leaving three children, amply provided for.

Henry Bergh entered Columbia College, but before his course was finished, determined on an extended foreign tour, and spent five years in travel in Europe. In 1862 he became Secretary of Legation to Russia, and afterward Acting Vice-Consul. The severity of the climate obliged him to resign his position, and he again devoted his means and leisure to travel, seeking more temperate regions both in Europe and the East. Cruelties to animals, witnessed by him in his travels, and especially during his residence at St.

Petersburg, first suggested his philanthropic mission on behalf of the dumb brute. During a visit to England, he sought the acquaintance and assistance of Lord Harrowby, who was then president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. On his return to the United States he determined on devoting the remainder of his life to the interests of the dumb creation, and upon his labors in behalf of that part of created life obliged to yield to man's superior rule, rests his honored reputation. He was alone, but in the face of indifference, and combated by opposition and ridicule, he began the organization of the society which came to be recognized as one of the most beneficent movements of the age. He not only devoted to the cause he had espoused his talents as a speaker and a lecturer but as a worker, whether in the street, defending horses from inhuman treatment; in the court room, invoking the aid of the law; or before the legislature, seeking legal enactments; he stood without an equal. An act of incorporation for his society was secured April 10, 1866, in the Legislature of New York, and Mr. Bergh became its first president. The association began its work of development, and in a few months was in a flourishing condition financially, its first valuable property being the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Bergh. Branches of the society were established and now exist in every part of the United States and Canada. In many cities its officers are constituted special policemen, with authority to arrest any person found practicing cruelty of any kind toward any member of the brute creation. Every moral agency—social, legislative and personal—is employed; points of vital concern to health as well as to humanity are touched; the transportation of cattle, the purity of milk, the times and manner of slaughtering for the market, the care of horses and other beasts of burden, the abolition of live birds from shooting matches, the breaking up of cock-fights and dog-fights. By an ingenious invention, Mr. Bergh substituted an artificial for a live pigeon as a mark for the sportsman's gun, and it is in almost universal use by gunners—a thin, hollow disc of clay, which is sprung from a trap and in its passage through the air imitates the flight of a bird. In 1871, a Parisian and a typical miser, Louis Bonard, who occupied, in squalor and wretchedness, an obscure room, sent for Mr. Bergh. The old man made his will, when it was revealed that he had property to the value of $150,000, all of which was devised to Mr. Bergh's society. A shabby and dusty trunk was filled with gold and silver watches in alternate layers, together with a large quantity of jewelry and diamonds. This singular bequest enabled the society to greatly enlarge its work. During 1873, Mr. Bergh made a lecturing tour through the west, spoke before the Evangelical Alliance and Episcopal Convention, and was the means of having a new canon confirmed, giving authority to clergymen of the Episcopal church to preach a sermon at least once a year on cruelty and mercy to animals. Mr. Bergh neither sought nor received salary; his private income being ample for his needs; he devoted his entire time and energies to the work of "speaking for those who could not speak for themselves." In 1886, thirty-nine States of the American Union, with Brazil and the Argentine Republic, had enacted laws similar to those which Mr. Bergh procured from the Legislature of New York. His work did not stop in caring for dumb beasts; in 1874 he rescued a little girl from inhuman treatment, and the act led to the founding of a society for the prevention of cruelty to children.

As an author, Mr. Bergh wrote several

plays, and published "The Streets of New York," a volume of tales and sketches; "The Portentous Telegram," "The Ocean Paragon," and "Married Off." He died in New York City, March 12, 1888.

EMERY, Charles E.,

Civil Engineer.

Charles Edward Emery was born at Aurora, New York, March 29, 1838, son of Moses Little and Minerva (Prentiss) Emery, and a direct descendant of one of the original proprietors of the plantation of Contoocook, Massachusetts. His immediate ancestor settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1775.

He was educated at the Canandaigua Academy, New York, worked at mechanical engineering in the local railroad shops, and also studied law with a view to becoming a patent lawyer. In June, 1861, he entered the United States navy as third assistant engineer of the "Richmond," and took part in blockading duty with the Gulf Squadron, and in various engagements at Pensacola with Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and in the capture of New Orleans, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson. He was promoted in June, 1863, and took part in the blockade off Charleston, South Carolina, on the "Nipsic," and in June, 1864, was ordered on duty to the Novelty Iron Works, New York, on United States navy steam expansion experiments. In 1869 he retired from the navy and conducted a series of experiments for the Novelty Iron Works on stationary steam engines, the results of which were subsequently published in book form by Professor W. P. Trowbridge, under the title "Condensing and Non-Condensing Engines." He was superintendent of the American Institute Fair in New York in 1869, and was consulting engineer and chairman of the examining board of the United States Coast Survey and United States Revenue Marine, 1869-91. In 1874, as a member of a joint board of engineers,—Charles H. Loring representing the navy, and Mr. Emery the treasury,—he conducted a series of experiments to determine the relative value of compound and non-compound engines, the results of which were at the time the only reliable data extant and were published in technical literature and textbooks throughout the scientific world. He was one of the judges of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, on engines, pumps and mechanical appliances, and associate to the committee on musical instruments, electrical and other scientific apparatus. The Centennial Commission awarded him a medal, and in 1879 the University of the City of New York conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D. In 1879 he became chief engineer and manager of the New York Steam Heating and Power Company. He was retained by the Edison Electric Light Company, the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company, and the city of Fall River as consulting engineer, and on his report the mill owners of Fall River and the city entered into a novel compromise whereby the city received water from the Watuppa ponds in consideration of the abatement of taxes on water power. In 1886 he was appointed non-resident professor of engineering at Sibley College, Cornell University. In 1887 he opened an office in New York as a consulting engineer and engineering expert, and became connected with a large number of important patent litigations as expert. In 1888 he became consulting engineer for the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. In 1889 the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain awarded him the Watt medal and Tilford premium for an approved paper. In 1892 he was appointed one of the commissioners in the matter of the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Company by the city of Brooklyn, and of the Skane-

ateles, New York, and of the Newark (New Jersey) water condemnation cases.

He then took up the subject of electricity, and in 1893 was appointed one of the judges of dynamos and motors at the World's Fair at Chicago, Illinois. In 1895 he was elected chairman of the committee to revise the code for steam boiler trials, adopted in 1884 by a committee of which he was also a member. At the time of his death he was engaged upon the final revision of the code, upon the Bound Brook (New Jersey) flood cases, the Holyoke (Massachusetts) water-power assessment cases, and the city of Worcester (Massachusetts) water condemnation cases. He was a member of all the American engineering societies, the British Institution, fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

He was married, August 6, 1863, to Susan S., daughter of the Hon. Essex Ridley Livingston. He died in Brooklyn, New York, June 1, 1898.

CHAPIN, Edwin H.,

Leader for Social Betterment.

The Rev. Edwin Hubbell Chapin, whose name is commemorated in that beautiful charity, the Chapin Home for Aged and Indigent Men and Women, was born in Washington county, New York, December 29, 1814. During his boyhood his parents removed to Burlington, Vermont, and he obtained an excellent education in the schools of that city. Later he removed to Troy, New York, where he pursued a course of study in law, after which he took up his residence in Utica, New York.

At Troy, having decided upon a ministerial instead of a legal career, he accepted a position as editor of a periodical publication established in the interests of the Universalists, in whose faith he had become interested. During his leisure periods he devoted his attention to the study of theology and ecclesiastical history, and was ordained a Universalist clergyman in the year 1837. His first pastorate was in Richmond, Virginia, and at the expiration of three years he was called to a pastorate in Charlestown, Massachusetts, which he served faithfully for six years. In 1847 he was associated with Hosea Ballou in ministering to the congregation of a Universalist church in Boston, but the following year was offered the pastorate of the Fourth Universalist Church of New York City, which he accepted, and which pulpit he filled until the close of his life The church at that time was in the neighborhood of the City Hall, but this site not being perfectly satisfactory to the parishoners, and not proving adequate to accommodate the increasing number of people who came to hear Mr. Chapin preach, they secured the building known as the Dusseldorf Gallery, on Broadway, near Bleecker street, where Mr. Chapin preached to large audiences, and proved a wonderful power for good. A number of years later another removal was necessary, owing to the fact that at every service people were standing, unable to secure seats, and in 1866 the congregation removed to the Church of the Divine Paternity, at Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, where Dr. Chapin continued to preach until his death.

As an author, he possessed powers that distinguished him from other preachers, and his sermons evidenced intellectual study and culture. He was eloquent, brilliant and forceful, possessed the magnetism that drew men to him, and was an active factor in the saving of many souls. As a citizen, he was public-spirited and pro-

gressive, and was a keen and interested worker in various undertakings of a benevolent, patriotic or religious character. He was a member of many important societies and public organizations, a trustee of Bellevue Medical College and Hospital, and for a long time editor of the "Christian Leader." He published a number of works, including the following: "Hours of Communion" (New York, 1844); "Discourses on the Lord's Prayer" (1850); "Characters in the Gospels" (1852); "Moral Aspects of City Life" (1853); "Discourses on the Beatitudes" (1853); "True Manliness" (New York, 1854); "Duties of Young Men" (1855); "The Crown of Thorns—A Token for the Suffering" (1860); "Living Words" (Boston, 1861); "The Gathering," which was the memorial of a meeting of the Chapin family (Springfield, Massachusetts, 1862). A most beautiful charity, the Chapin Home for Aged and Indigent Men and Women, reared in his memory, became a monument to the esteem and honor in which he was held. His death occurred in New York City, December 27, 1880, his health having been feeble during the latter years of his life.

DURYÉE, Abram,

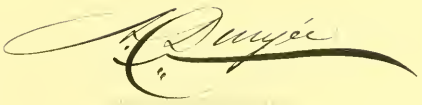
Civil War Soldier, Municipal Official.

General Abram Duryée born in New York City, April 29, 1815, came of soldierly stock. His father and two uncles were officers in the United States army in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was a soldier in the war of the American Revolution, and one of the prisoners confined for a time in the old sugar house on Liberty street, when New York was in possession of the British.

Abram Duryée received a high school education, engaged in business, and became wealthy through dealing in mahogany. When eighteen years old he joined the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment New York State Militia, and in 1838 transferred his membership to the Twenty-seventh (afterward Seventh) Regiment. In 1849 he had risen from private to the rank of colonel of the Seventh Regiment, which position he held for fourteen years, commanding the regiment in five desperate riots. He was wounded in the Astor Place riot, and his prompt action suppressed a serious outbreak, but not without the loss of some lives.

In 1861 he was among the first to recruit volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion and as early as April had raised the Fifth Regiment New York Volunteers ("Duryée's Zouaves") within a week. He at once led his command to the front, participating in the first important battle of the war at Big Bethel, Virginia, June 10, 1861. After the disastrous defeat, he superseded General Pierce as commander of the brigade. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in August, 1861, and was in command of his brigade at Cedar Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, the second Bull Run, and Chantilly. At South Mountain and Antietam he commanded Ricketts's division, when General Ricketts succeeded Hooker in command of the corps. After this he was absent for a time on furlough, and on returning to the army he resigned in January, 1863, upon finding an officer of inferior rank assigned to his command, and his request for reinstatement not regarded. At the close of the war he was brevetted major-general of volunteers for distinguished services. He was afterward elected colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard State of New York, and brigadier-general in command of the Fourth Brigade, New York State Militia, but declined both commissions.

He was appointed Police Commissioner of New York in 1873, and commanded the police force in its action against the assembled communists in Tompkins Square



in 1874, when they were driven from the public streets and subsequently thoroughly quelled.

He was dock-master, 1884-87. His pension of thirty dollars per month granted by the Federal government was increased by act of Congress to one hundred dollars per month in February, 1890. He was a member of the New York Historical Society, and of the St. Nicholas Society. He died in New York City, September 27, 1890.

WORDEN, John L.,

Hero of the Monitor-Merrimac Battle.

Admiral John Lorimer Worden, of naval fame during the Civil War, was born in Mount Pleasant, Westchester county, New York, March 12, 1817. At the age of seventeen he was appointed midshipman in the United States navy, and ordered to the sloop-of-war "Erie," on the Brazilian station; in September, 1837, was transferred to the Mediterranean squadron; and in December, 1839, was sent to the naval school at Philadelphia. July 16, 1840, he was promoted to passed midshipman and sent to duty in the Pacific squadron, and after two years passed a like period on duty at the New York and Washington navy yards. In August, 1846, he was promoted to master, and in November following to lieutenant, and served again on the Pacific coast until 1850. From that time until the breaking out of the Civil War, he was on sea service and on duty at the New York navy yard.

On April 6, 1861, he reported to the Navy Department and asked for active sea service. He was at once sent overland with dispatches for Captain Adams, in command of the fleet off Pensacola, and on his return was captured by a party of Confederates near Montgomery, Alabama, and held prisoner until November 14, 1861, when he was paroled. He was later exchanged at Norfolk, Virginia, and as soon as his health would permit, his confinement having left him very poorly, he reported for duty. On January 13, 1862, he was assigned to Ericsson's "Monitor" (sarcastically called a cheese-box on a raft), just then completed. He was allowed to select his crew from the "North Carolina" and "Sabine;" and, without taking time to drill the crew at the guns or to become familiar with the working of the turret, he put to sea, March 6, 1862, and sailed to Hampton Roads, in tow of a large tug. Arriving at Hampton Roads as the "Congress" was burning, he reported to Captain Marsten, and, in spite of orders to sail to Washington went to the aid of the "Minnesota," which was hard aground off Newport News. At seven-thirty in the morning the Confederate iron-clad "Merrimac" and her consorts started for Sewall's Point for the "Minnesota." The "Monitor" got under way, steered direct for the enemy in order to hold him away from the "Minnesota," and, making no attempt at the wooden vessels, ran alongside of the "Merrimac." The pilot-house from which Worden commanded his vessel was a square iron structure, so small as to accommodate only three men; the commander, pilot and quartermaster. It was on the deck, directly in front of the turret, thus preventing firing ahead; and was connected with the turret by a speaking tube, which was destroyed early in the action, thus making communication between the commander and the executive officer difficult. Worden fought at close quarters, maneuvered his boat skillfully, availed himself of all the advantages he possessed, and at one time hauled off to allow the turret to replenish its supply of shot.

Worden then renewed the engagement, and fought his vessel until a large shell,

striking the pilot-house and exploding, blinded him. He was cared for by the physician on the "Monitor," and was sent to Washington, D. C. Although the "Merrimac" was not destroyed, she was roughly used, and the ability of the "Monitor" to cope with her prevented her prosecuting the campaign that had been planned. Worden was received as the popular hero; he was given a vote of thanks by Congress on July 11, 1862, and the following day was promoted to commander.

Captain Worden gradually recovered his sight, and in January, 1863, was assigned to the command of the "Montauk," a boat of the "Monitor" type, but of improved pattern, with which he joined the South Atlantic squadron under DuPont, who was planning an attack on Charleston. In order to ascertain the ability of monitors to withstand the fire of land batteries, DuPont ordered Worden to attack Fort McAllister, on the Great Ogeechee river, below Savannah. On January 27, 1863, Worden steamed up the river, anchored and fired upon the fort four hours, until his ammunition was exhausted. The trial was successful as far as showing the invulnerability of the boat, but the slight amount of damage done to the fort was disappointing. The Confederate steamer "Nashville," designed as a commerce destroyer, was at this time hiding in the Ogeechee river, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. When the "Montauk" sailed up the river, she withdrew out of range, but on February 27, Worden discovered her to be aground, and the following morning, steaming up under the guns of the fort, fired across a neck of land, and although continually under fire from the fort, he caused the explosion of the magazine of the "Nashville" by his shells, and withdrew uninjured, until running into a torpedo, he blew a hole in the bottom of the "Montauk." The boat was later repaired, and took part in DuPont's attack on Charleston, April 7, 1863. On February 3, 1863, he received another vote of thanks from Congress, and was promoted to captain. Worden was on duty at New York, 1863-66; served on the Pacific squadron, 1866-67; was promoted commodore, May 27, 1868; was superintendent of the Naval Academy, 1870-74; was promoted rear-admiral, November 20, 1872; commanded the European squadron, 1875-77; and was retired, with the highest sea pay of his grade, at his own request, December 23, 1886. He died in Washington, D. C., October 18, 1897.

BRACE, Charles L.,

Philanthropist, Newsboys' Friend.

Charles Loring Brace, who was deeply interested in all philanthropic movements, but who believed that the most fruitful field in which the reformer and philanthropist could labor was among the children of the poor, and whose interest in the problem to which he devoted the best efforts of his life was awakened somewhat by chance, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 19, 1826, son of John Pierce Brace, principal of the Hartford Female Seminary, and afterward editor of the Hartford "Courant," one of the oldest and best of New England journals, which reached its highest reputation under his management. It was said of John P. Brace that few men of the time exerted a wider influence than he in all that was best in the lives of American women.

Charles Loring Brace was graduated at Yale College in 1846, at the age of twenty, studied theology at the Yale Divinity School and at the Union Theological Seminary, and entered the ministry. Four years after his graduation, when twenty-four years old, he made a pedestrian tour in the company of Frederick Law Olmsted, afterward the eminent landscape architect, through Great Britain and Ire-

land, and visited Paris, Belgium, and the Rhine, and under the title of "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England," an account of this journey was published by Mr. Olmsted. Mr. Brace spent a winter in study in Berlin, and afterward visited Hungary. He was the first American to pass through the interior of that country, and he had an experience in the course of his visit which proved embarrassing. Arrested on suspicion of being a secret agent of the Hungarian revolutionists in America, he was imprisoned, and it was only by accident that he was able to communicate with the American chargé d'affaires at Vienna and procure his release. On a journey which he afterward took through Switzerland, Italy, England and Ireland, he began a special study of the conditions of the masses in European countries and of the schools, prisons and reformatory institutions.

Returning to the United States when he was twenty-six years old, his attention was called to the miserable condition of the poorest classes in the city of New York, especially the immigrants, and, in coöperation with Mr. Pease, Mrs. Olin and others, set out to aid them. Five Points was then the most degraded district of the city ,and good work was done there by Mr. Brace and his associates. He also labored among the prisons, hospitals and almshouses, on Blackwell's Island, where the criminal and unfortunate were sent. It was not long, however, before he discovered that much of the work among the adults was hopeless, and that little could be accomplished of permanent benefit to New York in any labor which did not especially include the children of the poor. Among the children he believed the most effective work could be done, and he joined with others in forming the Children's Aid Society. This was in 1853, when he was twenty-seven years old, and he was made the secretary and principal executive officer. A year later he founded, outside of this society, the first newsboys' lodging house in America, which, in fitting memory of its founder, is known as the "Brace Memorial Lodging-House." Through the means of the Children's Aid Society up to the time of his death, seventy-five thousand homeless, friendless children had been transplanted from the streets of New York to homes in the far west; three hundred thousand children had been trained in its industrial schools; and in its lodging house for boys, and girls' temporary homes, two hundred thousand boys and girls found a refuge, and were helped to employment and homes. In 1856 Mr. Brace attended the International Convention of Children's Charities in London, and made a third visit to Europe in 1865, to investigate the sanitary methods of the great cities. His fourth visit was as a delegate to the International Prison Congress, which met in London in 1872.

During all the subsequent years of his life he maintained his interest in philanthropic endeavor, while traveling much and writing many books, namely: "Hungary in 1851" (1852); "Home Life in Germany" (1853); "The Norse Folk" (1857); "Short Sermons to Newsboys" (1861); "Races of the Old World" (1863); "The New West" (1868); "The Dangerous Classes of New York, and Twenty Years' Work Among Them" (3d. ed., 1880); "Free Trade as Promoting Peace and Good-will Among Men" (1879); "Guesta Christa, or, a History of Humane Progress under Christianity" (3d. ed., 1885), and "The Unknown God" (1889).

He died at Campfer, Switzerland, August 11, 1890. Shortly after his death an endowment fund, in connection with the Children's Aid Society, was established to his memory, known as the "Brace Memorial Fund."

BLISS, George, Jr.,

Lawyer, Litterateur.

George Bliss, Jr., was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, May 3, 1830, son of George and Mary S. Bliss. His father and grandfather were prominent lawyers of western Massachusetts.

George Bliss, Jr., received his early education at home and at Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1851. During his college course he was associated with David A. Wells in the publication of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery" and of "Things not Generally Known." After his graduation he spent two years in Europe, studying at the University of Berlin and in Paris, and traveling through Sweden, southern Germany, Switzerland, northern Italy, Spain and Portugal. Returning home, he studied law in Springfield, Massachusetts, and at the Harvard Law School, then entering the office of William Curtis Noyes, in New York, and in the following year was admitted to the bar. During 1859 and 1860 he was private secretary to Governor Morgan, of New York, and in April, 1861, was made a member of his staff. In 1862 he was appointed Paymaster-General of the State, with the rank of colonel. In the same year, as captain in the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, he was detailed to duty on the staff of Major-General Morgan, commanding the Department of New York. In 1862 and 1863 he organized, under authority of the Secretary of War, the Twentieth, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first regiments of United States Colored Troops, representing in this service the Union League Club of New York, which was primarily the instrumentality through which they were recruited. In 1866 he became the attorney of the Metropolitan Board of Health and Metropolitan Board of Excise, of New York, and, with Dorman B. Eaton, as counsel, carried to a successful issue the litigation as to the constitutionality of the boards, and to enforce the acts creating them, the final decisions in both being reached only in the Court of Appeals. Pending the litigation in the excise cases, hundreds of injunctions were granted in the Common Pleas Court alone. On January 1, 1873, he was appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, which position he held for more than four years. Notable among the important cases during this period were the Robert Des Anges and Lawrence conspiracy cases. In 1881 and 1882, under appointment of President Garfield, he was the active counsel of the government in the trial at Washington of the celebrated "Star Route Cases," involving many fraudulent mail transportation cases. His associate counsel were Richard T. Merrick, Benjamin Harris Brewster and William W. Ker. The cases were twice tried in Washington before a jury, each trial occupying from four to five months. In the first, though some of the minor accused were convicted, the verdict was unsatisfactory and was set aside by consent; the second trial resulted in an acquittal, procured, in the opinion of the prosecution, by unprofessional means, and the law upon which the prosecution was based was subsequently affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. The trials put a final end to a system of frauds by which the government was robbed of many millions of dollars.

Mr. Bliss published three editions of the "Law of Life Insurance," and four editions of the "Annotated New York Code of Civil Procedure," which has become the standard authority on that subject. At one time he contributed to the "North American Review," and was for many years a newspaper writer, chiefly on political subjects. He was brought up a Presbyterian, but became a Unitarian,

and subsequently a Roman Catholic. In 1895 he was decorated by Pope Leo XIII. with the order of St. Gregory the Great in recognition of his services in defending the Roman Catholic charitable institutions before the New York Constitutional Convention of 1894. He died at Wakefield, Rhode Island, September 21, 1897.

HACKETT, James Henry,

Actor.

James Henry Hackett was born in New York City, March 15, 1800. His father was a native of Holland, who had been a lieutenant in the life-guard of the Prince of Orange, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. Abraham Keteltas, a New York clergyman.

He fitted for college at a Long Island academy, and in 1815 entered Columbia College, where he remained but a year, leaving to study with a New York lawyer. In 1819 he was married to Katherine Duffield Lee-Sugg, an actress, and a daughter of an English ventriloquist. Miss Lee-Sugg at the time was playing at the Park Theatre in New York City. After her marriage she retired from the stage and removed with her husband to Utica, New York, where for several years he engaged in business on a large scale, having a branch in New York City, and finally failed. This failure caused Mrs. Hackett to return to her profession, and she reappeared at the New York Park Theatre on February 27, 1826, as the countess in "Love in a Village." Mr. Hackett, having a fondness for the drama, applied to the management for a trial as an actor, and on March 1, 1826, he made his debut as Justice Woodcock in "Love in a Village," a benefit to Mrs. Hackett. His second appearance, in which he made his first great hit, was as one of the Dromios in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" in October, 1826, John Barnes playing the twin brother, his imitation of Barnes' voice and mannerisms being so nearly perfect, that the audience were unable to tell them apart. He next appeared in the title role "Sylvester Daggerwood," and introduced in the part successful impersonations of Charles Mathews, Edmund Kean and other actors. In November, 1826, his success became assured by his impersonation of a Yankee and a Frenchman. In December he sailed for England, and on April 6, 1827, appeared at the Covent Garden Theatre, London, as Sylvester Daggerwood, playing the part as he had played it in New York. His success was indifferent, though his imitations were commented upon as good. Before returning home he made his success substantial by playing the whole character of Richard III. in imitation of Edmund Kean. In 1830 Hackett joined for a short time with Thomas S. Hamblin in the management of the Bowery Theatre, and subsequently managed the Chatham Street Theatre. In 1837 he managed the National Theatre in New York, and was lessee and manager of the Astor Place Theatre at the time of the Macready riot. He introduced to the United States the Italian singers Grisi and Mario at Castle Garden in 1854. As a star actor he toured season after season, and made a number of visits to England. He was married a second time, March 27, 1864, to Clara C. Morgan. His last public engagement was previous to 1871. His best known characters were Falstaff, which he first played May 13, 1828; Rip Van Winkle, first played in April, 1830; Morbleau in "Monsieur Tonson"; Solomon Swop in "Jonathan in England"; Colonel Nimrod Wildfire in "Colonel Wildfire"; Monsieur Mallett and Dromio. He died at Jamaica, Long Island, New York, December 28, 1871.

DUYCKINCK, Evert A.,

Editor, Author.

Evert Augustus Duyckinck was born in New York City, November 23, 1816, son of Evert Duyckinck, bookseller. He was graduated at Columbia College in 1835, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. After a year spent in Europe, he returned to New York determined to adopt a literary profession, having already been an acceptable contributor to the "New York Review." In 1840, in company with Cornelius Mathews, he established "Arcturus," a monthly periodical which they continued for two years and in which he published a series of articles entitled "Authors at Home and Abroad." From 1847 to 1853, in conjunction with his brother, George Long Duyckinck, he edited and conducted "The Literary World," which they founded and devoted to reviews of books, art and literature. In 1854, with his brother, he began the publication of "The Cyclopaedia of American Literature," completed in two volumes, giving a comprehensive list of American authors, with selections from their writings, portraits, and *fac simile* autographs. This was revised in 1865. He was a trustee of Columbia College, 1874-78. As a member of the New York Historical Society he read before that body "Memorials of Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D." (1867-71); "Memorials of Francis T. Tuckerman" (1872); and "Memorials of James W. Beekman" (1877). He read before the American Ethnological Society: "Memorial of Samuel G. Drake" (1876); and prepared a "Memorial of John Wolfe" (1872). He published: "Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith, with a Memoir" (1856); "Willmot's Poets of the Nineteenth Century" (American edition, 1858); "Irvingiana" (1859); "History of the War for the Union" (1861-65); "Memorial of John Allen" (1864); "Poems Relating to the American Revolution, With Memoirs of the Authors" (1865); "Poems of Philip Freneau" (1865); "National Gallery of Eminent Americans" (1866); "History of the World," etc. (1870); "Biographies of Eminent Men and Women of Europe and America" (1873-74).

He died in New York City, August 13, 1878. William Allen Butler read a biographical sketch of Mr. Duyckinck before the New York Historical Society (1879), and the Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood published a memoir of him (1879).

SELDEN, Samuel L.,

Jurist.

Samuel Lee Selden was born at Lyme, Connecticut, October 12, 1800, son of Joseph Selden. He studied law with his brother-in-law, Joseph Spencer, at Rochesterville, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1825, entered into partnership with Addison Gardiner, and soon acquired a large practice. In 1830 he served as justice of the peace, and in 1831 was elected first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Monroe county, and, after leaving the bench, he held the office of clerk of the Eighth Chancery Circuit of the State for many years.

In 1847 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court, being the first election under the constitution of 1846. Under his jurisdiction the construction of the code was fixed, and a system of judicial law molded which has penetrated every part of the country where the New York practice has been adopted. In other States the opinions of Judge Selden are quoted by counsel and judges with respect. He and his brother were the earliest to aid in the establishment of the electric telegraph lines. Subsequently, he acquired a large interest in the House

patent, and joined with others in establishing the New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company in 1851, which was afterwards consolidated with the Erie and Michigan Telegraph Company, under the title of the Western Telegraph Company. In 1856 he was elected a judge of the Court of Appeals, in which he was at once received as an acknowledged leader, and he served as Chief Justice of the State in 1862. The rapid and enormous growth of the State during his life had brought about such changed and changing conditions of the complex civilization which was being constructed, that the law questions involved in litigation were frequently novel and intricate. No man on the bench or at the bar understood this better than Judge Selden, if any did as well, and he took a very prominent part in the decisions of the Court of Appeals on the law of corporations and other commercial law, forming a body of jurisprudence which is everywhere respected.

He was married, in July, 1831, to Susan M. Ward, of Genesee county, and had two sons, who died in infancy. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Judge Selden by the University of Rochester in 1856. He died in Rochester, New York, September 20, 1876.

PRATT, Charles,

Philanthropist.

Charles Pratt was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, October 2, 1830, son of Asa and Eliza (Stone) Pratt, grandson of Jacob Pratt, of Malden, Massachusetts, and a descendant of Richard Pratt, who emigrated from Essex, England, to America and settled at Malden, Massachusetts. He attended the academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, for one year; and in 1849, at the age of nineteen, engaged as a clerk in a paint and oil store in Boston. He afterward became a member of the firm of Raynolds, Devoe & Pratt, in New York City. He purchased the oil department of the business, and subsequently built a petroleum refinery at Greenpoint, New York, where he manufactured Pratt's Astral Oil, under the firm name of Charles Pratt & Company, which later became the Pratt Manufacturing Company, and was finally absorbed by the Standard Oil Company, in which he was a director and officer. He was an earnest advocate of advanced and technical education. He was a trustee of Adelphi Academy, in Brooklyn, New York, from 1867 to 1891, and president of its board of trustees for twelve years; and in 1886 contributed to the institution $160,000 for a new building. He founded the Pratt Institute at Brooklyn in 1887, established as an industrial, manual and training school; built the tenement known as the "Astral," its income to be used for the benefit of the institute; and left an endowment of $2,000,000 at his death. The administration of the Institute was continued by his sons, Charles Millard Pratt, George D. Pratt, Herbert L. Pratt, John T. Pratt and Frederic B. Pratt, who constituted a board of trustees. In an address made on Founder's Day, in 1891, he said: "The giving that counts is the giving of one's self." His many charities included the establishment of the Asa Pratt fund for a free reading room in Watertown, Massachusetts, in memory of his father; and his large contribution to the erection of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Brooklyn, New York, of which he was a member.

Mr. Pratt was twice married; first, in 1854, to Lydia Ann, daughter of Thomas Richardson, of Belmont, Massachusetts, by whom he had one son, Charles Millard, and one daughter, Lydia Richard-

son. Mrs. Pratt died in 1861, and Mr. Pratt married (second) in 1863, her sister, Mary Helen Richardson, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. Mr. Pratt died in New York City, May 4, 1891.

CURTIS, George William,

Author, Lecturer, Politician, Reformer.

Eminent as a man of letters and eminent as a politician, George William Curtis is preëminent as the "scholar in politics"—each informing and exalting the other.

He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824, the second son of George and Mary Elizabeth (Burrill) Curtis, his lineage not being of the usual Puritan type, "but of the smaller gentry of New England 'whose conformities to the orders and discipline of the Church of England' was duly acknowledged. The men of this class had independence and self-reliance in plenty; were full of resource, quick of wit, eager to seize every opportunity; resolute, even daring; faithful to duty—good as friends, formidable as foes. It was a good stock. In his life some of these qualities reappear" ("Cary's Life," page 4). Henry Curtis, his American paternal ancestor, came over in 1635, and George Burrill, the maternal, a few years later. His grandfather, James Burrill, was Chief Justice of Rhode Island and United States Senator, an opponent of the Missouri Compromise, and a man of marked ability and high character. His father, removing to New York (1839) and later becoming president of the Bank of Commerce, was of excellent business talents, of sound political and refined literary taste, kind to his children, but solicitous as to their manners and morals. He made his residence in Washington Place, then the most desirable residence quarter in the city, still the abode of some of the best "old families." His first wife died when George was but two years old and, in 1835, Mr. Curtis married a daughter of Samuel W. Bridgman, of Providence, of whom James Burrill Curtis, the elder brother of George (our "Cousin the Curate," of "Prue and I"), thus writes: "She was a woman of much good sense and practical energy, of strong and generous sympathies and of high public spirit and piety; and she added to these things literary cultivation decidedly above the average. She wrote with ease, whether in letters or other compositions, a full, graceful, flowing, delightful English style. She once wrote to us in high girlish spirits that she believed she loved her ready-made children the best."

Within such benign domestic environment Curtis was reared, and he inhaled the air of freedom upon the ground where Roger Williams, fleeing from the persecution of the Puritan theocracy, founded a commonwealth whose cornerstone was the principle of the utter divorce of Church and State. Curtis was not a college-bred man, but his education was certainly more than equivalent to that which he could have obtained from the curriculum of any American college of the day. His early schooling, glimpses of which are disclosed in "Trumps," was at Jamaica Plain, near Boston; and then, after a year under a private tutor and another in a mercantile house in New York, he became, at the age of sixteen, with his elder brother James, a pupil at Brook Farm, where a bright body of thinkers, in communal life, made a brave, but vain, attempt to better the social and elevate the intellectual order, by combining philosophy and the plow, poetry and the wash tub. It had withal an admirable teaching force, with George Ripley, afterward the accomplished literary edi

tor of the New York "Tribune," at its head, and liberal courses of study. Curtis studied diligently, applying himself especially to German, agricultural chemistry and music. There also he heard the brilliant talk of Margaret Fuller, and marveled at the weird conceits of Hawthorne; and thither came as visitors and, in part, as instructors, "the sage of Concord," with his pearls of wisdom, and the gentle hermit of Walden Pond unfolding the secrets of the woods and fields; and there, doubtless, Curtis first aspired to authorship, but as yet without definite plans leading thereto.

Succeeding the Brook Farm experience, came an interval of pleasure and of much reading at home. He was in the heyday of youth and, with his brother, both with superb gifts of face and form and conversational grace, became a social lion, feted and feasted in the most select social and musical circles. "My days," he writes, "I pass in my room, reading Goethe's 'Wilhelm Meister' and Novalis. With Burrill, I read 'Agricultural Chemistry' and 'Practical Agriculture.' Next week, with mother, we shall begin the Epistles and Gospels. Apart from these more strictly studies, I am reading Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Ford, and smaller poets." In August, 1845, he started on a memorable pilgrimage, entering the old world by the Gibraltar gateway, landing at Marseilles, and thence ranging historic ground, in leisurely fashion, for four years, everywhere catching the local coloring; the first winter being spent in Rome, where he perfected himself in the Latin tongues; the second in Berlin, where he enrolled in its university; the third in Paris; and the fourth on the Nile and in Palestine, meanwhile writing regularly to the "Courier and Enquirer" and the "Tribune"—observant reporting, without rhetorical embellishment. He made acquaintance with the Brownings, Thackeray, and other literary lights, who confessed their liking for the gifted and genial young American; and from things new and old, grave and gay, his plastic mind received impressions, revealed in the reveries of the "Howadji" and the reminiscences of the "Easy Chair." In 1850 he left Europe, which he never revisited, although two Presidents tendered him high diplomatic missions.

He returned to New York to make literature his profession, his first regular employment being as the musical and dramatic critic of the "Tribune;" for his pen, as yet, ran mainly along esthetic lines; and he drew the pleasing sketches of watering places that were subsequently collected in book form as "Lotus Eating." He also supplied airy fancies for the "Knickerbocker." In 1851, "Nile Notes" appeared, and was soon followed by the "Howadji in Syria." The one has certain verbal redundancies and affectations, from which the other is measurably free, but each is fine in temper, delicate in sentiment, rich in scholarship, and limns with photographic fidelity the languor of the orient. He was, at the first, enticed by the opulence of his vocabulary, but he speedily gained poise, eliminated excesses from his style, and resolved it into a diction as chaste as it is fascinating. In 1853, "Putnam's," the second of magazines of the newer era, "Harper's" having preceded it by three years, was started, and Curtis was enlisted in its service. Intellectually, it was a credit to periodical literature. Financially, it was unfortunate. When a crisis in its affairs was reached in 1857, Curtis was a special business partner. His personal fortune was swept away, and, in addition, there were obligations, which, although not legally bound, he assumed, to whose discharge

he devoted years of unremitting toil, applying thereto nearly all the receipts from his lyceum lectures. When he stepped from the platform, in 1873, the burden had been lifted. He rarely ascended it again for pay. This is an interesting episode in his career, the vindication of a nice sense of honor, finding its counterpart only in the settlement of Sir Walter Scott with the creditors of Ballantyne and Company. To "Putnam's," Curtis gave some of his choicest work, including "Homes of American Authors," the "Potiphar Papers," and "Prue and I." The homes are those of Emerson, Longfellow, Bancroft and Hawthorne, in all of which he was a welcome guest. The "Potiphar Papers" is a keen inspection of the frivolities and pretensions of "our best society." Too truthful for irony, it is too kindly for contumely. It is the philosopher in dress coat, who has the entree of the circle, quizzing its foibles, and not the cynic in hair cloth, railing at its exclusiveness. It is cleverly written and furnishes in "the Rev. Cream Cheese," at least one of the noted characters in fiction. "Prue and I" is as lovely a bit of sentiment and lambent humor as there is in the language, justifying the encomium of Lawrence Hutton, who says: "It is Addison with a warmth and humanness that Addison never knew. It is Lamb, with a grace and delicacy that Lamb's time did not bequeath to him. It is Sidney, with the lightest modern touch and a new learned simplicity. It is the sweetest, gentlest, serenist, loftiest, most cultured of scholars, who, in the homely guise of this modest clerk, enchants the reader with his airy fancy and rich imagination."

Mr. Curtis married, Thanksgiving Day, 1856, Anna, daughter of Francis G. Shaw, of Staten Island—a happy union and a delightful home on the island to the end. Some years later, he made a summer home in Ashfield, among the hills of Western Massachusetts, drawn thither in part by the prior going thereto of Charles Eliot Norton, his dearest friend, for many years. In October, 1853, Curtis began to write for the "Easy Chair" in "Harper's Monthly," and from April, 1854, until the summer of 1892, it bore his individual stamp. In 1863, he was installed as editor of "Harper's Weekly" and continued such for thirty-eight years. Curtis's weekly articles, models of a perspicuous style, were able, candid and dispassionate in their treatment of public questions, were widely quoted, and were cogent in their influence upon public opinion, more cogent than the utterances of any American journalist, with the exception of Greeley. The "Easy Chair" is one of the fairest products of modern literature. How pure, how fresh, how exhilarating it is! To how many hearts has it appealed as "guide, philosopher and friend!" How varied its themes, how catholic its vision, how radiant its spirit. It is the consummate flower of expression. It is already a classic.

Curtis had a voice as well as a pen. It was a voice of surpassing richness and exquisite melody. In tone and compass it was music's self, varying, to suit the thought, from the strain of the flute to the ring of the trumpet and the peal of the organ. His very presence was in itself a charm—of manly, yet graceful form, with head of noble cast, features finely chiseled, and eyes of bluish-gray at once placid and piercing. His initial theme was on "Contemporary Art in Europe." Another was on "Gold and Glitter in America," a sequel to the "Potiphar Papers;" and still another, which seems as introspective as descriptive, obeying in its composition the injunction of Sidney's muse, "Look in thy heart

and write;" for who can doubt the soul of Curtis was as knightly as that of Sidney.

But soon his discourse ran in deeper and broader channels. The gravest issues of national honor and human freedom were at stake. The Puritan spark in Curtis was fanned into flame and glowed and blazed and burned. In 1856, his plea was on "The Duty of American Scholars to Politics and the Times." In 1857, it was on "Patriotism." In that year also it was on "Fair Play for Women;" in 1838 on "Democracy and Education;" in 1859, it was on the "Present Aspect of the Slavery Question," and this was delivered in "the City of Brotherly Love," amid the tumult of the mob and at imminent peril of personal violence; *but it was delivered.* When the war was on—when the tremendous issues of national integrity and national dissolution, of human rights and human bondage, were transferred from the forum to the arbitrament of the sword, the speech of Curtis had clearer vision and more earnest purpose. It even thrilled with the pathos of his own trials, for his step-brother fell at Fredericksburg, and two of his kinsmen by marriage, "curled darlings of Harvard," but paladins of patriotism, had glorious death at the front, one of whom still has honor for the supreme beauty of his sacrifice. Curtis talked of "National Honor," of the "Good Fight," and, as the climax of his deliverances, of the "Way of Peace"—of "Peace with Honor," and as embracing fullest guarantees of freedom. He was also heard at patriotic anniversaries, at the college commencements, and in political assemblies.

He even indulged in practical politics. He did not shrink from the caucus, and the caucus honored "Honestus." For twenty-five years he was chairman of the Republican committee of his county, frequently a delegate to State conventions, several times the chairman thereof, and, from 1860 until 1884, was a delegate to nearly every national convention of his party. He made the "hit" of the convention at Chicago when, in a stupor of timidity, it had defeated the proposal of Joshua R. Giddings to incorporate in the platform the preamble to the Declaration. He rose, blazing with indignation, and with clarion call renewed the motion, challenging the representatives of the party of freedom, meeting on the borders of the free prairies, in a hall dedicated to the advancement of liberty, to reject the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence affirming the equality and defining the rights of man. He swept the convention upon a wave of enthusiasm, and his resolution was adopted unanimously amid deafening cheers. He favored the nomination of Seward as the "logical" standard bearer, but cordially supported Lincoln in the canvass, who trusted Curtis implicitly throughout his tenure. Curtis stoutly sustained the President's policies, notably the prudent delay in the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation, against the pressure of the extreme radicals; and as delegate to the convention of 1864 he was a prominent advocate of Lincoln's renomination, doing splendid service for his reëlection, both on the stump and in "Harper's," meanwhile running for Congress in a district hopelessly Democratic. In 1865 his name was proposed for United States Senator by many friends, but upon a suggestion to him that he should engage in a combination to defeat Conkling, the terms being that, upon which, either himself or Judge Noah Davis should prove the stronger candidate, their forces should unite, he declined absolutely to enter the lists. In 1866 he was chosen a delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention and served faithfully in that body, his principal work

being as chairman of the education committee and his star speech on "Woman Suffrage," already alluded to. In 1868 he was nominated as a Presidential elector, but as Seymour carried New York, he did not have the privilege of casting a vote in the college for Grant. Upon the death of Henry J. Raymond, June 18, 1869, Curtis was tendered the editorship of the New York "Times," a flattering offer, which he felt constrained to decline. The story of this declination, as related by Curtis to the writer, is exceedingly interesting, as revealing the honorable relations existing between the Harpers and himself. Upon its receipt, he informed Mr. Fletcher Harper thereof. Mr. Harper, in brief, told Curtis that the offer was a flattering one, involving as it did a more instant, if not more commanding, influence upon public opinion, but also a very considerable increase of salary above that he was receiving from the Harpers, but without the slightest suggestion of an increase upon their part, advised Curtis to take sufficient time to think the matter over carefully before making his decision. This Curtis did and, after mature consideration, determined to decline, informing Mr. Harper to that effect; whereupon the latter expressed his gratification and said that hereafter his salary would be the same with the Harpers as that which the "Times" had proffered. In September of the same year, he was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State, an honor which he also appreciated, but declined largely upon prudential considerations.

In 1870, he was chairman of the Republican State Convention, and his speech was received with exceeding favor, with wild enthusiasm. Whereupon he was approached by one of the party managers who asked him if he would accept the nomination for Governor, and pledging him the support of the faction that he represented. To this Curtis acceded, in good faith, although he did not desire the distinction, premising that his name should be presented fairly and honorably, if at all. It was, however, presented perfunctorily, and that by a Manhattan delegate, not of the best character, either mentally or morally. The promised vote was not accorded Curtis; apparently the proffer was made solely to shelve Greeley, a formidable candidate; and General Woodford, who had been Lieutenant-Governor, and not without claims, by reason of distinguished partisan and patriotic service, was preferred. The trick was a dirty one, and hurt Curtis bitterly, possibly accentuating his independence of party shackles, which later became pronounced. In 1872, with some misgivings, he refused to identify himself with the Liberal Republican movement, and supported the reëlection of President Grant. In 1876, as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, he favored the selection of Bristow, but on the decisive ballot voted for Hayes, and was a firm upholder of his administration. In May, 1877, the President, through Secretary Evarts, offered him the choice of the chief European missions, expecting that he would take the English, but he felt that his civic duty forbade his acceptance. In 1879, he "bolted" the candidacy of Cornell for Governor, identifying himself with an organization of "Independent Republicans," that polled some 20,000 votes. In 1880, he was against a third term for Grant, and cordially supported Garfield. In 1882, he again asserted his independence by refusing to support Charles J. Folger for Governor, whom he personally esteemed highly, in that the Federal administration had unduly interfered in the canvass by the abuse of patronage, and for certain other unseemly, if not corrupt, methods employed in Folger's

behalf. In 1884, Curtis was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, his choice for President being Senator Edmunds. He opposed the adoption of a resolution to the effect that every delegate was "bound in honor to support the nominee," whoever it might be, his voice ringing as it had twenty-four years before, in the same place, for the sanctity of the Declaration, as he affirmed, "A Republican and a free man, I came to this convention, and by the grace of God a Republican and a free man will I go out of it." The resolution was withdrawn. He refused urgent appeals to second the motion to make Blaine's nomination unanimous and did not vote upon it. "Harper's Weekly" promptly condemned the action of the convention, and Curtis was at once recognized as the leader of the insurgents, popularly known as "Mugwumps." They were sufficient in number to turn the scale, especially in the pivotal State of New York, and, succeeding one of the bitterest campaigns in our political annals, Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, was elected. The campaign involved much impugnment of the motives of Curtis, and of detraction and scurrility by a partisan press, which either misapprehended or malignantly abused him; and, though the issue was a painful one to him, he rose superior to ignorance and insult, maintaining his high ideals and intrinsic purity. He had referred the case for decision to the court of conscience, and from that august tribunal there was no appeal, and, it may be added, he retained the respect and trust of enlightened Republicans who knew and loved him; even of those who differed from him and grieved sincerely at his alienation from the party he had nobly served, who would not believe that it had been prompted by mean or mercenary considerations. Thenceforth he was an Independent in name, as well as in fact. He supported Cleveland for reëlection in 1888, mainly upon the economic issue, and partly for what the President had done for civil service reform.

Of reform in civil service, Curtis was the most conspicuous and serviceable champion. Early enlisting in the movement for the abolition of the spoils system, he was chairman of the commission, appointed in 1871, to rectify the rules for admission to the public service, and did searching and heroic work as such, the regulations, fundamentally that of competitive examinations, it adopted, being formally promulgated a year later. His labors to advance the reform, both by pen and voice, were prodigious and incessant, and to him must be largely credited all that has been accomplished in its behalf. In August, 1881, the National Civil Service Reform League was formed at Newport, of which he was made president and so continued until his death, his last public utterance being his annual address before that body.

In the ripeness of his years and the fullness of his fame he was—January 30, 1890—elected chancellor of the University of the State of New York. It was the fitting crown of his lettered life. He was at the time the senior regent and had acted four years as vice-chancellor. In the line of chancellors, which George Clinton heads and which includes the names of Jay and Tompkins, Stephen Van Rensselaer and Pruyn, Upson and Reid, none were worthier of the place than he, as none had more discriminating perception of its importance, nor did it finer service than he during the brief period he was permitted to grace it. The stately oration, at the centennial of the university, in 1884, and his address at the convention in 1890, are luminous reviews of the history and presentation of the objects and jurisdiction of the institution. He was one of the earliest members of

the Century Association, and used to say playfully that the only office he really aspired to was as president of that club. Early in May, 1892, he was taken seriously ill and, after long and acute suffering, he died at his home on Staten Island, August 31, 1892.

When one, who has been esteemed great, in art, or letters, or statesmanship, dies, speculation busies itself as to the durability of his fame. Will he be forgotten, or will his be

> One of the few, the immortal ones
> That were not born to die.

Nothing can be more misleading than contemporary verdicts upon literary productions. One age rejects what a preceding age cherishes, and one rescues from neglect that which the other condemns. Shakespeare and Milton had new birth, and the dust of the dark ages was thick upon Horace and Virgil. The lesser dramatists of the Elizabethan era expected to live, and the wits of Grub street thought to destroy Pope. We still expect that George William Curtis will live in the lines he has written, that the "Easy Chair" will be a delight to the coming generations, that "Prue and I" will be perused at the firesides of the newer time, and that his addresses—his splendid tributes to the memory of Burns and Bryant and Sumner and Phillips and Lowell—will be read hereafter with the appreciation with which we scan those of Sheridan and Burke, of Henry and Webster; but we know he will be immortal in the principles he advocated, in the reforms he vindicated, in the work he did for good government and education, in his gentle life, an ensample to follow, virtues to emulate. C. E. F.

It is proper to say that much of the foregoing sketch consists of excerpts from the commemorative address delivered by the writer before the Regents of the University, December 14, 1892.

HUNTINGTON, Frederic Dan,

Scholar, Author, Prelate.

In sketching a life, brilliant in intellectual gifts and beautified by spiritual graces, we linger, at the outset, in contemplation of the virtues and the estate that were its inheritance.

The story is one of Puritan stock, unmixed with alien blood; of forbears of the "Mayflower", in 1620, and of the "Mary and John", which landed at Dorchester, ten years later; of liberty loving folk with Hooker, at Hartford; of the founders of Norwich and Hadley towns; of stout arms which felled the woods and pious souls who kept the faith; of patriot guns in King Philip's War, in French invasion of the Champlain, in Revolution against the British crown; of soldiers of the Cross as well; of intermarriages with the landed gentry of New England—Wolcotts, Trumbulls, Throops, Metcalfs, Whitings, Pitkinses, Porters, Phelpses; of hearthstones and homesteads; of goodly acres and seemly hospitalities; of manly work and womanly worth; of all that was best of Puritan muscle, mind and breeding.

In 1752, Moses Porter, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel and granddaughter of William Pitkin, of Hartford, the progenitor of the family in this country, fashioned a landed estate which President Dwight, in his "Travels," describes as the most desirable possession of the same kind and extent within his knowledge. It is situated two miles north of "Old Hadley" in that fair and fruitful valley, through which the Connecticut curves in broad and placid stream before it narrows between the hills at the south. Through a century's growth, Hadley had become a model New England village, with its one wide street, elm embowered, its central slip of green

where cattle grazed, its spacious door-yards, its comely dwellings, its "meeting house", of strict "Covenant" keeping, its town hall for freemen. There were abiding memories of hardships and heroisms —of pioneer toil and adventure, of conflicts with beasts of the forest, of Indian atrocities and brave defense against them, and most vivid of all, of the savage assault upon a worshipping congregation and the sudden coming to their relief and rallying of the regicide, Goffe, who, for years, with his companion general, Whalley, of Cromwell's army, had been secretly harbored in Parson Russell's house, and who, when the murderous band was routed, vanished as mysteriously as he had appeared.

For a full century, the Porters had been earnest Christians and public spirited citizens of Hadley. John Porter was an early colonist. His son, Samuel, the first male child born in Hadley, was a justice of the peace—then an honorable distinction—and his son, a second Samuel, accumulated a fortune of £10,000 as a trader. Their residence had all been on the village street; but, in 1752, when the security of the region had seemingly been assured, Moses, fourth in the line of descent, built a mansion and laid out his land in a sheltered intervale, two miles north of Hadley, and there, with the enlargements of the house and increase of acres, the generations that succeeded him passed their days righteously and prosperously. Thence, in 1755, Moses Porter, yet in the flush of young manhood, marched as captain of a company of militia and, in September, fell at its head gallantly at Crown Point, leaving his wife to manage the estate for forty-three years, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who was married, June 14, 1770, to Charles Phelps. He was a descendant, in the sixth generation, of William Phelps, immigrant in the "Mary and John," a representative from Dorchester in the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, a resident of Windsor and one of eight who had charge of Hartford colony, before legislative government was established, and later assistant to the governor in the general assembly; and in the fourth generation of Nathaniel, a founder of Northampton. Charles studied law and began its practice in Northampton, but, upon his marriage, settled in "Elm Valley," as the Porter estate was known. During his administration its boundaries were enlarged, its buildings improved, its resources wisely developed and its commercial value materially appreciated; and there, January 1, 1801, his daughter, Elizabeth Whiting, was married to the Rev. Dan Huntington, of pure Puritan lineage, a graduate, with first honors, from Yale, in 1794; tutor both at Williams and Yale, pastor of the Congregational church in Litchfield; a teacher in Middletown, and latterly, having identified himself with the Unitarian departure, was without pastoral charge, contenting himself, as occasion offered, with preaching to scattered congregations of the "Liberal Christian" order. Upon the death of Mr. Phelps, in 1816, he settled in "Elm Valley" of which his wife was possessed; and there, May 28, 1819, Frederic Dan Huntington, their seventh son and the youngest of their eleven children, was born.

Reared in a region where the aspect of nature is peculiarly inspiring, and which became his life-long delight; in a home of close family affection, with choicest literature spread, and of high intellectual ideals, where Puritan principle, purged of Puritan bigotry, prevailed, and love of God, unvexed by fear, abode; with the gracious presence of the mother, of whose piety, despite her proscription by Orthodox edict, he says, in later years, that

"in depth, consistency, vigor, fervor and practical force, it surpassed any piety I have ever known; it was too pure, heavenly, to be associated with any sectarian name or persuasion."

Apt in study and early appreciating its responsibility, his education in the elementary branches was at home, under the competent instruction of his parents; his secondary courses were had in the Hopkins Academy, at Hadley, and at the age of sixteen, he matriculated at Amherst, chosen, although three of his elder brothers were Harvard men, because of the reluctance of both his mother and himself to be apart further than the distance between Elm Valley and the college town, permitting him frequent visits to the homestead. Amherst, at the time, although founded but fifteen years previously was notably prosperous, excelling all New England colleges except Harvard and Yale, in number of students and strength of faculty and famous for the large proportion of her sons given to the gospel ministry. Huntington's thought already inclined to that profession. He had, before entering college, united with the Church of Christ, Northampton, in charge of Dr. E. B. Hall, an honored clergyman of Unitarian leading, and, for many years, the family pastor. Throughout his college course, Huntington easily held rank as the first scholar in a remarkably bright class, with several members of which he contracted lasting friendships, Richard Salter Storrs, the eminent Congregational divine, and Nathaniel Augustus Hewitt, of the Paulist Fathers, being among them. Huntington was graduated in 1839, with the valedictory oration, the highest commencement honor, his theme being "The Brotherhood of Scholars;" and with distinct repute as writer and debater.

After an interval of serious illness and some weeks of teaching in Warwick, Massachusetts, he enrolled in the Harvard Divinity School, Unitarian doctrine, at the time, seeming to him full of beauty and simplicity; but it is significant that, in his request for admission, he stated frankly that "his mind would be kept open toward all new light and all new truth that might enter it." Theologically, he was already a truth-seeker, an attitude that he ever maintained. The period, in which his lot was cast, was one of earnest truth-seeking, as most of the periods of the Christian era have been; but in America the first half of the nineteenth century was certainly such, one in which many ingenuous souls sought the light, with varying revelation, as diligently as, in Miltonic phrase, Isis made search for the mangled body of Osiris. Thus, Orestes Brownson, testing Presbyterian, Universalist, Owenian, Unitarian and Rationalistic teachings, discovered, as he thought, the truth in Papal rites and encyclicals; thus Orville Dewey, trained at Williams and Andover—evangelical strongholds—became a champion of Unitarianism; and thus Frederic Dan Huntington, at the first, a disciple of Liberal Christianity, ended as a prelate of the Protestant Episcopal church.

The years in the Divinity School were passed happily, if laboriously, amid the enchantments of nature and the society of his fellows. An ardent student and a constant attendant upon the seminary lectures he sustained the same high scholastic standard as in college. He read widely in the classics and the literature of the Victorian age, especially attracted to Coleridge, DeQuincey and Carlyle. He was fond of the American poets, Longfellow and Bryant, then at the meridian of their fame, preferring them to their English contemporaries. He investigated Transcendentalism, without being

affected by it and was curious concerning, but in no wise sympathetic with, the Brook Farm experiment. He heard frequently the foremost preachers of Boston and its vicinage—Channing, Emerson, Ware, Gannett, Pierpont, Theodore Parker and other knights of free thought; and Kirk, the mighty protagonist of Calvinism. He perfected a diction, its crystalline purity unexcelled by any American author of the day; and compassed a delivery rivalling in its rhythmical cadence the melody of Curtis. He also did much missionary service as superintendent of the Church Green Sunday School, occasional chaplain in Boston and Cambridge prisons; preacher to a small congregation in Leverett; sometime reader of the service in King's Chapel, his earliest acquaintance with liturgical worship; and, for a single term, he resumed charge of the Warwick school. At the annual visitation of the Divinity School, he received his certificate and read a dissertation on "The Comparative Prospects of Romanism and Protestanism," subsequently printed by request in the "Monthly Miscellany of Religion and Letters." The young licentiate was at once tendered several flattering calls, but accepted that of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Society in Washington street, Boston, then reduced in numbers, but with opportunity for growth, and was installed as its pastor October 19, 1842.

He married, September 4, 1843, Hannah Dane, daughter of Epes Sargent, a leading Boston merchant in the foreign trade, sister of John O. and Epes Sargent, well known journalists and litterateurs, and a great-granddaughter of General Benjamin Lincoln of Revolutionary renown—herself a woman of fine culture. The newly wedded pair, making their first home in Harrison avenue, and later in Roxbury, were to enjoy a long and blessed union, permitted to commemorate both the fiftieth and sixtieth anniversaries of their nuptials under the Elm Valley roof-tree, which became the husband's property, in 1864, partly by purchase from the other heirs and partly by gift from the parishioners of Emmanuel Church when he was its priest and which was ever his summer home. His original ministry of thirteen years was eminently successful in both the material and spiritual view—the crowded pews; the ardent affection of his people; his increasing unction in the pulpit; many invitations to wider fields and more lucrative positions declined; the institutions, finances and charities of the church graciously and effectively administered. He also did much outside work in advancing reforms, notably the anti-slavery cause, contributing to magazines, editing the "American Christian Register" and the "Monthly Religious Magazine" and starring, mainly in the New England firmament, in the "Golden Age of the Lyceum." Some of the subjects he treated were "Alfred the Great," "St. Chrysostom," "Intellectual Sincerity," "Complete Manhood," and "Independence of Character."

In April, 1855, he was appointed Preacher and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard University, upon the distinct understanding of his independency of denominational lines and, September 5, was inducted in office, saying in reply to President Walker's inaugural sermon, "I wish to remember and I beg you, sir, never to suffer me to forget, that my special and elect business here is to be a minister of Christ; not of nature-worship, which is idolatry, not of pantheism, which is self-contradiction, not of an ethical philosophy, which has no Jesus for the embodiment and no cross for its symbol." In August, Amherst College, his *alma mater*, conferred upon

him the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology. He received the same degree from Columbia in 1887 and that of Doctor of Letters from Syracuse University in 1889. Professor Huntington's incumbency lasted for five years, with a charming home and in intimate communion with his colleagues whose names are illustrious in science and letters—Agassiz, Peirce, Felton, Wyman, Child, Eliot (then a tutor) and others, and with Longfellow, who had resigned his chair, but was still living in Cambridge. The period was one for him of intense scholarly research and fruitful yielding, his works having wide circulation and warm appreciation, both at home and abroad. Among his publications mention may be made of "Unconscious Tuition"—a text book for teachers; "Divine Aspects of Human Society"—the Graham lectures in Brooklyn; "Sermons for the People"—mainly delivered before his South Congregational charge; and "Christian Believing and Living"—the revelation of his then (1859) evangelical views. It was a period also of earnest devotion to the ethical and spiritual weal of the students—their character building—and, in return of their love for him; of many addresses on ceremonial occasions, before literary associations, at college commencements and in lyceum courses, his circuit now extending to the Middle and Western States; and of prominent advocacy of Anti-Slavery principle with special admiration for Charles Sumner and pious indignation at the deadly assault made upon him in the Senate chamber. Throughout, he was a consistent seeker of the truth, as already indicated, finding it at last, to use his own words:

> In the service of the Catholic Apostolic Church —with her strength and stability, her beautiful "Christian Year," her wonderful variety and impressive adaptations, her fixed order, true liberty and free conditions of Communion, her gracious ordinances, constant appeal to Scripture and tasteful worship, her superior culture of the spirit of reverence—the inmost spirit of religion—the constant celebration of Christ, the living Head of the Body, and His cross, her true theory of the training up of the young in relations with the Church and looking to confirmation as their own act, and her large, active, zealous spirit of Missions reaching out among the ignorant and poor.

Professor Huntington presented his resignation to the Harvard Corporation, January 19, 1860, upon the ground of the growth and extent of his differences in religious opinion and faith from a majority of those addressed by his preaching. It was reluctantly accepted. Succeeding his resignation, several tentative calls from Episcopal parishes were tendered him, but he heeded that of Emmanuel, newly organized in the "Back Bay" region of Boston, in view of his compliance; and took charge thereof, while yet in the diaconate to which he was ordered September 12, being advanced to the priesthood, March 12, 1861. Follow, eight years of a church prosperous materially and spiritually, liberal in tone, seemly in worship, crowded in attendance, active in its guilds, abundant in good works, authoritative in denominational affairs; and of a rector magnetic in his pulpit utterances, revered by his flock, entrusted with important offices in the diocese, publishing much in both the religious and secular press—tracts and sermons and reflections on current topics—editing hymnals and the "Church Monthly," and modestly, yet persuasively, inspiring and guiding public sentiment in the supreme crisis of the life of the nation.

His summons to the episcopate was assured and not long delayed. Upon the death of Bishop Burgess, of Maine, Dr. Huntington was elected his successor but declined, in that he held his field of labor at the time of wider significance and

larger usefulness than that proffered him; but upon the erection of the Diocese of Central New York, he was preferred therefor, and was consecrated its bishop in Emmanuel Church, April 8, 1869, selecting Syracuse as his See City, thus becoming a citizen of the Empire State.

The field was inviting, with its diversified scenery, its lakes, uplands and valleys, suggesting Berkshire in the comparison, its thriving cities and smiling villages, its rich agricultural resources and busy manufactories, its intelligence and enterprise, its splendid educational institutions and charitable foundations, with the church, of which he was to be a prelate for thirty-five years already firmly established under the superintendence of DeLancey and Coxe. Bishop Huntington came to his diocese, at the age of fifty, at the prime of his intellectual greatness and spiritual power to freely give of them as freely as they had been given him, for the progress of the church and the weal of the community. His dedication was as complete as his labors were manifold and exacting. They cannot here be fully detailed. Generalization must suffice. In business matters he was clear and methodical; in disposition, gentle and tolerant, but bold and unflinching when duty constrained; scrupulously attentive to the needs of his charge, yet more solicitous for its weaker than its stronger members—the tenderer help responsive to the harder straits. Not unmindful of the dignity of his office, he was democratic in bearing, restive of personal adulation; *e. g.*, to a young clergyman who sought to force him into an eminence that he refused he said, "Your bishop, sir, is neither a sage, nor a hero, but only an old servant of the Master who, amid many humbling limitations and many humiliating failures, is doing what he can." His sermons informed with characteristic grace and finish also sustained a tone of fervor and authority befitting his sacred office. His pen throughout was engaged industriously. He edited the "Gospel Messenger," prepared a new hymnal, issued many devotional tracts and even volumes, was prolific in behalf of "Christian Socialism," in contributions to newspapers and magazines, editorials, and in platform addresses that assumed book form. He founded, under church auspices, the "House of the Good Shepherd," which has become one of the best appointed hospitals in Central New York; and furthered the "Shelter" for neglected girls, initiated by his son, the Rev. James. He was largely instrumental in abolishing the foul conditions at the Oneida community and resolving it into an honest and orderly industrial settlement. Always anxious to rectify the wrongs done to the Indians and to better their social state, and prominent in the Mohawk conferences, he bestowed great attention upon the mission at the Onondaga Reservation, as, indeed, to all missions in his diocese. He cared affectionately for select schools within his jurisdiction—notably St. John's for Boys, in Manlius, and Keble for Girls, in Syracuse, both institutions of a high order; and established and instructed in St. Andrew's Divinity School.

And so, with labors unbroken, beneficences unstinted and faculties unimpaired, the years passed to the peaceful end. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Huntington was commemorated, April 8, 1894, by sermons appropriate to the occasion in nearly all the churches, and by most impressive exercises in connection with the diocesan convention in June, at Syracuse, in St. Paul's, Bishop Coxe and Porter and President Potter, of Hobart, participating therein, and by an elaborate reception. In May,

1902, physical infirmities constrained him to consent to the induction of an assistant, and the Rev. Charles Tyler Olmsted, now the bishop, was consecrated as coadjutor in October. In June, 1904, he went as usual to Hadley, for the summer, in distinctly failing health and was soon confined to his bed, following a sudden chill. He died as he would have wished to die in the fragrant summer days, in the homestead which his great-grandfather had fashioned over one hundred and fifty years previously. As related in the affectionate and appreciative tribute of his daughter ("Memoir and Letters of Frederic Dan Huntington" by Arria S. Huntington) on the morning of July 11, "when the commendatory prayers were read in the quiet sick-room by the rector of St. John's Church, the soul was very near its release. All that day the sweet breath from the new-mown hay was wafted in at the open windows and the sounds of homely toil in the fields could be heard, but he, who had loved it all so well, lay unconscious, as the tide of life ebbed peacefully away. Before the sun sank low in the west, that hour so often dwelt upon by him with pathetic longing, the light eternal shone upon his vision. He was laid to rest beside his father and mother, brothers and sisters, in the old cemetery where ancestors for generations had slept. There was no opportunity for pomp and ceremonial in the simple country funeral, and it was what he would have liked best."

His wife, born November 21, 1822, died February 22, 1910. The children of their union were: 1. George Putnam, born July 3, 1844, died July 11, 1904—the same day as his father; rector in Malden and Ashfield, Massachusetts, and Hanover, New Hampshire; also professor in Dartmouth. 2. Arria Sargent, born June 22, 1848; commissioner of education, Syracuse, 1898-1904; author of "Under a Colonial Roof-Tree," "Memoir and Letters of Frederic Dan Huntington." 3. James Otis Sargent, born July 23, 1854; Superior Order of Holy Cross. 4. Ruth Greyson, born November 5, 1859; married Archibald L. Sessions. 5. Mary Lincoln, born November 21, 1861.

SEYMOUR, Horatio,

Statesman, Governor.

Horatio Seymour was born May 31, 1810, in Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, and died in Utica, February 12, 1886, at the residence of Senator Conkling, Mrs. Conkling being the Governor's youngest sister. His father was Henry Seymour, canal commissioner, who removed from Onondaga county to Utica in 1819. The son received his primary education at Oxford Academy, which by its merits attracted pupils from the families of prominence and wealth from many of the central counties. He was prepared at Oxford Academy for entrance into Hobart College. There he studied two years. He was next a student at the Military Academy at Middletown, Connecticut, where he had as fellow pupils relatives and future associates of his public life. In Utica he was a law student with Greene C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley, both prominent as publicists as well as lawyers. Young Seymour became military secretary to Governor Marcy, thus taking his first step in Democratic politics. He was elected to the Assembly in 1841, and mayor of Utica in 1842, and again to the Assembly in 1843 and 1844, being made speaker in the latter year. His notable career was as Governor of the State, first chosen to that office in 1852, when he designated for private secretary his brother, John F. Seymour, four years younger than he, a graduate of

Yale. The title of Governor clung to Mr. Seymour from his first term even after another was chosen over him for that position. After he became a candidate for President, he was still Governor in common speech.

The Anti-Renters, it was charged, gave the election to Washington Hunt in 1850 by three hundred and sixty plurality. The tenants claimed to hold deeds from the Van Rensselaer estate, and organized the Heidelberg war to obtain their freedom from charges for rent. In 1852 the courts gave final judgment in favor of the tenants. He was again elected Governor in 1862, but the war for the Union came on and his party went into minority. He did not become a "War Democrat," although he was loyal, while not approving of all the acts of the Lincoln administration. In 1863 riots occurred, and in New York City one thousand persons were killed and the Colored Orphan Asylum was destroyed. Governor Seymour held that the number of soldiers called for from this State was in excess of its fair quota. He went to New York City with intent to secure order and peace, and addressed the mob for that purpose. As his custom was, he began his speech by the words, "My Friends," and was bitterly assailed for doing so. His supporters, familiar with his courtesy of manner, repelled the criticism, but he felt that a taint of odium was cast upon him from a technical lapse. To meet the call for troops and to avoid or mitigate the draft locally, in Oneida county as elsewhere, county bonds were issued to raise funds. Governor Seymour was made chairman of the citizens' committee in charge, and these bonds were made payable to his order, and thus they had to be endorsed by him; but nobody thought it conceivable that demand would be made on him for payment. Yet as a matter of law he was liable. With justifiable precaution he affixed to his endorsement the limitation "without recourse," thus guarding against any crank prosecution. The result has proved that the precaution was insurance superabundant.

Moses Seymour, grandfather of Horatio, was a soldier in the Revolution, and was active at Saratoga, where Burgoyne surrendered; he also served two terms in the United States Senate, representing Vermont. Cousins served in Congress and as Justices of the Supreme Court. One cousin was Governor of Connecticut and United States Minister to Russia in 1854, when Andrew D. White, then recently graduated from Yale, began on the staff of the Embassy his long and honorable diplomatic career.

When Henry Seymour removed to Utica, he made his home on the northwest corner of Whitesboro and Seneca streets, then the center of a residential district of old-time inhabitants. The house was of brick, two stories, well built of approved architecture. A broad hall ran from south to north, leading to a well cultivated garden which extended to the line of Water street. Hither came Horatio, a lad in his tenth year, and here he and his family lived during his active career as Governor. Hither he brought as his bride, Mary Bleecker, daughter of John H. Bleecker, of Albany, and here they entertained liberally and most gracefully friends and strangers, all sorts and conditions of people, while life left them opportunity. The house remains as a landmark in the twentieth century.

Hither Henry Seymour brought his wife, who was Mary Ledyard Forman, the mother of six children—two sons: Horatio and John F.; and four daughters: Mrs. Rutgers B. Miller; Mrs. Shonnard, of Yonkers; Mrs. Ledyard Lincklaen, of Cazenovia, and Mrs. Roscoe

Conkling. The mother's influence was, if not an object for sight or measure, vitalizing, pervading, controlling, outlasting time and the vicissitudes of fortune.

Governor Seymour, like Washington, had no children, but here he lived with his rural domicile in Marcy from his tenth year until his final summons. Horatio was not a robust lad. Pulmonary weakness was detected when he was about twenty years old; he met it bravely with a treatment a generation or more in advance of medical theories and practice. His keen observation of nature and the effects of winter led him, with a single guide, to camp in the extreme north of Oneida county, on the edge of the Adirondacks. The balsamic perfume of the woods, under the pressure of frost below zero, proved better than all the drugs of the pharmacopœia. He gained vigorous health, and his body was for half a century a model of symmetry and masculine strength. In his maturity his stature was an inch or two over six feet, his weight one hundred and eighty-five pounds, his brow broad as well as high, his hair glossy black and abundant, his nose well formed, his chin formed square with corners rounded to express a mellowness of generous culture and sincere compassion. His lips appeared ready to speak to any person he met, with eyes rather gripping than piercing. In every circle of men or women, by any artistic test, he was classed as a handsome man.

By inheritance, Horatio Seymour was the devoted champion of the canals. The waterways of his own State stood first in his mind. With his brother, John F., he gave earnest attention to the canal Sault Ste. Marie, which, with far forethought, he counted on as a rich tributary to the New York system. His grandfather was a member of the board of canal commissioners in the formative period, and he never forgot that his father had been an active and efficient member of this board under Governor DeWitt Clinton, while his mother held all the Forman traditions about New York's waterways.

In his first term, Governor Seymour favored military training in drill and tactics in the high schools and the agricultural schools, with other methods now called in Washington diction by the awkward word "preparedness." His aim was to bring out select young men to help the State to get ready for national defense and thus for enduring peace.

While Governor Seymour was kept in Albany by official business, he was conspicuous in the social life of the capital, and was welcomed as an esteemed guest in the homes of the leading families, including the Dutch descendants and the landholders.

In 1820 the State had a population of only 1,372,812, while the United States numbered 9,632,722; yet New York then and ever since has been styled the Empire State. Now New York approaches 10,000,000, while the Union exceeds 100,000,000. From his porch on the Marcy hills, Seymour with modest self-gratulation might well look down on the abundant activities of the Mohawk Valley with its share of the world's transportations, the proof of expanded agriculture, industry, education, wealth and all human development, and turning back to the Indian trails, which, as a boy he studied wonderingly, now reflect, "My study, thought, labor have served New York and the Republic, all my fellow citizens with blessings which the future will recount and enjoy."

The impetus of the Erie canal struck more than the territory through which waters were to flow from the lakes to the Hudson. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wis-

consin moved forward anew. The canal Sault Ste. Marie, the "Soo Canal" to which Governor Seymour and his brother gave attention and energy, became a rich tributary to the New York system, and astonished shippers by floating more vessels and carrying more tons of freight than the famous Suez canal, linking Europe with the Orient.

Rural life was a joy and delight to him. The open air, the sky with the changing cloud, were constant subjects of study and reflection. He took pleasure as a hunter, and was familiar with the Adirondacks and the wilderness of the far northwest, where he was not a stranger.

His study of the geography and topography of the State opened his eyes to the rare natural attractions of this section. On the heights south of Utica, where as a boy and young man he had tramped, so well known to him as Steele's Hill, now the crown of the much valued park, his classical studies and skill as a surveyor taught him that the lay of the land copied the Grecian scene where the Parthenon and the charming Temple of Winged Victory look down in the Athens of Pericles and Socrates and their associates. Why could not a modern Athens grow up here for a renewal of poetry and philosophy? But he was not a dreamer! He was a practical American patriot of his own time. Governor Seymour had love and pride for Utica as the Gem City of central counties.

He acted for many years as warden of Old Trinity Church, the original church of that denomination, and often was chosen delegate to the diocesan and general conventions, and was regarded by clergy and laity as a pillar and ornament of the Episcopal church for the long decades he remained on the earth. As trustee of Hamilton College for several decades, he promoted the solidity and advance of higher education in all this region.

The election of Myron H. Clark over Seymour in 1854 by a plurality of four hundred and nine, was the direct result of the veto by Seymour of a drastic prohibition statute. His objections were that its provisions impaired personal liberty and confiscated property without due process of law. The Court of Appeals in 1872 sustained those contentions so that the advocates of prohibition devised new lines of action. The Governor was grieved because the churches, as well as the "Drys," were arrayed against him, while the breweries, the saloons and the "Wets" were loud in his favor.

Governor Seymour was intensely interested in the dairy production. To promote the welfare of the millions of people maintaining it, he advised the government at Washington to include cheese in the army rations. He urged the measure on the ground that the food for the soldiers would cost less while their health would be improved.

Official records in Washington prove that in 1862 Simon Cameron, high in the councils of the Lincoln administration, was impressed by a plot, conceived in rebel brains, to bring about the seizure and removal of President Lincoln from the White House. For security the Governors of the loyal States, including Governor Seymour of New York, were called to confer in Washington. Governor Seymour believed such a conspiracy existed, but it proved to be without explosive power.

Much bitter feeling had been aroused by charges that the street railways in New York City had been and still were manipulated in the interest of the Seward faction, and scandal grew out of the conditions. The commission proposed, it was alleged, was to run on the same

tracks, and on that basis the hostility to the project was active and intense, and struck at Judge Denio as a candidate for renomination.

Governor Seymour did not accept such belief, and had full faith in the worth and judgment of Judge Denio and urged his renomination as an independent, trustworthy magistrate. The Governor's brief speech mastered the convention and beat down the opposition.

The census of 1870 records, 4,381,759 people in New York and 38,856,511 in the Union. That was the nation for which Seymour, against his will, was made by the Democratic Convention for the presidency candidate, while he was advocating the nomination of Salmon P. Chase to win over radical support. Democrats there are still who charge that Seymour was acting the part of Caesar who, on the Lupercal, pushed away the Roman Empire for which he was plotting. The better opinion is that Tilden intrigued to prevent the nomination of anyone else in the hope that he himself might grasp it. Seymour deemed that his acceptance of the nomination was the grievous mistake of his life.

His eulogist recites many offers to high positions which Governor Seymour declined, but they do not affect his character or his reputation, and the record may pass them by as the shadows of what might have been. Governor Seymour was no Caesar; he was a plain citizen. The campaign of McClellan in 1864, the Greeley fiasco in 1872, do not prove the lack of wisdom of the unwilling Democratic candidate in 1868.

Governor Seymour was blessed in his marriage, in the social connections which were part of the joys of his life, in the handsome share of the world's goods, added to his fortune, and more than all, in the precious companionship, which for a round half-century, illuminated his home, and his career of service and good will to the community. His wife was a brilliant hostess, greeting and entertaining all classes with native grace and hospitality, and rendering the Seymour homestead complete and admirable for the New Yorker of first rank and merit.

Death gave Governor Seymour long warning of his approach. An effusion of blood on the brain, due to sunstroke, had an effect which the sharp eyes of affection detected. He went to the home of his youngest sister, Mrs. Conkling, and was ready for the final summons in February, 1886, and his wife followed fourteen days later. They were buried from the same church in the same grave, and gave their bodies to the soil of the Empire State, and their souls to its chronicles and its glory. ELLIS HENRY ROBERTS.

MORGAN, Edwin D.,

Capitalist, Philanthropist, Statesman.

Edwin Dennison Morgan, the twenty-first chief executive of the State of New York, and supremely distinguished for his patriotic service as "war governor," was born at Washington, in the mountain region of western Massachusetts, February 8, 1811. He was the son of Jasper and Catherine (Copp-Avery) Morgan, grandson of William Avery and Lydia (Smith) Morgan, and a descendant of James and Marjory (Hill) Morgan—New London, 1650. He removed with his parents, in childhood, to Windsor, Connecticut, where he worked on the farm and attended the Free Academy; and, in 1826, pursued his studies in Bacon Academy, Colchester. He became a clerk in the wholesale grocery store of his uncle, Nathan Morgan, in Hartford, in 1828, and was admitted into partnership, in 1831. Early interested in local affairs, he was a

member of the Hartford common council in 1832. He married, August 19, 1833, Eliza Matilda, daughter of Captain Henry and Lydia (Morgan) Waterman, of Hartford; and, three years later, established himself in New York City on a larger scale, in the same line of business that he had conducted in Connecticut. Sagacious and enterprising in his undertakings and honorable in his dealings, he was notably successful, from the start, accumulated a fortune and, in a few years, was accounted "a merchant prince" in the land.

He was of princely port as well—stately in stature, stalwart of frame, with a countenance every lineament of which was stamped with power. He was an impressive figure in whatever movement he was associated—commercial, social or political—to whom his fellow-citizens looked for leadership and upon whom they naturally bestowed preferment. To the vindication of the political principles he professed, he gave freely of his time, energies and means. He was at the first a Whig and, as such served as an alderman in 1849, and as a state senator, 1850-54. He was in no sense an orator—even in conversation a man of few words, sententious and weighty. He was, however, of such clear judgment, business ability and strong character as to make him especially efficient and influential as a legislator. Incidentally, he was Commissioner of Emigration, 1855-59. As slavery or freedom in the territories became the burning issue between the North and South, involving the dissolution of the Whig, the rupture of the Democratic and the constitution of the Republican parties, Morgan promptly identified himself with the last-named, was distinctly one of its founders and an earnest promoter of its vital principle. He was vice-president of the Republican National Convention of 1856 and chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1856 until 1864, prominent and persuasive, therefore, in the management of three memorable national political campaigns.

In 1858, Morgan was the Republican nominee for governor, receiving at the polls 247,953 votes, Amasa J. Parker (Democrat) 230,513, and Lorenzo Burrows (American) 60,880. He was re-elected by an overwhelming majority, in 1860, with 358,272 in his favor to 294,812 for William Kelly (Douglas Democrat) and 19,841 for James T. Brady (Breckinridge).

Governor Morgan made an admirable record as a financial administrator, guarding the departments from extravagance, reducing the public debt, increasing the canal revenues and conserving the credit of the State, despite the extraordinary war expenditures during his second term. History writes with glowing pen of the heroic services to the Union cause of four northern executives—Andrew, Curtin, Morton and Morgan—and certainly not the least of these were those of Morgan as chief magistrate of the richest and most populous State. In inspiring Union sentiment; in the enlistment, quartering and provisioning of troops, in furthering liberal appropriations for their benefit by the legislature, in placing the metropolis in a state of defence, and in meeting all requisitions of the President for the national defence, he bore a conspicuously helpful part; and to the equipment of New York soldiers of whom 223,000 went to the front during his incumbency, and the relief of their families, he personally contributed large sums. He was appointed a major-general of volunteers, assigned to the command of the Federal Military Department of the State, refusing pay for his services in this regard. He was elected to the United States Senate, February 5,

1863, for the term ending March 4, 1869, and served the country honorably and efficiently throughout. He was temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention at Baltimore, in 1864, which renominated Lincoln. In 1865, he declined the portfolio of the treasury tendered him by the President. He was a delegate to the Loyalists Convention in 1866 at Philadelphia. He was a candidate for reëlection to the Senate in 1869; but, after a spirited canvass, ominous of the factional strife in the Republican party, soon to become virulent, he was defeated by Governor Fenton who secured the Republican caucus nomination, by a slight majority, and consequently the election. An earnest supporter of President Grant, he was chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1872, and was active in the campaign that resulted in Grant's reëlection. In 1876, he was once more the Republican candidate for Governor; but Tilden's reform administration and his nomination carried the day for the Democracy in New York and Morgan with the entire Republican ticket was beaten. He declined the secretaryship of the treasury in President Arthur's cabinet in 1881, the second offer of that portfolio being renewed evidence of the high esteem in which his financial ability was held.

The last two years of his life were passed quietly, in declining health, and he died in his home in New York City, February 14, 1883, having just completed his seventy-second year. He gave more than $200,000 to the Union Theological Seminary and to Williams College library buildings and to the latter institution $100,000 for a dormitory. His philanthropic bequests totalled $795,000; and his estate was estimated at millions. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Williams in 1887, and was a trustee of Cornell University from 1865 until 1869.

JEWETT, Freeborn G.,

Jurist.

Freeborn G. Jewett, eminent as a jurist and honorable in all the relations of life, was born in Sharon, Connecticut, in 1791, and received such advantages of education as the common schools of New England, already of a high order of efficiency, afforded. He began the study of law with Henry Swift, of Dutchess county, and completed it with Colonel Samuel Young, of Ballston, than whom there was no abler preceptor. He was admitted as an attorney in 1814 and as a counselor-at-law in 1817. The former year saw him settled in the fair village of Skaneateles. There in due time he married, reared children, and erected on its principal street a stately mansion, still one of the "show places" of the town, the home since the death of Judge Marvin (q. v. Marvin sketch) of Major-General Marshall I. Ludington, quartermaster-general of the United States Army, now retired, who married a daughter of Judge Marvin. Judge Jewett practiced at first in partnership with the Hon. James Porter, representative in the Fifteenth Congress, and subsequently alone. His recognition was immediate, and success in his profession assured. Politically he was a Republican and in succession a Democrat, to which party he steadfastly adhered.

In 1815, he was appointed Master in Chancery by Governor Tompkins; and, in 1817, was elected a justice of the peace for the then town of Marcellus, which office he held for about six years. It was then a position of considerable political influence and not without import as a stepping stone to judicial promotion, which young lawyers, who afterward attained distinction, did not disdain to utilize. Judge Jewett was appointed an Examiner in Chancery in 1822 by Governor

DeWitt Clinton and was retained as such by Governors Yates and Throop. In 1824, he was appointed Surrogate of Onondaga county by Governor Clinton and again in 1827 to the same office by Governor Yates. In 1825 he was elected to the Assembly, leading his ticket in the county; and in 1828 was chosen a presidential elector, casting his vote in the college for Andrew Jackson. He was elected in 1830 a representative in the Twenty-second Congress, serving but a single term, the brief tenure not sufficing for a prominent legislative reputation; and he declined a renomination, in 1832, preferring to devote himself exclusively to the pursuit of his profession. In 1832, he was admitted as an attorney and counselor in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1836 he was appointed by Governor Marcy a Supreme Court Commissioner for the County of Onondaga and again in 1838; and also one of the Inspectors of the State Prison at Auburn. He was appointed March 5, 1845, by Governor Wright, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and so held until the creation of an elective State judiciary by the Constitution of 1846, when he was elected June 2, 1847, an Associate Judge for a term of two years and reëlected for a full term, November 6, 1849, serving as Chief Judge from July, 1847, until January, 1850. In consequence of the inroads of the disease, which terminated his life, some five years later, he resigned his seat upon the bench, June 23, 1853.

The few years remaining to him were spent as an invalid in his beautiful home, attended by the respect and affection of his neighbors, who were justly proud of their fellow citizen, who had withal been proud of the village and had devoted much of his thought and time to its progress and embellishment. By his own energies and merit he had risen, if not to the highest political station, to the most dignified and commanding preferment in the Empire State. In every place he had been equal to its most exacting requirements and as a jurist had held an exalted rank. In his opinions, he had exhibited signal capacity in learning, soundness and discretion, and was the master of a pure and vigorous diction; as a man he had been honorable; as a citizen sagacious and enterprising; as a politician patriotic and honest; as a friend helpful and trustworthy; and had accumulated a more than competent estate. He died January 27, 1858, aged sixty-seven years.

JENKINS, John S.,

Journalist, Historian.

John Stillwell Jenkins, although no longer of extended popular repute as an author, was in his day a valuable and trustworthy chronicler of State and national history. Dying in early manhood, before he had secured enduring recognition, he yet gave promise of rich fruition, is still authoritative as a historian and biographer and deserves an honorable, if not an exalted, place among the literati of the State. He was born in Albany, February 15, 1818, and entered Hamilton College, from Clyde, in the class of 1838. In college, which he left about the middle of the course, he attracted attention as a writer and speaker, winning the prize for declamation in his sophomore year, and was highly regarded by both the faculty and his fellow-students. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842 and began practice in Weedsport, where, and in Auburn, he made his home until his death. He was soon, however, diverted from the profession by the call of journalism, for which he was abundantly equipped—far better than the majority of the rural editors of his day; and he

conducted the Cayuga "Times," for several years, making it an influential organ of public opinion.

But his studies led him into the field of historical composition at a time when few competent laborers engaged in, and fewer still adorned, it. Assiduous and discriminating in the gathering of data, facile with his pen, and generally judicious in his estimates, volume after volume appeared in rapid succession. His bibliography is as follows: "Generals of the Last War with Great Britain" (1841); Abridgment of Hammond's "Political History of New York" (1846); "History of Political Parties of New York" (1846); "Life of Silas Wright" (1846); "History of the Mexican War" (1848); "Narrative of the Exploring Expedition commanded by Captain Charles Wilkes" (1850); "Lives of the Governors of the State of New York"—from George Clinton to Hamilton Fish (1851); "Life and Public Services of Andrew Jackson" (1851); "James K. Polk and History of his Administration" (1851); "Heroines of History" (1853); "Life of Calhoun" (1855); "Daring Deeds of American Generals" (1858); the last three named published posthumously.

All of Jenkins's works, although their style is somewhat florid, with a redundancy of classical quotations and comparisons, which doubtless had he been spared for further intellectual labors, the after years would have chastened, still stand as diligent and informing studies, correct in facts and judicious in estimates of characters and careers, with an inclination to exalt the Democatic leaders of his day—perhaps, not unduly—without, however, unfair reflections upon their Federalist and Whig opponents, whose merits and services he also brought into bold relief. They are still, although not of popular vogue, valuable reference volumes, are on the shelves of the best libraries, and are regarded as authoritative by historical students. The one most widely known, to-day, is the "Lives of the Governors." An appreciative sketch of the author is included in Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography." His life was ended when his faculties were at their brightest. What he might further have achieved, had opportunity permitted, is, of course, conjectural. He died at Weedsport, September 20, 1852, at the age of thirty-four.

MARVIN, William,

Jurist, Senator.

William Marvin was born at Fairfield, Herkimer county, April 14, 1808. His father was Selden Marvin and his mother Charlotte Pratt, of Saybrook, Connecticut. He was a lineal descendant of Reinold Marvin, who came from England to Lyme, Connecticut, in 1633. When he was an infant, his parents moved to Dryden, Tompkins county, and there he grew to manhood. His preliminary education was obtained in the district school of the place, and at the age of fifteen years he became the teacher of the same. After some three years in this capacity he went hunting for a school, with a few dollars in his purse and a new suit of clothes on his person, bringing up, after some stage conveyance and much tramping, at Blandenburgh, near Washington, D. C., where he procured a school and succeeded fairly well, obtaining some thirty pupils, seeing meanwhile something of the national capital, and shaking hands with President John Quincy Adams, General Scott and other notables.

Returning to the North, after some three years experience in and liking for southern life, he studied law and was admitted to the bar of this State in 1833.

Gerrit Smith

Two years subsequently, he settled in the far south, for the practice of his profession, at Key West, Florida, which was his home for twenty-six years thereafter; and was soon appointed, by President Jackson, United States district-attorney for the South District of Florida. A few years later, President Van Buren commissioned him as United States District Judge (territorial); and when Florida was admitted into the Union (1845) President Polk made him United States Judge of the State, which position he held until 1863, when ill health caused him to resign. His judicial record was an excellent one and through all the trials of the first part of the Civil War, Judge Marvin maintained a Union Court in the midst of a rebellious people. The State had seceded, but the flag of the republic floated over his temple of justice. In 1863, he came north, but in 1865 was sent back to Florida by President Johnson as provisional governor, and, during the six months of his incumbency he materially aided in the reconstruction of the State government. Then followed the carpet-bag regime, during which he resolutely opposed the ballot for the colored race. He was elected United States Senator by the whites, but, because the blacks had not been permitted to vote, another election was ordered, the Judge declining to be a candidate.

In 1846, he had married Harriet N. Foote, of Cooperstown, who died within a few years. In 1867, he married Mrs. Eliza Riddle Jewett, the widow of a son of Judge Freeborn G. Jewett (q. v. Jewett sketch) and shortly after moved to Skaneateles, occupying the Jewett homestead until his death. For thirty-five years he was honored and revered by the citizens of the village, the "best loved man in Skaneateles" says his biographer (Leslie's "Skaneateles") "a jurist of distinction, a churchman of devout faith, a student of history and theology, interested in public affairs, a good citizen, a party man, yet one who put his sense of duty so far above party that after voting for every Democratic candidate for president from Jackson to Cleveland, he disavowed Bryan," voting twice for McKinley. Even as a nonogenarian, his mind was unclouded to the last, and his reminiscences of the great men with whom he had associated were singularly vivid and entertaining. His wife died in 1901; but he remained a year longer physically, as well as intellectually, vigorous, until an attack of pneumonia, ended his valuable life July 9, 1902, some three months succeeding his ninety-fourth birthday.

SMITH, Gerrit,

Orator, Reformer, Philanthropist.

The ancestors of Gerrit Smith, great reformer and philanthropist, were Hollanders, the American branch of the family settling in Greenbush, Rockland county, where his father, Peter Smith, was born, November 15, 1768. After a mercantile clerkship, a partnership with John Jacob Astor, in New York City, and the acquirement of a considerable fortune in the fur trade, he made immense investments in real estate, mainly in Central New York, becoming the largest landowner in the State, his holdings being estimated at over a half million acres. Succeeding residences at Utica and elsewhere, he laid out and named the village of Peterboro and the town of Smithfield, where he erected his mansion, became the magnate of the section, and served as county judge from 1807 until 1823. He married, February 5, 1792, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel James Livingston, of Montgomery county, and a second cousin of the chancellor. Their second son, Gerrit, was born in Utica, March 6, 1797.

Gerrit's education was pursued in the academy and at Hamilton College in Clinton. He was graduated from the college with the valedictory oration in 1818. "As a youth," says Frothingham, "he was remarkably handsome in person. His manners were open, his bearing was cordial, his action graceful and winning. His popularity was universal and the social turn of his disposition carried him into the games, entertainments, collegiate and extra-collegiate amusements of his companions. He was gay and sportive, but never vicious, or in the vulgar sense 'wild.' He was an innocent, joyous youth, not averse to noisy but harmless pranks, having no prejudices against a game of cards, but rather a passion for them. He himself records, 'it was my unhappiness and wickedness to belong to a club of card players;' his nickname was 'Old Mariner, and that he played cards for stakes on Sunday.' * * * The son of a rich man, he dressed carefully, lived well, and was becomingly free in expense; but it is not in the memory of his mates that he spent money in harmful dissipation of any kind." While in college he wore the "broad Byron collar," turned over the collar of his coat, and he did so to the end of his life—a peculiarity that few men could have carried through all the changes of fashions in men's dress, without exciting derision or caricature, but which seemed fitting to the grandeur of his form and bearing and the nobility of his face and head. He was twice married, first, in January, 1819, to Wealthy Ann, only daughter of Dr. Azel Backus, first president of Hamilton College, who died seven months thereafter; and, second, in January, 1829, to Ann Carroll, daughter of Colonel William Fitzhugh, then of Livingston county, with whom he lived congenially and happily to the end.

He designed to enter the legal profession, but domestic events changed his career. His mother died the day after his graduation, and that loss and sorrow broke the spirit and heart of his father. The following year, when Gerrit was twenty-two years of age, his father turned over to him, the favorite, trusted son, his whole estate, real and personal, amounting to about $400,000—a princely fortune for the day—a portion of it in trust to be applied by him as directed. That determined the career of this brave, accomplished, genial, handsome, ambitious young man. He was thenceforth to be a man of business, bound to the cares of a great estate and the management of vast and important affairs. And right royally did he justify his father's faith in his integrity—for every trust was faithfully, even generously, executed—and the faith, as well, in his business ability, for he became one of the most sagacious and ablest business men in the country; and he never was guilty of making and enforcing a hard bargain upon the plea, "this is business." He made large sums of money and, as the world knows, gave magnificently, not in ways to gain personal honor, but to help the needy and suffering, white and black, the hungry of all lands, to charities of all sorts, to educational institutions, to temperance reform, to the ballot for women, but, above all, to the cause of freedom for the slave. Such an example of business ability and benevolence combined was in his day unparalleled. Possibly that example has been one of the most productive results of his life, wrought out in lives influenced by him.

Gerrit Smith, at an early period, was not without political ambition. The highest honors were within his reasonable hope. His great wealth, his splendid talents, his grand presence, made him prominent at the outset. He was viewed

as a "bright, particular star" in the political firmament. In 1824 he first participated in general politics, attending the State convention which nominated DeWitt Clinton for his third term as Governor. In 1828 he was a member of the convention to nominate presidential electors favorable to the reëlection of Adams and wrote its address. In 1831 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the State Senate. Had he remained in politics, affiliated with the Whigs, there was no preferment that would not been bestowed upon him gladly, but he relinquished political ambition to devote himself to the emancipation of the slave—a cause then in its incipiency, only a small band of earnest agitators—"fanatics," as they were called—being enlisted in its behalf. He had, for a time, been associated with the American Colonization Society and contributed largely to its support, but withdrew from it, November 24, 1835, declaring that he was brought to this determination, earlier than he expected, by the recent increase of his interest in the American Anti-Slavery Society, this step being materially induced by certain dramatic incidents preceding it.

In the fall of 1831 a meeting of the friends of the slave in the Baptist church in Syracuse, at which Gerrit Smith was present, was violently assailed by a mob and obliged to repair to Fayetteville to finish its business. An anti-slavery convention to form a State society was held at Utica, October 31, 1835. A mob invaded the assembly and demanded that it should disperse. Mr. Smith, a spectator, but not a member, made an impassioned plea for the freedom of discussion, but declared that he was "no Abolitionist." The convention was broken up violently and its members assaulted shamefully. These acts and the malignant spirit of slavery, even in the North, then made manifest, fired the soul of Gerrit Smith with irrepressible indignation and filled him with horror. He invited the convention to adjourn to Peterboro, his own village home, where it assembled the next day, and where he spoke words which thundered and echoed throughout the land, portending the doom of slavery—words, too, of consecration to the cause of the black man which were never to be retracted, receded from or forgotten to the day of his death. From that day forward he was an "Abolitionist," with all his might and mind and with all the efficiency which his great wealth and abilities gave him. He believed in moral power, in the ultimate victory of true principles, if only they can be brought home to the minds and conscience of men. His attack upon slavery, therefore, was through intelligence and conscience. He cared little or nothing for political action or agencies at this period. Agitation, discussion, presentation of the vile sin of slavery—the moving of the conscience—this was what he trusted would bring about a public sentiment that in the end, somehow—he did not try to say how—would overthrow slavery; but when the end came it was, as he for many years had predicted, "through blood."

As to methods, he was at one with the Abolitionists of the Garrison and Phillips school. They, however, believed and taught that the federal constitution was a pro-slavery instrument, "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell"—refusing to vote or take office under it, or resort in any manner to political action; and they denounced bitterly all Abolitionists who disagreed with them on these points. They were also pronounced disunionists. Gerrit Smith, on the other hand, contended vigorously that "the constitution is an anti-slavery instrument and needs but to be administered

in consistency with its principles to effectuate the speedy overthrow of the whole system of American slavery;" and he opposed dismemberment of the Union, clinging to the South to save it from self-destruction. He was the founder of the "Liberty" party, at a convention of anti-slavery men in Arcade, Wyoming county, in January, 1840, its motto, formed by him, being "vote for no slaveholder for civil office—nor for any one who thinks a slaveholder fit for it;" and he was its candidate for Governor that year. In 1844 the party polled a sufficient vote in the State to tip the scales in favor of Polk, a result seemingly as illogical on its part as it was fateful in the history of the Republic. In 1847 there was a split in the political abolition forces, and the "Liberty League," with Gerrit Smith as its leader, came into being, and, eking out an existence, from time to time nominated Smith for President. In 1858 a "State Mass Convention" gave him his second nomination for Governor, and, notwithstanding that he led "a forlorn hope," he made a spirited canvass, travelling some four thousand miles and contributing liberally to a campaign fund, but received but about four thousand votes. His only public preferment occurred in 1852, when as an "Independent" he was elected to the Thirty-third Congress by an overwhelming plurality—a striking testimony of the esteem in which he was held by his immediate constituency, accompanied with something of curiosity as to what he would accomplish. In Congress, while entertaining and contracting personal friendships even with slaveholders, he enunciated fearlessly and freely the views he had uniformly proclaimed, but the routine and the late hours, to which he was subjected, bore severely upon him, and he resigned his seat, August 7, 1854. It is not probable that his course and influence had any marked effect upon the progress of the anti-slavery movement.

He had already done splendid service in quickening the conscience of the Nation upon the platform, where he had been a new and grander Apollo, earnest to his very lips and finger tips, profoundly wrapped up in his argument and his desire to convince and to win men to the standard of righteousness—conscious, no doubt, of his superb strength. As an orator he had the signal advantage of a magnificent personal presence, a large form, a notable head, a face to win favor, a dark eye with an eagle's piercing glance, but lighted up with the mellow, loving look of a great soul, a majesty impressive without words, as of a born king of men. His voice was deep, full and strong, with an indescribable melody and richness and under perfect control. He never attempted flights of rhetoric as such. He talked; but his talk was oratory, sometimes persuasive and argumentative, and sometimes like the mighty rush of a torrent in its denunciation. His manner was always dignified. His gestures were graceful, large, and free like himself. Rarely was there ornament in his address; never wit nor humor, but always the clear, close statement, the thought carrying everything before it. He hewed to the line and his hearers always knew where the line was.

His home in Peterboro was a large square, frame house, with columns in front, a broad central hall from front to rear, the library in front on the left and the drawing-room to the right. The grounds (some thirty acres) surrounding it were well kept, with gardens and lawns and many trees, and in the rear ran a pebbled stream. The spacious mansion was in fact as well as in name, "Liberty Hall," wherein an abounding hospitality was

dispensed. Thither came the representatives of, or at least sympathizers with, the reforms he advocated, some notable in talent and conspicuous in position, many truly great men and noble women; also came the hair-brained cranks who clutch the margin of a movement for reform and tend to make it ridiculous—came with their carpet bags and camped in this comfortable home, never turned away, never treated with discourtesy, however erratic or beggarly in sense or brazen in importunity. This invasion was a weighty burden upon Mr. Smith's hospitality and a serious disturbance of his family life; but this grand gentleman, this courtly knight, bore it all serenely. Righteous indignation, pardonable rudeness, another as good a man as he might have shown—not he. Once, indeed, patience ceased to be a virtue, even with him. A particularly persistent, long-haired, wild-eyed visitor had stayed on from week to week, with no signs of going away before the proper time for his burial. One morning at family prayers, this long-time and uninvited guest being present, Mr. Smith gently invoked in his prayer the petition: "Lord, bless our friend, who is to leave us this day." He departed, carpet bag and all, before evening. Gerrit Smith's home was also a station of the underground railroad.

When the South seceded and the Civil War was on, Gerrit Smith—uncompromising Abolitionist as he was—saw where the duty of the hour lay, and supported the government by every means in his power, spending money, making speeches and appeals to suppress the insurrection. He thought Lincoln "too slow," but a great, good man, and was patient with him in solving the vital problems imposed upon him. At a war meeting in Peterboro, April 27, 1861, he said: "The end of American slavery is at hand. That it is to end in blood does not surprise me. For fifteen years I have been constantly predicting that it would be. The first gun fired at Fort Sumter announced the fact that the last fugitive slave had been returned." He uttered also these words, significant of his spirit: "A word in respect to the armed men who go South. Slavery, which has infatuated her, is the crime of the North, as well as the South." To Chief Justice Chase he wrote in 1864: "We must deal with the South in the spirit of impartial justice. We must also deal with her in a spirit of great generosity and love." And it is to be remembered to his lasting honor, that when Jefferson Davis, the arch rebel whom the North hated most, had been lying in prison for fifteen months, without trial or attempt at trial, this great-souled philanthropist went upon the bond to release him, insisting that he should have a speedy trial or be admitted to bail. Gerrit Smith spoke and voted for Lincoln at his second election and for Grant at each of his—the second time to the intense displeasure of his old friend and co-laborer, Charles Sumner, with whom he had an unhappy correspondence on the subject.

Gerrit Smith was an earnest Christian. A Presbyterian by training and public profession, he broke from his own church and all denominational churches, because, as he believed, they were untrue to the cause of the slave; but still he held to the Sermon on the Mount and whatever changes of theological belief he experienced—and it is difficult to determine what his theology really was—he was always a devout Christian in heart and life. He held that sectarianism was un-Christian, that the Christians of a locality constitute the church of that community, and he built a church edifice in his village, gathered about him those who be-

lieved with him, and called the little company "the Church of Peterboro," wherein he often officiated. He believed that "politics," meaning thereby the promotion of anti-slavery, temperance, and other reforms fundamentally affecting human welfare, and dealing with sin, public and private, was a part of the religious life and he "preached politics" on Sunday. He cut loose from so many traditional ideas and beliefs that it is no wonder that in the judgment of thoughtful men he sometimes wandered into the visionary and impractical. In the last analysis, he was a Jeffersonian Republican, holding that the State should not do for the individual that which he could or should do for himself. Thus he was against governmental ownership of public utilities, even of the post office. His philosophy, if it should be called such, was simple enough, after all, and many men acknowledged its justice and soundness in the abstract, who refused to agree with him in its application. To those who knew him or shall truly know what manner of man he was, it is his childlike simplicity of faith and trust in the divine goodness and righteousness and his entire consecration to its commands; his life of devotion to his fellow men; his character in all its completeness and sweetness; his unminded goodness in every phase of his life; the inherent grandeur of his manhood—the man himself—these it is, which will keep his memory green; and the greatness of his goodness, if not his teachings, will be an inspiration to a more conscientious citizenship and more worthy living while that memory survives.

Gerrit Smith died December 26, 1874, leaving his wife, who died in 1875. They had five children, of whom only two survived them—Elizabeth, widely known as a philanthropist and reformer, the wife of Colonel Charles D. Miller, of Geneva; and Greene, exceptionally bright, but whose career was not commensurate with his talents. Both have now passed away.

NOTE.—Abridged from address delivered by Hon. A. Judd Northrup before Onondaga Historical Society, May 9, 1902.

KING, John A.,

Agriculturist, Legislator, Executive.

John Alsop King, twentieth Governor of New York, was born in the city of New York, January 3, 1788, the eldest son of Rufus King, the great statesman and diplomat (q. v. sketch of Rufus King). To his children, of whom there were many, Rufus King bequeathed fair estates, but, what is better, high talents—rivalling in this regard the Adams line—of which John A. inherited a goodly share.

John A. received his elementary education at select schools in the city, but accompanied his father to England, when the latter was first commissioned as Minister to the Court of St. James, and was, with his brother Charles, afterward president of Columbia College, enrolled as a student in the famous training school at Harrow. There he maintained an excellent standing in the classics, but also became a leader in all the physical exercises of the institution and was, therefore, very popular with his companions, forming friendships with Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Devonshire and others of like standing. The effects of his physical culture lasted through his life. John Stanton Gould in his eulogium before the New York State Agricultural Society relates that "after he had passed his seventieth birthday, in presence of many of his brethren of the executive committee, he put his hand on the top of a fence and vaulted over it with the agility of a boy, playfully

John A. King

reproaching his companions for their laziness in climbing over it." After he had passed the grades at Harrow, he transferred himself to a finishing school in Paris, where he perfected himself in French and the physical sciences, then much neglected in the great schools of England, and, with the prestige of his parent and his own attractiveness, had ready access to the polished society of the Napoleonic empire, then at the summit of its power and glory; and he also gave much attention to governmental history and political questions, confirming principles to which he had already inclined, at home.

Returning to his native country, he studied law assiduously, was admitted to the bar in 1809 and, for a time, engaged in successful practice. In 1810, he married a daughter of Cornelius Ray, a wealthy gentleman of the city, and the union thus formed blessed his life.—Opposed, like the majority of Federalists, to declaring war against Great Britain in 1812, when it was actually on, he sought and obtained a commission as lieutenant in a company of Hussars, which served as the body-guard of Governor Tompkins, and faithfully served in the field until the end, when he returned to civil life. His professional career had been seriously disturbed by his military duties and, with a decided liking for rural pursuits, he purchased a farm in the vicinity of that of his father at Jamaica and cultivated it for a livelihood. He was a real laborer in his fields, not a "gentleman farmer" merely. There was no agricultural work that he was not skilled in. He plowed and sowed and reaped, rose early and labored late, led the mowers in the harvest field, mended his fences, put up his outbuildings; and, at the time, being of moderate means, made his farm pay. He was also a noted fox-hunter, an intelligent breeder of horses and, for many years, president of the local jockey club. And thus passed—1815-1825—what he was wont to call the happiest years of his life.

Predicated on his heredity, he became interested early in politics and was in the habit of addressing his fellow citizens, at their primaries and conventions, upon topics of public interest and political duty, and developed a style of speaking earnest, eloquent and impressive; but he spoke in the decadent era of his party and within an environment adverse to the principles he enunciated. Nevertheless, he was sent to the Assembly in 1818 and reëlected in 1819 and 1820; and, in 1823, was elected to the Senate, from the first district, serving a single year. This period of his legislative service was distinguished by a sturdy advocacy of the system of internal improvements, making some of his finest forensic efforts in its behalf, and in the main promoting the political preferment of DeWitt Clinton as the foremost champion of the policy indicated. In 1825, upon the designation of his father as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, John A. King accepted the office of secretary of legation under him, principally out of filial devotion for the aged diplomat, whose health was then declining. After a year spent in this capacity, he was appointed Chargé d'Affaires pending the arrival of Envoy Barbour.

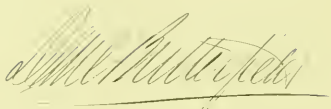
Rufus King died in the spring of 1827. His eldest son, desiring to perpetuate the homestead, purchased it from the other heirs and settled thereon, where he continued to reside until his death. For forty years, he cultivated the land, but having more ample means at his command, did not engage so exclusively in manual work, as he had done earlier, although he carefully superintended and made the fine estate a paying proposition

as well as the hospitable home of a cultured gentleman. He bred fine herds of cattle and catered to the daily needs of the metropolis by vending fruits and vegetables. He connected himself with agricultural societies and was active in promoting their interests. He was president of the Queens county and State societies, and vice-president of the United States Agricultural Society, at different periods, especially prominent and useful in the State body.

Meanwhile, he did not lose his interest in politics. He was returned to the Assembly in 1831, 1837 and 1839. He identified himself with the Whig party in its incipiency. He was a member of the National Convention that nominated General Harrison and, although originally preferring Clay, to whom he was warmly attached, voted for Harrison, apprehensive that Clay could not be elected. In 1848, he was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, and, therein gave evidence of his sincere anti-slavery convictions. His speeches were frequent and impact with force and eloquence. During his term the compromise measures of 1850 were passed, King being conspicuous in his opposition thereto, especially to the Fugitive Slave bill, which he deprecated and fought with all his might. He was a member of the National Convention that assembled in Baltimore in 1852 and nominated General Scott for the presidency. As a "conscience Whig," in the consultation relative to the platform, he advocated taking the highest ground on the slavery issue, and resolutely contended against the incorporation therein of an approval of the fugitive slave law—the declaration which sounded the death knell of the Whig party. On the roll call, there were sixty-six votes in the negative, all from the north, one-third of them being from New York, King, of course, included. In the fusion of the Republican and Whig parties at Syracuse, in 1855, King was president of the Whig Convention and labored effectively to promote the union. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia, a vice-president and, with Chief-Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, the committee to escort General Lane, of Indiana, to the chair. He was the favorite candidate of the New York delegation for the vice-presidency, but promptly insisted that his name should be dropped in favor of Dayton, who was nominated. His bearing on the occasion smoothed the way for his own nomination for Governor in the fall of the same year.

He took his seat as chief magistrate of the Empire State, January 1, 1857, the duties of which he discharged with firmness, wisdom, sagacity and utter integrity, no grave questions of State policy being raised during his administration. To the causes of popular education and internal improvements he was supremely devoted. The trend of his thought upon national issues is well set forth in these characteristic words toward the close of his annual message:

> The great principle at issue in the last election, and which it so triumphantly vindicates, lies at the root of our free institutions and is alike the concern, and should be equally the share, of all citizens who rightly estimate these institutions. No mere party questions could call forth so deep an interest and so significant and decisive a vote throughout the length and breadth of the State; and I venture to believe that I do not mistake its importance, nor your convictions respecting it, when I assume as its deliberate and irreversible decree that so far as the State of New York is concerned, that there shall be henceforth no extension of slavery in the territories of the United States. This conclusion I most unreservedly adopt, and am prepared to abide by it, at all times, under all circumstances and in every emergency.



DANIEL BUTTERFIELD MAJ. GENERAL U.

He retired from the chief magistracy bearing with him the cordial esteem of the people for the urbanity of his manner —courteous alike to the lofty and the lowly—his fidelity to principle, and his enlightened and upright administration. He was privileged as president of the New York Electoral College, in 1860, to cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln. He was a delegate to the Peace Convention of 1861, wherein he did all that he could do honorably to avert the appeal to arms; and throughout the war his loyalty to the Union, as evidenced by word and work and purse, was of the marked character consistent with his lifelong record as a patriot. He was an early member of the New York Union League Club, and its tribute to his worth, at his death, is singularly affectionate and appreciative, as is also the address of the Hon. John Stanton Gould before the State Agricultural Society, already alluded to. His death was sudden. On the Fourth of July, 1867, he attended the celebration of the Jamaica Literary Union, apparently in his usual good health, was much interested in the exercises, and toward the close was invited to speak. While addressing the audience, he was observed to give evidence of illness, and was unable to continue his remarks. He was stricken with apoplexy. He was borne from the stand insensible, and though he recovered his consciousness, he gradually sank until the afternoon of the seventh, and then passed peacefully away. It was the first attack of sickness he ever experienced.

BUTTERFIELD, Daniel,

Soldier, Scholar, Orator.

Daniel Butterfield was a born soldier, and at this time, when "preparedness" is the slogan of the Republic, it is to be emphasized that he was *semper paratus* whenever duty bade him. Militant blood ran in the Butterfield lineage for many generations. The family line is traced to its arrival in England from Normandy in the twelfth century. In 1316 John de Buteville was the possessor of the lordship of Cheddington in Bucks. The name Botevyle occurs in the Battle Abbey roll; and its succeeding gentry, with various spelling, has honorable record in civil and military life for centuries. Benjamin Butterfield, the ancestor of the American branch, settled at Charlestown in Massachusetts Bay, in 1638, removed to Woburn, and in 1643 was made a freeman. Two years later he was listed as a taxpayer. In 1654 he purchased a large tract of land in the town, subsequently incorporated as Chelmsford, and remained there, a leading citizen of the colony. General Butterfield's great-grandfather, Timothy, saw service in the Revolution; his kinsmen James, Jonas and Thomas were lieutenants in New Hampshire and Vermont regiments, and his maternal grandfather, Gamaliel Olmstead, enlisted in the Connecticut Continental Infantry for three years, with honorable discharge at the end of the period. John Butterfield, the father of the general, was a great "captain of industry." Born in Berne, Albany county, on the Van Rensselaer Manor, November 18, 1801, he early established himself in Utica, where he acquired a large fortune, and was identified conspicuously, both as founder and executive, with the Overland Stage and the American Express companies and the various magnetic telegraph lines ultimately consolidated in the Western Union. He was active in furthering the progress of the city, and, although uniformly declining political preferment, accepted, as a Republican, a term as mayor in 1865. He possessed indomitable will and foresight in encouraging enterprises of ever increasing scope and magnitude. He married, in February, 1822,

Malinda Harriet Baker, by whom he had nine children. He died November 14, 1869.

Daniel (Adams) Butterfield, the third son, was born in Utica, October 31, 1831. His father, recognizing his promise, cheerfully furnished him the means for acquiring a liberal education. He was prepared for college at private schools and the Utica Academy, and was graduated from Union College in 1849, at the age of eighteen, having maintained an excellent standing, especially devoting himself to studies and outside reading productive of a generous culture. His genial bearing and gracious offices endeared him to his mates, and he had a certain dash and audacity in sports, presaging his future career. He ever held his college associations in tender memory and did much to enhance the interests of his *alma mater*. In 1892 he was honorary chancellor of the university and delivered a memorable address at the commencement, when he received the degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1892 he established a three years' course of thirty lectures, ministered to by men eminent in letters, science, the arts, professions and politics, each with his special theme, but all with the fundamental thought of the value of a close relation between the scholastic and the practical world by which both profit. In 1895 thirteen of these addresses were published in a handsome octavo volume, with the title of "The Union College Lectures—Butterfield Course." In 1895 he was elected president of the General Alumni Association and in 1899 became an alumni trustee. After his graduation he pursued, for a time, the study of the law, but being too young to be admitted to practice, made an extensive tour of the West and South, its first portion being through the great lakes and the then almost unbroken forest of Minnesota territory, trying to the courage and strength of a youth of nineteen years; and the latter, down the Mississippi to New Orleans, fortifying his anti-slavery convictions, analyzing social and political conditions, there obtaining and clearly foresaw the irresistible conflict between the sections, returning to his home, as he afterward declared, to perfect himself in military art so that when the emergency arose he would be ready to meet it—at once the prophet and the patriot.

Not long after the completion of his journeyings, he removed to New York and, relinquishing the law, upon the constraint of business, he became the general superintendent of the eastern division of the American Express Company and was thus principally engaged until the outbreak of the war; but, true to his purpose, he entered, after having been a private in the Utica Citizens' Corps, the Seventy-first Regiment, in the metropolis, as a captain on staff duty; was soon elected major, and subsequently promoted to lieutenant-colonel. From that regiment, he was chosen, without the least solicitation on his part, colonel of the Twelfth militia. A close student of tactics, an accomplished drill master, a courteous commander, although a strict disciplinarian, he signally commended himself to the officers and men under him, and to the State military authorities. When Sumter was fired upon, he was ready, although the regiment had been reduced in numbers. In a single day, he enlisted 800 men, filling the complement, and on April 21, 1861, was in Washington with his command. Within two months, it was fully uniformed and equipped and thoroughly drilled, General Scott then at the head of the army, much impressed by its splendid appearance, speaking of it as "closely resembling a regiment of regulars." Thenceforth, Butterfield appears as one of the bravest, most useful and brilliant officers of the Union forces. His promotion was as rapid as his service

was great. He was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers September 7, 1861; major-general, November 29, 1862; colonel Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., July 1, 1863; brevet brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the war"; and brevet major-general the same day "for gallant and meritorious service in the field, during the war." The Congressional "Medal of Honor" was awarded General Butterfield, September 26, 1892, on account of special gallantry in action at the battle of Gaines Mills, "where he seized the colors of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, at a critical moment and, under a galling fire of the enemy, led the command," and where he was wounded.

General Butterfield participated in all the campaigns and nearly all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He commanded the first division of the Fifth Army Corps in November, 1862, and, on the sixteenth of the same month, assumed command of the corps, until December 24 when he was assigned as chief-of-staff to General Hooker, in which capacity he remained until General Hooker, after Chancellorsville, was relieved by General Meade June 28, 1863, who requested General Butterfield to remain with him, which he did until he was severely wounded at Gettysburg. Receiving a furlough, July 6, he recovered from his wound sufficiently to report for duty August 22, and was temporarily assigned to help General Hooker in making up the reports of the Rappahannock operations, and later was again designated as chief-of-staff to Hooker, commanding the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, and was with him during the movements at Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and Ringgold. Early in April, 1864, General Butterfield became commander of the Third Division of the Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. During Sherman's Atlanta campaign, Hooker received orders to attack Johnston's right flank at Resaca, and he detailed Butterfield to make the charge, a brilliant exploit, the Confederates being routed and the division capturing the first colors and guns lost by Johnston in that memorable campaign. Butterfield continued to engage in skirmishes and battles from Dallas to Kenesaw, but was obliged, June 29, 1864, some weeks before Atlanta was taken, to obtain a leave of absence upon the surgeon's certificate of disability. Upon recovery, he was assigned to court-martial and special duties, aided General Butler in taking all necessary precautions to prevent riots in New York, pending the presidential campaign, and was not again in active war command. He was mustered out of the service as major-general of volunteers, August 24, 1865, returning to his rank as colonel in the regular army.

He remained in the army, with routine peace duty, until the death of his father devolved upon him the care of a large estate, and he resigned his commission April 26, 1869. He, however, accepted at the hands of President Grant the headship of the United States Sub-Treasury, June 23, and occupied it until November —the only civil office he ever held.

The remainder of General Butterfield's life was passed in association with extensive business enterprises, in the enjoyment of a fine fortune, liberally dispensed for philanthropic and patriotic objects, in elegant homes in New York City and at "Cragside," his country estate at Cold Spring, on the Hudson, where treasures of art and letters were accumulated, and refined hospitalities were extended, in travels abroad both for research and pleasure in timely essays in the press, and frequent addresses, political, military and historical, and with much of public recognition due to his merits both as a soldier and scholar. In the summer of 1870 he

visited Europe, and while there he made an exhaustive investigation of the London and Paris postal systems, resulting in an elaborate report to Postmaster-General Creswell and in the adoption of certain reforms therein suggested. General Butterfield lost his wife June 4, 1877, whom he had married twenty years previously, his only son, a charming boy of four years, having died in 1861. In 1886 the general made a second voyage to the Old World, and while there married, in St. Margaret's Church, London, September 21, Mrs. Julia Lorillard Jones, of New York and Cold Spring who, for the ensuing fifteen years, was his loving and helpful consort, a charming hostess, sympathetic with his cultured tastes and pursuits. They were the recipients of many attentions in the higher social circles of the countries traversed, the General having a flattering audience with Napoleon III. at a review of imperial troops, and renewing his acquaintance with the Orleans princes, formed while they were officers in the Army of the Potomac; the Compte de Paris, in turn, being treated with marked civilities by General Butterfield on his visit to the United States in 1890, being entertained in the New York and "Cragside" residences, and being honored at a magnificent banquet at the Plaza, October 20, tendered by his comrades in the Union army, including Gnerals Sherman, Schofield, Sickles, Slocum, Keys, Howard and Franklin, all of whom made speeches, the Prince, with an especially feeling address, in response to his introduction by General Butterfield, who presided. Among other notable entertainments at "Cragside" were those to Prince Tharak Sahib of India, and to the Grand Duke Michailovitch, a cousin of the Czar of Russia, Admiral Kusnakoff and other Russia naval officers.

General Butterfield was grand marshal of the Centennial Celebration in New York in May, 1889, and at the dedication of the New York State Monument at Gettysburg, July 2, 1893. He was instrumental in raising several regiments for the Spanish-American war, and in distributing flags and patriotic literature to the schools of Porto Rico, and personally prepared a brochure, compiled in English and Spanish, entitled "Constitution of the United States (abbreviated) with some information as to the National and State Governments, Schools," etc. At his residence, 616 Fifth Avenue, a handsome sword, the gift of many admirers, was presented by Governor Roosevelt to the late Commodore Philip. General Butterfield presided at the convention of the National Guard, held at Tampa, Florida, in February, 1899, and, at his instance, a plan was formulated and presented for the enrollment of the National Guard of the various States as a national reserve—his thought of "preparedness" again. He presented and had placed in the cemetery of the battlefield at Fredericksburg a stately monument, in memorial of the Fifth Army Corps, appropriate ceremonies being had at its corner-stone laying and dedication. These incidents, out of many, are instanced as indicative of the patriotic sentiments and associations of the General in peace, as they had so strikingly been illustrated in his military career.

As previously mentioned, General Butterfield was an orator of high attainments and was frequently in request during his later years. His speech was scholarly, of fine rhetorical quality, eloquent without undue ornateness, and singularly pertinent to the occasions at which it was employed. The following may be cited as particularly noteworthy: Oration at Cold Spring, July 4, 1885; lecture on St. Brendin's Voyage, before the New York Gaelic Society, April, 1892; oration on "Character and Duty" (the honorary

chancellor's oration already instanced) at Union College, June 22, 1892; address to the Third Brigade Association, Washington, September 21, 1892; "Russia As It Is," before the Sigma Phi Society, New York, April 9, 1894; oration at Ogdensburg, July 4, 1894; address at the dedication of the Herkimer Monument, November 12, 1896; address at the reunion at Chattanooga, September 18, 1895; address at the Fishkill Monument Dedication, October 14, 1897; address at Cornell University, Founder's Day, January 11, 1898; address at Presentation of Flag to Columbia University, May 7, 1898; "What Shall Our Colonial Policy Be?"—address to the Society of Colonial Wars, New York, November 30, 1898; remarks on his presentation to the Cullum Memorial Hall at West Point of the portrait of General George Washington, May 30, 1900.

Early in April, 1901, General Butterfield sustained a stroke of paralysis on his right side, in New York. Two months later he was taken from his city home to "Cragside" and there, after a gradual decline, he died July 17. The funeral services were held at West Point, the procession being formed in front of the chapel, the General's old regiment, the New York Twelfth, having the right of line. Other organizations parading were Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, (of which he had been commander); members of the military order of the Loyal Legion and of the Army of the Potomac, Academy Cadets, etc. He is buried at West Point, an especially chaste and stately monument of marble marking his resting place.

FISKE, Willard,

Librarian, Linguist, Benefactor.

There is a current postulate, practically tantamount to a proven proposition, that to be a finished scholar is to be confined to a specialty—that, with many lines of research attempted, superficiality in each must ensue. Be this as it may, every rule has its exceptions; and the career of Willard Fiske is cited as a notable one in this regard; for, accomplished as librarian, linguist and bibliophile, he was also competent to meet specialists in many departments of knowledge on their own ground.

Willard Fiske, christened Daniel Willard (Daniel being dropped in later years) the son of Daniel H., was born in Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, November 11, 1831. With early signs of precocity, his preliminary schooling was pursued in the schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen he entered Hamilton College and for the ensuing two years was recognized as an especially bright scholar, with a decided inclination toward modern languages. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, and was ever devoted to its interests, writing a number of its songs—its poet laureate, so to speak. He left college largely because of straitened means, at the close of the sophomore year, and went to Syracuse, whither his parents had removed. For a time he was employed in clerical capacities. The way being provided, he entered the University of Upsala, near Stockholm, Sweden, where he became imbued with a lifelong devotion to Norse literature and began the collection of Icelandic books. Returning to America, in November, 1852, he was employed from 1853 until 1859, as assistant librarian of the Astor Library under the great librarian, Joseph G. Cogswell, its first superintendent. It was a fine training for the young bibliophile and he as finely utilized it. Taking up chess as a recreation, he became in due time an expert, historian and authority of the game, founding the "Chess Monthly," which he edited from 1857 until 1860, latterly in conjunction with Paul Murphy. In 1859, succeeding two years after the

establishment of the American Chess Congress, he published the first volume of its transactions, including an American chess bibliography. In 1860, he was secretary of the American Geographical Society and the next year secretary to Minister Motley at the Austrian court. Returning again to America, he spent a few years in journalistic work upon the Hartford "Courant," of which Joseph R. Hawley was editor, and the Syracuse "Journal," then under the control of Carroll E. Smith. In 1868, he made a tour of Europe, as companion and tutor of Barrett R. White, a young gentleman of Syracuse, and cousin of Dr. Andrew D. White, a lifelong friend of Professor Fiske.

While thus engaged he was called, at the instance of President White, who was thoroughly acquainted with his qualifications, to the chair of North European languages, and librarian of the newly founded Cornell University.

As a teacher, he was eminently successful, imbuing the students with enthusiasm in his courses—German, Swedish and Icelandic—and conspicuously winning their affection as a man. As a librarian he ranked with the foremost in the land, and may fairly be regarded as the creator of the Cornell library, now among the largest and richest of its kind, but five institutions of its order excelling it in number of volumes, and none in their choice character. His ideal of a university, was that of a reference library. That policy was steadily pursued by him, sometimes under trying conditions, resulting in the acquisition of many libraries from the shelves of distinguished scholars or bestowed by princely donors—his own gifts being among the most unique and costliest. In 1874, incited by his interest in Iceland's millenial celebration, he organized a movement, which resulted in a large gift of books to the Icelandic libraries, but it was not until 1879 that he made his first visit to that far northern island. His personal attention was given, not alone to the selection of books, but also to the care of the library through competent assistants, and to the needs of readers, indicating sources of culture and methods of research to its patrons. He popularized as well as created the library by his initiative, his incentive and his courtesies. He was throughout respected by his associates in the faculty and loved by the students, living contentedly on a somewhat slender salary, although Cornell was more liberal in this regard than many of her sister universities. His private rooms were much visited, and his personality was charming in its informatory quality, yet modest bearing. In the government of the university he did not favor severe discipline, believed in placing students wholly upon their own honor, leaving serious infractions of the law to be dealt with by the civil rather than the scholastic authorities.

Until 1880, he had lived in bachelor state; but, July 1 of that year he married at the American legation in Berlin, President White, at the time, being Minister Plenipotentiary, Jennie, daughter of John McGraw, a wealthy capitalist of Ithaca and an almoner of the University, then recently deceased. They made an extended tour of Europe, but Mrs. Fiske's health was in decline and, after a winter in Egypt, they returned to Ithaca, where she died September 30, 1881. By her will, after providing generously for her husband and relatives, she bequeathed the residue of her estate to the University library. Unfortunate misunderstandings in regard to this disposition arose between the executors and Professor Fiske, coupled with criticism on their part of his conduct of the library. He resigned as librarian, in 1883, and acting upon the advice of legal friends, who pointed out

that the charter of the University forbade its receipt of the bequest, a suit was begun in his name for annulment thereof. It inspired a great deal of excitement in University circles and in articles *pro and con* in the press. The decision was in his favor and the residuary estate was divided among the heirs, Professor Fiske receiving a large portion. *En passim*, the legislature repealed the restrictive clause in the charter. If his was a moral mistake, he made ample amends in his own will, the bulk of his estate being bequeathed to the library, his inclination and his wife's wishes being fulfilled.

Meanwhile, he had taken up his residence in Florence, and eventually purchased the Villa Lander, teeming with memories of the English essayist. And there he passed most of the remainder of his days, beneath the sunny skies, within the exuberant foliage, near the renowned galleries and the splendid libraries stored with classic and medieval lore, amid congenial circles of artists and litterateurs and gentle folk—the ideal life of the scholar with abundant means to gratify his tastes. There he studied and wrote in many tongues (he is said to have read at least a score of languages and to have spoken fluently at least half that number, recalling the legendary equipment of Mezzofanti); there he entertained American friends and continental savants; thence he made numerous trips in search of rare editions and curios; and there he stored, for the time being, his rare editions and precious relics. In 1891, a visit to the Engadine region yielded a bounteous gathering of quaint Rhaeto-Romanic literature—over a thousand volumes—which he presented to Cornell University. Two years later, he gave it some of his wonderful gleanings in the Dante field, and by his will the whole, totalling 7,000 volumes. He accompanied this with a scholarly treatise on the "Dante Catalogue," (compiled by Theodore Woolsey Koch) from which we cannot avoid quoting a passage illustrative of the facility of Fiske's English style and, mildly humorous, testifying to the passion of the collector:

> In April, 1892, while searching for Petrarch books in the shop of an Italian dealer, I came across a time-worn copy of the third and last edition of the Divina Commedia, which bears the date of 1536, and which is by no means of over-frequent occurrence. It turned out to have an interest all its own, for on its arrival at Ithaca it was found to contain several living and laboring specimens of that destructive little animal, the book-worm, traces of whose active hostility to letters are so often visible in old books, but which is seldom caught at its toil. * * * Several months, however, elapsed before I decided to add, in a systematic way, some works on Dante to the library of which I had been the earliest keeper. Perhaps this determination was the outcome of a sudden remembrance of the limited literature relating to the great poet (of whose greatness by reason of my residence in Italy, I was daily reminded) heretofore accessible to the professors and students of Cornell. So in February, 1893, being at Naples, I began by sending home a few volumes—less than a dozen, I think, my intention limiting itself, at that time, to the acquisition of some three or four hundred of the most useful texts, volumes of comment and biographical works. The accomplishment of even this restricted scheme was delayed by an attack of pneumonia, a little while after, at Palermo, and it was not until May that I began to give much attention to my new task. I then wrote from Florence to my friend and successor as librarian, Mr. Harris: I am sending the Library some packages of Dante books—partly the spoils of my own shelves, partly taken from the antiquarians here and elsewhere. I don't stop to bind them—which can be done hereafter—because of the lack of time and strength. There will, of course, be some duplicates, particularly as I don't know exactly what you at present possess. My idea is, if it seems good to you, that the Dante books you already have, and those now sent you, should be entered in one of your early bulletins so as to form a basis on which to build. At any rate, this will give you a start in the way of a Dante collection. But my ambition shortly took a broader range; the charm of the chase took possession of me and it

was impossible to escape from its grasp. For the book collector, like the gambler and the miser, is the slave of his passion. With the former he feels that, at any moment, luck may place in his hands a great prize; why should his search slacken until that happy moment arrives? When it does come he is quite as eager for another stroke of good fortune, and quite as willing to wait and work for it. And again, as with the miser, it gratifies him to see his treasures accumulating—to know that to-day he is richer by a score of volumes than yesterday; and in my case the books I was looking for turned up with a readiness which surprised me, and, in general, at prices which made hesitation unnecessary. Why should I withdraw too hastily from a sport so full of zest? My gift of such a considerable collection to Cornell University was thus really the result of my unwillingness to refrain from a delectable self-indulgence, or, in other words, of my inability to avoid temptation and free myself from the enthralling spell of bibliomania. This robs the giver of any special credit and renders gratitude unmeet. One might as well laud—or thank—the prodigal spendthrift for the sums he expends on his rounds of dissipation.

For many years, even before he went to Italy permanently, he was engaged in collecting Petrarchcana, the mass of which —4,000 volumes—he also gave to the Cornell library. It is said to be the finest of its kind. His Icelandic collection, numbering 10,000 volumes, also went to the same beneficiary. His repeated visits to Egypt revealed to him another field of activity, and for a number of years he devoted much time and money to the task of perfecting and popularizing what he termed "An Egyptian alphabet for the Egyptian people" based upon Spitta's system of transcription, in the course of which he made a very complete collection of the literature of transcription. His old interest in chess also revived, and he busied himself in preparing a work entitled "Chess in Iceland and Icelandic Literature," with historical notes on other table games. In July, 1904, he attended the celebration at Arezzo of the sixth centenary of the birth of Petrarch. Thence he proceeded leisurely westward into Germany, meeting there a friend who was returning with him to Florence, when death overtook him at Frankfort, September 17. His body was brought to Ithaca, where the funeral rites were had, the authorities and students of the University uniting in the sad services, and many tributes were paid to his memory. He rests in Sage Chapel. The bulk of his fortune—some $500,000—was bequeathed to the library in which he lived so long and which he loved so dearly.

BLATCHFORD, Samuel,

Jurist.

Samuel Blatchford, eminent for nearly thirty years as a judge in the Federal Courts, was born in the City of New York, March 8, 1820, the son of Richard M. Blatchford, a distinguished lawyer of the metropolis and minister to Italy, and of Julia Ann (Mumford), an exceptionally gifted and charming woman, a famous belle of New York. Marked talents and social graces were his by inheritance; and his father, a man of large wealth, as well as of political influence, afforded him all the advantages requisite for the acquirement of a high education and social attraction. Intellectually he was a hard worker from the start. After the requisite preliminary training, he entered Columbia College and was graduated therefrom in 1837, with honor. He immediately began the study of the law, of which he was in after years to become an authoritative interpreter; but, in 1839, he was for a time diverted from it by being made the private secretary of Governor Seward, to whom he had commended himself. In this office he served ably and discreetly during the administration of his chief.

Such time as he could command, consistently with his official duties, was

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, MALONE
Vice-President U. S., 1877-1881.

given to his chosen profession, and he was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1842, and in 1845 became a counselor of the Supreme Court and was invited by Governor Seward, then in extensive practice, to partnership with him. Accordingly, he removed to Auburn and the partnership was consummated, Christopher Morgan being also a member of the firm, Blatchford soon taking high rank as a lawyer in Central New York. So highly was he esteemed that he was nominated for justice of the Supreme Court in 1851, by the Whigs, but the factional disturbances in that party, consequent upon President Fillmore's attitude on the compromise measures, caused its rout in the State, and Blatchford, with the rest of his ticket, suffered defeat; but the compliment of the nomination of a young lawyer, but thirty-one years of age, is significant of his standing at the bar and his qualification for the bench. Doubtless, had he remained in Auburn, judicial or political preferment would soon have been bestowed upon him, under more favorable auspices.

Desirous, however, of extending his professional activities, Blatchford returned to New York City in 1854, and established the firm of Blatchford, Seward (Clarence A. Seward, a nephew of the Governor) and Griswold, with which the elder Blatchford was also associated as counsel. The firm soon became prominent in commercial and legal circles, securing a large and lucrative clientage, and particularly distinguishing itself in practice before the United States District and Circuit courts. Blatchford's success in this respect led to his investment with judicial functions which, for many years, he admirably discharged. He was commissioned, May 3, 1867, by President Johnson, judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, from the District Court he was promoted, March 4, 1878, to the Circuit Court. In both these judicatures, involving, as they do, intricate issues of marine law, marine insurance, patent law, admiralty and interstate law, he evinced profound knowledge and discrimination of these; and his decisions are regarded as authoritative, rarely reversed by the ultimate tribunal. He was exalted to a seat in the Supreme Court of the United States by President Arthur, March 22, 1882.

Judge Blatchford's career on the local Federal Bench won for him an enduring reputation as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of American admiralty judges. Among the celebrated arguments heard by him were those on the letters patent for insulating telegraph and cable wires with gutta-percha, and as to whether a common carrier knowingly carrying an infringing patent article for purposes of ultimate sale could be made liable as a wrong-doer. He settled the legal status of the proposed Brooklyn bridge as a structure to be built over navigable waters. On the Supreme Court bench, perhaps, the most elaborate opinion rendered by him was that in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Miller, holding that the company was bound by a new provision of a new State constitution that imposed fresh burdens, not contemplated by its charter, and that a company's right of exemption from future legislation, in order to hold good, must be expressed in the original charter.

Judge Blatchford, during his long service on the bench in New York, enjoyed the highest respect and, indeed, the affection of the entire profession. He was sometimes called Chesterfield of the bench, because of the exceeding grace and courtesy of his judicial bearing and his scrupulous observance of all the amenities. —(McAdam "History of the Bench and Bar of New York," Vol. I, page 264).

He died at Newport, Rhode Island, July 7, 1893.

WHEELER, William A.,

Parliamentarian, Statesman.

William Almon Wheeler was born in Malone, New York, June 30, 1819, the son of Almon Wheeler, a pioneer of Northern

New York and a lawyer of distinction, who, however, left no estate except a mortgaged homestead. The story of Mr. Wheeler's youth would be but a repetition of that of so many other eminent Americans—arduous labor at a tender age to discharge his heritage of debt, to contribute to the support of the widowed mother and orphaned sisters, and to earn an education. Having worked his way through Franklin Academy, Mr. Wheeler entered the University of Vermont, but eye trouble compelled him to withdraw without having been graduated. Returning from Burlington to Malone, he entered upon study of the law, was duly admitted an attorney and counselor, and practiced successfully for a dozen years or more. Even after business affairs and politics commanded his attention almost exclusively, he was often consulted on intricate questions by other attorneys and close friends, and was deemed one of the soundest and safest counselors in Northern New York.

Mr. Wheeler became town clerk almost at once upon attaining his majority, then town superintendent of schools, and in 1846, by appointment, district attorney. In 1847 he was elected to the latter office on a union ticket headed by a Democrat for county judge. When he became the Whig nominee for the Assembly in 1849 that association led to the unfounded charge that he had changed his politics. He was, however, elected, and reëlected the year following. In his first term he evinced so great legislative aptitude, and came to be so respected for wise and prudent judgment and for alert grasp of public questions, that admirers proposed him for the speakership the next year, but he had early pledged his support to Henry J. Raymond, and refused to be himself a candidate. Though the preferment was not sought by him, he was nevertheless singled out for the floor leadership, and for a merely second-term member received the very unusual honor of assignment to the chairmanship of the committee on ways and means, the duties of which he met with signal ability, and to the pronounced satisfaction of his party colleagues. More than any other member, he brought about the election in 1851 of Hamilton Fish as United States Senator.

Refusing a third term, Mr. Wheeler entered the business of banking as cashier of the old State Bank of Malone, a connection which was continued for twelve years. In 1853 he became trustee for the mortgage bondholders of the Northern railroad, which made him virtual manager of the road for thirteen years, when, upon the order of the Supreme Court in a proceeding which he did not contest, he retired, and by judicial approval and direction turned over the property to interests which had acquired a majority of the stock, and which had sought vainly for years to force him out. When he did retire, it was upon his own terms, approved by the court, one of which was that he receive his salary to the end of the term for which he had been appointed trustee, and another that a passenger station to cost forty thousand dollars be erected at Malone.

In 1857 Mr. Wheeler was elected to the State Senate as a Republican. He had been active in organizing the Republican party in Franklin county in 1855, and was the first candidate of that organization to receive a majority in the county. The majority was only twelve, but all of the rest of the ticket was beaten. His memorable service in the Assembly six years earlier, and the reputation which he had won in the meantime as a lawyer, a keen business manager and a sagacious and trustworthy politician, caused him to be

chosen president *pro tempore* of the Senate, a distinction almost or quite unparalleled considering that he had never had previous service in the body. A renomination for the Senate was declined, and in 1860 he was elected to Congress from the Essex-Clinton-Franklin district, serving with usefulness though not conspicuously, and giving an unswerving support to all war measures and to the general policies of President Lincoln. From the capital, when Congress was in session, he was watchful of all of the volunteer organizations in the field from Northern New York, relieving the privations of the men, and obtaining promotions where they were deserved, and when at home between sessions, and after his term had expired, for the remaining years of the war, was unceasingly active in forwarding the business of recruiting and stimulating popular support of the Union cause.

In 1867 Mr. Wheeler was elected a delegate-at-large to the constitutional convention of that year, and became its president, materially adding to his reputation as a parliamentarian. The next year and then successively until 1876, he was returned to Congress by the St. Lawrence-Franklin district, serving with statesmen and intellectual giants who included James G. Blaine, George F. Hoar, Henry G. Dawes, Benjamin F. Butler, Clarkson N. Potter, James B. Beck, Samuel J. Randall, and Alexander H. Stephens—a notable body. While Mr. Wheeler's part was less manifest to the general public than that of some others, it was not less formulative and controlling. His work was largely in the quiet of committees and conferences, respect for his judgment and disinterested sincerity, together with the personal liking entertained for him by his colleagues, both Democrats and Republicans, giving him an influence second to none. Nearly everybody called him "Father" Wheeler, and sought his advice upon most important measures. Often when a vote was about to be taken there would be a group of members gathered at his desk, and it is not to be doubted that the quiet talks there had determined more votes than all preceding debate combined. He seldom spoke except upon bills under his immediate charge that had been reported from his committees, and then his statement and argument were always lucid and cogent, and commanded close attention. As a parliamentarian he ranked with the best that Congress has ever known. As chairman of Pacific railroads in 1869-72, Mr. Wheeler accomplished a great work along lines where suspicion was apt to be provoked and where opportunities were present for enrichment, and did it without a breath of scandal attaching to him.

In 1874, when dual legislatures in Louisiana disputed regularity and legitimacy, Mr. Wheeler initiated as a member of a Congressional investigating committee the so-called Wheeler compromise, by which order was restored in the State. Before unfolding his plan to Louisiana parties, he outlined it to President Grant, who listened, but vouchsafed neither interest nor approval. After waiting patiently for some expression of opinion by the President, and none being offered, Mr. Wheeler withdrew in anger, and with the determination that his shadow should never again darken the doors of the White House while General Grant occupied it. But the next morning the President sent for him, and stated that after having taken time to think the matter over he was convinced of the feasibility and justness of the plan, and that the whole power of the government should be employed to carry it through. It succeeded. Mr. Wheeler did not know until

months afterward that when he started for New Orleans to unfold his proposition there and urge its adoption, President Grant had given General Sheridan directions that no effort was to be omitted to protect him against every possible danger, and that federal soldiers were to be continually near to interpose between him and rough characters who the President thought would not hesitate to take his life if they could do it secretly.

In 1876 Mr. Wheeler was regarded by many as a possible nominee for the presidency, and his selection was urged in some quarters. But he himself never took the matter seriously, and, though not actually in favor of Senator Conkling, advised that he be given the New York delegation without opposition. When Mr. Hayes was named for first place, New York was looked to as the natural and advisable State to furnish the candidate for the vice-presidency, and Mr. Wheeler was the State's choice. There is no occasion here to argue the merits of the disputed result of the election, but it would be improper not to say that Mr. Wheeler fully believed that his title to the office was unquestionable, and that the decision which gave it to him was "as righteous as an edict of God." Besides the public offices held by Mr. Wheeler, the governorship of New York was in effect declined by him in 1872 because he thought his means insufficient to meet the expense attendant upon incumbency of the office, and in 1879, when Senator Conkling urged him to give countenance prior to the State convention to the movement for the nomination of Alonzo B. Cornell, with significant suggestion that if he would take such course it must surely make him United States Senator in 1881—the suggestion amounting in the circumstances to a promise of support—he rejected the overture because he regarded Mr. Cornell's nomination as unwise, and also because the proposition carried the appearance of bartering a public trust. The same proposition came to him again in 1880 as an inducement to him to favor the nomination of General Grant for President for a third term, and was declined by telegraph, with his decision based not upon hostility to the nomination, but upon aversion to bargaining in such a matter.

In 1881, when Senators Conkling and Platt resigned in anger as a protest against the appointment of William H. Robertson over their remonstrance to be collector of the port of New York, and then sought reëlection, in the weeks of deadlock that followed, Mr. Wheeler was the leading candidate against Senator Conkling, but refused to go to Albany in his own interest or to do anything for himself, until towards the end he accepted an invitation to visit the capital for a conference with Governor Cornell, the conclusion of which was that at the opening of the then ensuing week the Governor should announce himself a candidate against Senator Platt, with indorsement of Mr. Wheeler for the other place. It was believed that this combination would assure success, but before it could be announced, President Garfield was shot, and Governor Cornell withdrew from the arrangement. Even then many of those who were on the inside in the contest had no doubt that Mr. Wheeler might still have been elected if he had consented to certain conditions. Refusing to tie himself in any way, he was beaten. Thereafter he had no active participation in politics except quietly in home matters. Mrs. Wheeler, who was the daughter of William King, and whom he had married in 1845, had died in 1876. Their union was childless, and Mr. Wheeler had no close relative in the

world. He died June 4, 1887, after years of suffering from neuralgia and other painful ailments, the immediate cause of death having been softening of the brain.

Generosity was as natural to Mr. Wheeler as breathing, and was regularly and frequently exercised. No subscription paper was ever presented to him for a cause that he thought worthy, that he did not sign in so large an amount as almost shamed the solicitor to accept. Nearly every church in Malone was the recipient of gifts from him, ranging from five hundred dollars each to ten thousand dollars. For a long time he gave also a thousand dollars annually to missions. Auburn Theological Seminary received three thousand dollars from him, and a gentleman whom he employed shortly before his death to arrange and classify his cancelled checks informed me that for many years it had been his practice to send twenty-five dollars to every church from which any sort of appeal for aid reached him, regardless of denomination or location. There were scores of such checks, and as many to societies in the middle or far West as in New York. His benefactions to individuals, and particularly to young men seeking education, were innumerable, and must have aggregated a great sum. His estate amounted to only about eighty thousand dollars, and with the exception of a few personal bequests, totaling less than ten thousand dollars, all went to home and foreign missions.

Mr. Wheeler had great magnetism; the clasp of his hand was warm and winning, and even his casual greeting a pleasure to be sought and remembered. As a public speaker he lacked the rhythm and finish of expression, as well as the spontaneous outpouring of thought, that we associate with real oratory, and yet he was one of the most popular, persuasive and forceful men on the stump that it was ever my fortune to hear, while in conference he was emphatic and dominating to a degree. Concerning any serious question, he was always tremendously in earnest, which was one of his elements of strength. Nevertheless, when a plan of action was under consideration, though he was a radical in principle, he was usually conservative (or ought we to say timid?) in counsel. He himself would have said that he was merely cautious. In all affairs of State and national politics, at least, he exemplified an unbending conscientiousness and fidelity to the very highest standards and ideals, and so squared his conduct.

If I were to pronounce an opinion concerning him as a politician in the broader field, it would be that he lacked aggressiveness and courage—which, perhaps, is explicable in part by his morbid and persistent belief during the last twenty years of his life that his health was precarious, and would break utterly if he were to engage strenuously in any undertaking. To such a degree did this feeling abide that more than once he would have resigned his seat in Congress, and, as he believed, returned to Malone to die, had it not been for the influence of his wife and the pressure of friends. Possibly it was this element of apprehension that caused him to be passive in the fight against the nomination of Mr. Cornell for Governor in 1879, which he might easily have prevented. But he would not even request the St. Lawrence delegates to vote against Mr. Cornell, though they offered to do so if he should ask it. Bitterly inimical to Senator Conkling's political leadership, he nevertheless chose to content himself with sneering at it, and refrained from openly challenging it. As a legislator, there must be great respect for his aptitude, abilities and high pur-

poses. To command the leadership of his party in the Assembly while yet a young man, and serving only his second term; to be chosen president *pro tempore* of the Senate in his first term; and to win in Congress a leading place among such men as composed that body in his time, admits of no conclusion but that he had more than ordinary talent and force of character. Greatness in the degree or of the kind that distinguished Seward, Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens and others of the giants who were in public life during and immediately after our Civil War, he may have lacked, but his usefulness and influence within his sphere was hardly less than their, while, as regards the cleanliness and incorruptibility of his service, no one surpassed him.

FREDERICK J. SEAVER.

WHITE, Horace,

Journalist, Author.

Horace White, formerly editor-in-chief of "The Evening Post," and vice-president and president of the New York Evening Post Company, was for many years one of the leading journalist of this country, and an authority on financial subjects. Other editors of less genuine worth have attained greater fame than Mr. White, and, by reason of more striking personality or larger fields of activity, have left a deeper immediate impress on their generation. But among those who knew him, probably no other editor was so steady and powerful an influence for sound, honorable journalism. Mr. White was one of the last of the famous group of New York journalists which included Charles A. Dana, Whitelaw Reid, and several others, and was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. White was reared under the teachings and example of sturdy ancestors of New England blood, and he exemplified in marked degree those qualities which led people to cross a wide ocean and locate in a wilderness because of their principles. The earliest ancestor of the branch of the family here under consideration of whom there is definite information was Thomas White, who came to this country from England in 1642. Benjamin White, youngest son of Joseph and Lucy White, great-great-great-grandson of Thomas, was born in Templeton, Massachusetts, July 3, 1783, baptized July 27, 1783, in Templeton, and shortly after attaining manhood settled in Bethlehem, New Hampshire, where his death occurred August 31, 1820. He married Betsey Wilder, born in 1791, in Massachusetts, daughter of Willis and Relief (Wheelock) Wilder. Willis Wilder was baptized December 5, 1756, in Leominster, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hayward) Wilder, of Lunenburg, a descendant of Thomas (2) Wilder, the American immigrant. He married, December 20, 1778, in Lancaster, Relief Wheelock, and four of their children were baptized in that town, September 25, 1785. Subsequently he resided in Templeton, whence he removed in 1796 to Bethlehem, New Hampshire, and there passed the remainder of his days.

Dr. Horace White, son of Benjamin and Betsey (Wilder) White, was born in Bethlehem, New Hampshire, in 1810. After attendance at the schools of his native town, he pursued a course of study in medicine, received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Dartmouth College, and practiced his profession successfully, first in Colebrook, New Hampshire, where he resided until 1837, then in Beloit, Wisconsin, whither he removed, and where his death occurred in the year 1843, at the early age of thirty-three years, in the very prime of manhood. He was well and favorably known among his professional brethren, and was an active, public-spirited citizen. In 1833 he married Eliz-

Horace White

abeth McClary Moore, born in Bedford, New Hampshire, in 1808, daughter of William Moore, a soldier in the War of the Revolution.

Horace (2) White, son of Dr. Horace and Elizabeth McClary (Moore) White, was born in Colebrook, New Hampshire, August 10, 1834. He was reared in Beloit, Wisconsin, whither his parents removed when he was three years of age. He prepared for college in S. T. Merrill's school at Beloit, and graduated from Beloit College in 1853, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1906 Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. His first newspaper experience was with "The Chicago Evening Journal," of which he soon became city editor. In 1857 he joined the staff of "The Chicago Tribune," of which he was editor, 1864-1874, and one of the principal owners when he severed his connection with the paper in the latter year. He early made his influence felt in the city of Chicago, and he brought to New York City the continental view of affairs, not always found on the Atlantic seaboard. The interest of the entire country, rather than that of any particular community or section, was ever uppermost in his mind. In 1883 Mr. White came to New York City and joined the staff of "The Evening Post" as an editorial writer. Later he became editor-in-chief and head of the company, retiring on January 1, 1903, and from that time until his death he resided quietly at his home, No. 18 West Sixty-ninth street. During these years his writings on financial subjects had brought him prominence and he was regarded as a leading authority on such matters. And while what he wrote about finance was best known as his own, the sturdy common sense and fairness which he brought to bear on most problems of his day were the outstanding characteristics of the man that made him a vital factor in newspaper making. Caring little or not at all for the great-editor journalism of his active days, he strove with unflagging earnestness and courage to get at the truth, regardless of temporary consequences. A free trader by instinct and training, he was not afraid to face and acknowledge the facts, notably those brought out in the infancy of the American tin-plate industry, that served the cause of protection. A man of powerful convictions, he was able to see and appreciate merits in the personal objects of his criticism. Mr. White's specialty was political economy, and he was an expert writer on the money question and on banking. He used his forceful pen to combat all financial delusions, notably the greenback movement and the free-silver movement. The effectiveness of his writings was due largely to the clearness and simplicity of his style, and to a remarkable facility in homely illustration which made his point clear even to the most uninformed reader.

Joseph C. Hendrix, a representative banker, bore testimony to Mr. White's accomplishments in these words:

> There has never been such turbulent economic thinking in the course of the world's history as that which we have known in the past two generations. * * * First, the question of the greenbacks; then, in all its collateral issues, the depreciated silver dollar, then international bimetallism, and various suggestions of ratios, until finally the victory was won in behalf of the gold standard, bringing us into relation with all of the civilization of the earth; and throughout all these days we had the patient schoolmaster, who, without harangue, without any attempted eloquence, sat upon his editorial tripod, and attacked one fallacy after another as it made its appearance in public debate and public discussion and saw the full effulgence of the victory, and did not once say "Throw a rose at me."
>
> It has been my fortune to know of the value of this gentleman's work, and to be able to measure it. It is my privilege and my honor to be able here, in behalf not only of the bankers of New York, but in behalf of the bankers of

the United States, to testify (turning to Mr. White) to your splendid services in the final establishment of the gold standard in this country.

Mr. White was the author of various standard works, including "Money and Banking, Illustrated by American History," first published by Ginn & Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1895, and which reached its fifth edition in 1912; a translation from the Greek in two volumes of "The Roman History of Appian of Alexandria," published by the Macmillan Company, 1899, and republished in the Loeb Classical Library, and "The Life of Lyman Trumbull," published by Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1913. In addition, Mr. White was the editor of Bastiat's "Sophismes Economiques," published in 1876, and Luigi Cossa's "Scienza delle Finanze," published in 1889. In 1909 Governor Hughes appointed Mr. White chairman of the New York State Commission on Speculation and Commodities, and he served with distinction during the life of the commission. Mr. White was a member of the Century, Republican, University and City clubs, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. White married (first) April 19, 1859, at New Haven, Connecticut, Martha Hale Root, daughter of David and Mary (Gordon) Root. He married (second) February 4, 1875, at Chicago, Illinois, Amelia J. MacDougall, daughter of James T. and Abby (McGinnis) MacDougall. Children, born of second marriage: Amelia Elizabeth, August 28, 1878; Abby MacDougall, March 10, 1880; Martha Root, March 10, 1881.

Mr. White died September 16, 1916, at his home in New York City, mourned not only by his immediate family, but by all with whom he was brought in contact, whether in public or private life. The funeral services were conducted in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine by the Rev. Robert Ellis Jones, canon of the Cathedral, and the interment took place in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago.

LOW, Seth,

Leader in Civic and Educational Affairs.

Seth Low, formerly mayor of New York City, died at his country home, Broad Brook Farm, near Bedford Hills, New York, September 17, 1916. Twice mayor of the city of Brooklyn, to which office he was elected on the Independent and Republican tickets, mayor of New York, 1901-03, being elected on the Fusion ticket, and for eleven years president of Columbia University, Mr. Low was prominently identified with New York affairs for more than thirty years. In addition, he was nationally prominent as an educator and in offices to which he was appointed by various presidents.

Mr. Low was born January 18, 1850, in Brooklyn, New York, son of Abiel Abbot and Ellen Almira (Dow) Low. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts, his grandfather, a Harvard student, coming to New York City in 1828. His father, who was president of the Chamber of Commerce, 1863-66, founded a great business here in tea and silk, and at one time had more than a dozen clipper ships engaged in the China trade.

Seth Low attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and in his sixteenth year entered Columbia College, from which he was graduated four years later, at the head of his class, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During his last year in college he attended lectures in the Columbia Law School, but did not complete the course. Immediately after graduation, Mr. Low made an extended trip abroad, from which he returned to be-

Very truly yours, Louis Loeb.

come a clerk for his father's firm, A. A. Low & Brothers. He was admitted to partnership in the firm in 1875, and upon the retirement of his father in 1879, he was among the partners who succeeded to the business, which was finally liquidated in 1887. Meanwhile he had become a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he soon became useful, frequently serving upon important committees, and at times delivering addresses which commanded attention. At the age of thirty he began to take an active interest in Brooklyn politics, organizing in 1880 the Young Republican Club, which supported the candidacy of Garfield and Arthur, and materially reduced the usual Democratic majorities of Brooklyn. Mr. Low won more than a local celebrity as a public speaker during this campaign, and from the first identified himself with reform movements, becoming a stalwart opponent of machine methods and political corruption. Despite his youth, therefore, it was a natural selection when one year later he was taken up as the reform candidate for mayor of Brooklyn. He was triumphantly elected, and, as the result of a highly successful administration, marked by various salutary reform measures, among which was that of competitive examination for appointment to municipal positions, he was reëlected in 1883, leaving the office in 1886 with a national reputation as a practical reformer and exponent of honest municipal administration.

After his retirement from his second term as mayor, in 1887, Mr. Low again visited Europe, where he spent several years in travel. In 1890 he was called to the presidency of Columbia College (of which he had been a trustee), in succession to Dr. F. A. P. Barnard, and which position he occupied with distinguished usefulness until 1901, when he left it to become mayor of the City of Greater New York. Immediately upon taking up his duties as president of Columbia College, he began to infuse new life into that venerable institution, and his entire management was marked by most wise judgment. The several instructional departments which had been maintained independently of each other were organically united and brought under the control of a university council created for that specific purpose. In the following year the old historic College of Physicians and Surgeons was brought within the university corporation, and the School of Mines was broadened into the Schools of Applied Science. The university had been so expanded by the year 1892 that the old buildings had become inadequate, and a change of location was determined upon. A committee recommended the site of the old Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, on the Morningside Park Heights, valued at more than two million dollars, which amount was paid by the year 1894—a result in large measure due to the persistent interest of President Low—and seven and a half million dollars were expended in the erection of the new buildings. The efficiency of the university was further enhanced by the establishment of the Columbia Union Press, for the publication of historic and scientific documents, after the manner of the Oxford Clarendon Press of England. President Low's benefactions during this period were most princely. He gave to the university, in 1894, the sum of ten thousand dollars for the endowment of a classical chair in honor of his former teacher, Professor Henry Drisler; in 1895 he gave a million dollars for the erection of the new university library; and in recognition of his munificence the trustees established twelve university scholarships for Brooklyn boys, and twelve in

Barnard College for Brooklyn girls, besides establishing eight annual university scholarships. In 1896 President Low gave ten thousand dollars to Barnard College, and five thousand dollars to the New York Kindergarten Association.

In the meantime he was busy with varied benevolent and charitable labors. In 1893, during the cholera epidemic, he rendered useful service as chairman of a committee appointed by the New York Chamber of Commerce to aid the authorities in precautionary measures, and the quarantine camp established at Sandy Hook by the national government was named Camp Low in his honor. In 1894, in association with his brother, Abbot Augustus Low, he built and presented to the mission station of the Protestant Episcopal church in Wu Chang, China, a completely equipped hospital for the use of the mission, and named in memory of their father.

In 1901 Mr. Low resigned from the presidency of Columbia University, but continued as a trustee until July, 1914, when he ended his connection with the board, after serving for thirty-two years.

In 1897 Mr. Low entered politics in New York City, at which time he was selected by the leaders of the reform movement to head the municipal ticket for mayor. The Republicans, however, placed a ticket in the field, and the reform party was defeated by Tammany. In spite of his defeat, he continued his work for reform, and then, in 1899, President McKinley appointed him one of the delegates from this country to the Peace Conference at The Hague. He took a prominent part in the deliberations of this body, and his services were highly commended by its president. In 1901 Mr. Low again ran for mayor in the reform movement, and was elected by a large majority, which position he held for two years, fully sustaining his reputation as an executive, governed by the highest possible standards. After his retirement from that high office, he busied himself with personal affairs, giving a large share of his attention to benevolent and charitable causes, which always commanded his interest. Mr. Low was prominent as an arbitrator in labor questions, and held a number of quasi-public offices. In November, 1914, President Wilson appointed him one of the commission of three to investigate the coal strike in Colorado. In the same year he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he was especially active after the outbreak of the European war. He was chairman of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, and identified with several other institutions.

Mr. Low was interested in several corporations. He was president and a director of the Bedford Farmers' Coöperative Association, and a trustee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. In addition he was president of the Archæological Institute of America; the Geographical Society of New York, having succeeded Charles P. Daly in 1900; a member of the New York Academy of Political Science; president of the American Asiatic Society, and of the National Civic Federation. He was a member of the New England Society and the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and belonged to the Century, City, Republican, Down Town, Authors', Barnard and Columbia University clubs of New York, and the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Amherst College in 1889; from the University of the State of New York, from Harvard University, from the University of Pennsylvania, and from Trinity College, in 1890; from Princeton University in 1896; from Yale University in 1901; and

from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1910.

Mr. Low married, December 9, 1880, Annie Wroe Scollay Curtis, of Boston, daughter of Justice Benjamin Robbins Curtis, of the United States Supreme Court.

At the time of his death, public expressions of sorrow were many and fervent, and the press of the city gave an unusual amount of space to editorial notices of this sad event. At a joint meeting of the Board of Aldermen and of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the following preamble and resolution, presented by the president of the Board of Aldermen, was adopted:

Seth Low, ex-Mayor of the City of New York, is no more. Divine Providence has called him from his earthly career, leaving behind a record of integrity, devotion to duty and faithfulness to all the claims which public life made upon him.

A foremost citizen, great public character and in the public life of the city of New York a leading force, he will be missed. During his extended period of service he took a most useful and active part in the affairs of the city, State and nation, to each of which he gave uninterruptedly and unstintingly of the talent and genius with which nature had freely endowed him.

Resolved, That in the death of the Honorable Seth Low, the city of New York, the State and the nation have suffered an especial and very great loss. In him was recognized one of the country's greatest and most conscientious public servants.

In commenting on the death of Mr. Low, Mayor Mitchel said:

Seth Low was an exceptionally useful citizen. He was always ready to give his effective help to any movement which affected the welfare of this city. During his term as Mayor he accomplished things upon which his successors in the city government have been building ever since. This administration especially is grateful to him for his coöperation with it. To me personally his death is a very great loss, for I always found him a strong and courageous friend and a valued counsellor.

Through his death the cause of non-partisanship in city government loses its most distinguished advocate. Not alone is this city indebted to him for his work as a pioneer non-partisan Mayor, but the movement for non-partisan municipal administration throughout the country has been profoundly influenced by his efforts.

At this time of labor unrest it is especially fitting that attention be called to Mr. Low's contribution to the cause of industrial peace through the method of arbitration. Labor and capital found in him a just judge and the public interest a devoted champion.

Theodore Roosevelt expressed sorrow concerning the death of Mr. Low as follows:

Seth Low was a man of high attainments, a man who rendered distinguished service to his fellow men. He was a most potent factor in the fight for good government. I deeply mourn his death.

WERNER, William E.,

Jurist.

Throughout the wide range of Judge Werner's professional fame, his memory will be revered because of his learning in the law, his wise discretion as a magistrate and his courage and independence in the performance of the highest judicial duties—the interpretation of the State's fundamental law. These aspects of his remarkable career are a cherished testimonial to the opportunities of American democracy, and to the realization of a series of such opportunities by a youth who was poor in all else but heart and mind. In them Rochester has its share of pleasure and pride, for it was there that the foundations of the career of Judge Werner were laid, and from there that he was preferred to his last and highest judicial distinction.

But when all is said of the eminence and fame of William E. Werner as a lawyer and judge, when full account is taken of his unique and inspiring advance,

through patience, industry and self-denial, from humble to lofty estate in his profession, there still remains something unsaid, for Judge Werner enjoyed in rare measure the respect, the esteem and the admiration of the citizens of Rochester. The fact is even more patent and impressive that he was held there in a deep and enduring affection that owed nothing to his professional talents or achievements. He was loved for himself, as a friend, a companion, a welcome partner in happiness and a comforting sharer in sorrow. Men of great gifts and accomplishments found pleasure in his society, and among his friends there were many of these. But it was his fortunate endowment to be happy and to be able to share happiness alike with those who had much in intellectual treasure to give, and with those who had little or none. Modest, simple, genuine, always and altogether true, he "sat an equal guest at every board," and in the rich glow of his companionship every other guest became a friend.

William E. Werner was born in Buffalo, New York, April 19, 1855, died in Rochester, New York, March 1, 1916, son of William and Magdalina Werner. He was early left an orphan and although he attended public schools in Buffalo until fourteen years of age, he at the same time was obliged to earn and provide his own means of living. He was not a strong boy, and after an attempt at learning the molder's trade, sought employment on a farm near Buffalo, hoping to build up a stronger physique in the purer and healthier surroundings of a farm. He worked for board, clothing and the privilege of attending district school during the winter term for one year, and did improve greatly in health and strength, also developing during the school term an intense purpose to in some way secure a good education. He returned to Buffalo and began contriving ways and means by which he might support himself and advance in mental acquirement at the same time. For several years he worked in the tin-stamping mill of the Sidney Shepard Company, taking evening courses at the Bryant & Stratton Business College in bookkeeping and commercial law, admission to the Mechanics' Institute giving him access to the library of that institution, a privilege freely used. He next secured a position as clerk and bookkeeper with L. Holzburn & C. Laney, wholesale grocers, continuing self-education during the years till 1877, when he located in Rochester for the purpose of reading law. In June, of that year, he became a student in the law office of William H. Bowman, studied under him one year, then transferred to the office of D. C. Feely.

In the summer of 1879 he was appointed clerk of the Municipal Court, there winning a host of friends among the lawyers and business men who appreciated his efficiency. In 1880 he reached the goal of his boyish ambition and was admitted to the bar, being then twenty-five years of age. He had financed his own education, earned his own living, and if ever a man had risen from lowly position through his own unaided efforts, it was he. He had won all the preliminary skirmishes in the battle of life, and immediately upon his admission to the Monroe county bar in 1880 he resigned his clerkship in the Municipal Court and threw himself into the competitive struggle for position at that bar. He joined forces with Henry J. Hetzel, and as Hetzel & Werner the firm quickly sprang into prominence, a fact largely due to Mr. Werner's eloquent and forcible presentation of their cases to juries. He had taken an active part in local politics as a Republican and already established a reputation county-wide as an eloquent speaker.

The next four years, 1880-84, were spent in successful practice and a brilliant career at the bar was foreshadowed, when he was named for the office of special county judge by the Republican county convention. At the November election, 1884, he was chosen county judge by a majority of seven thousand over an opponent who the previous year had been defeated for district attorney of Monroe county by but one hundred votes. He took his seat, one of the youngest judges in New York State, but soon established a reputation for sound judgment, legal learning, fairness and strict devotion to duty which won, not only professional, but public confidence. In 1887 he was reëlected without opposition, his opponent withdrawing from the contest a few days prior to the election. In 1889, having served five years as special county judge, he was elected county judge, nominated by the Republican and endorsed by the Democratic conventions, a tribute to his worth and popularity seldom bestowed. His administration of the office was popular and satisfactory. He possessed in a high degree the quality that is known among lawyers as "the judicial mind." While upon the county court bench, Judge Werner was dignified, without affectation; accommodating, yet impartial; patient, yet firm. Out of the court room he was one of the most approachable of men. Always courteous as presiding judge in the court of sessions, Judge Werner was brought into close contact with many whose lives had been embittered and saddened by the criminal tendencies of relatives and friends. These poor unfortunates always found a friend in Judge Werner, who was always ready to assist and advise them as far as he could consistently with the performance of his judicial duties.

To those who followed Judge Werner and his record during the preceding ten years, it was not strange therefore that when by the death of Justice Macomber a vacancy was created upon the Supreme Court bench Judge Werner became the recognized candidate of many lawyers and a large majority of the people for judicial prominence. Almost immediately following the appointment of Judge Yeoman to fill the vacancy for the year, the canvass of the county was commenced by the friends of the two judges. The contest promised to be spirited, but after a few of the primaries were held in June, it was predicted that Judge Werner would easily carry the county. This prophecy was more than fulfilled, for after the votes were counted, it was found that he had succeeded in carrying every one of the thirty-nine towns and wards in Monroe county. As a natural consequence the other counties, which conceded the right of Monroe county to name the candidate, followed her example, and the result was shown in the unanimous nomination of Judge Werner in the convention of 1894.

Judge Werner took his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, January 1, 1895, holding court in the eight counties of the judicial district. In the higher courts he showed the same characteristics, combining judicial knowledge with courtesy, until he became as popular in the seven rural counties as he was in the towns of Monroe county. He made hundreds of warm friends in the districts who then felt a personal interest in his still higher promotion to the Court of Appeals. Judge Werner was assigned frequently to work in New York City, which enabled him to widen his acquaintance and made him as well known to the bar of the metropolis as to the local bar.

In 1900 Governor Roosevelt designated Judge Werner as an Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, stating that it was

a well-earned recognition of the services he rendered as presiding justice at the sessions of the special grand jury which indicted violators of the election law of New York City in the election of 1899. In November, 1904, Judge Werner was nominated for the office of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals on the Republican ticket, and endorsed by the Democrats. He was elected for the full term of fourteen years. He was the Republican candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals in the election of November, 1913. He was defeated by a plurality of little over one thousand votes by Judge Willard Bartlett, of Brooklyn, who was the Democratic and Independence League candidate.

During the last year of his life Judge Werner spent but little time on the bench, owing to a weakened physical condition. The winter of 1914 he partly spent in Florida, returning to again sit upon the bench of the Court of Appeals on his birthday, April 19. During the summer of 1915 he spent a month in Canada, but in October he had become so weakened that his physicians resorted to blood transfusion, his brother and daughters volunteering for that service and later students from Rochester Theological Seminary. But the fiat had gone forth and a few months later the just and upright Judge, the loving husband, father and friend, closed his earthly career.

Judge Werner held life memberships in Rochester Lodge, No. 660, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons; Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar; was a member of Aurora Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the National Geographic Society, the Fort Orange Club of Albany, the Society of the Genesee, the Genesee Valley and Rochester Country clubs, and was an elder of the Third Presbyterian Church. He was also secretary and a director of the Stecher Lithographic Company, director of the German-American Insurance Company and the Reynolds Library, and a trustee of the Security Trust Company.

Judge Werner married in Buffalo, March 7, 1889, Lillie Boller, who survives him with three daughters—Clara Louise, Marie and Caroline—residing at 399 Oxford street, Rochester.

Judge Werner's career at the bar and on the bench of the various county and State courts was long and highly honorable. He came to his judicial work when comparatively a young man, but was versed in the intricacies of the law, as he had been taught at the feet of the most eminent disciples of Blackstone and Coke that the State has ever produced. In addition to profound knowledge of the law, he brought to his judicial work an endowment of sterling integrity the lack of which in the judicial office cannot be compensated by even the highest technical knowledge.

As a man and a citizen Judge Werner was singularly approachable, and he had hosts of warm personal friends. He had an old-fashioned but courtly manner, which made him a delightful companion, and endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, and there are no men in any community who have stronger or more constant personal friends. As a law-giver he ever maintained the dignity of the judicial office; and throughout his career upheld unfailingly its best traditions. More than that, by his example and his precepts he did much to inspire in the minds of the people that respect for courts of justice, and that popular confidence in the righteous administration of the laws, which form the cornerstone of the institutions of a free people. His opinions are distinguished not alone for

their learning, but also for the lucidity of their expression. He was the master of an English style, pure, graceful and telling. He had the literary touch, and was the orator *par excellence* on many lettered and patriotic occasions; and the honored guest at many banquets at which he shone "a bright, particular star."

As a man, Judge Werner's personality was portrayed by the Monroe county delegate who put him in nomination for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals:

> The candidate for chief judge I have the honor to name represents my ideal of a judge. He is not an intellectual prodigy, but just a harmonious blending of the human and the intellectual, a union of discretion and firmness, a combination of strength, moderation, learning and industry. That is a fair picture of William E. Werner.
>
> Tempered by the fires of early adversity, deprived in childhood of his parents, and tried in the school of experience, he has stood that test in one judicial office after another. He comes from the heart of the people. His early struggles against poverty have been to him a finer inheritance than wealth. He knows the value of character and friendship and has proved his right to both.

Among the public tributes paid the departed jurist, the following display the general feeling toward him at the time of his death. At the opening of the Court of Appeals, Chief Judge Willard Bartlett, speaking of the death of Associate Judge William E. Werner, said:

> We meet to-day in deep sorrow. Our beloved and admired senior associate, Judge William E. Werner, of Rochester, died in that city this morning. He had endured a long illness bravely and patiently.
>
> The loss which his death inflicts upon the public service of the State at this time is great, indeed. It will always be a source of satisfaction to me, that, nothwithstanding our rivalry for promotion in 1913, no shade or shadow ever came between us; and that no one has assisted me more warmly or heartily or unselfishly than William E. Werner in bearing the burdens and discharging the responsibilities of my present office.
>
> In accordance with precedent, the court will adjourn over the day of the funeral to enable his associates to attend the services.

His associates in the Court of Appeals were too overcome with emotion to discuss the death of their colleague, but resolutions of respect were adopted. In the Assembly, Majority Leader Adler and Minority Leader Callahan spoke feelingly of the merits of Judge Werner. The Assembly then adjourned in his honor. Senator Argetsinger and Majority Leader Brown, of the Senate, also expressed regrets in feeling terms and the Senate also adjourned. In Supreme Court, Justice Benton responded to a suggestion of Attorney Eugene J. Dwyer, and ordered that a memorial to Judge Werner be spread on the court records. He said in part: "He achieved much for the cause of justice. His life was filled with honors justly earned."

In county court, Judge Stephens paid tribute: "His career furnishes an illustration of what may be accomplished by industry and fidelity to a purpose; these brought to him the high place of honor that he held, and his kindly personality won for him a warm place in the hearts of all with whom he came in contact." Former Court of Appeals Judge Vann said: "In the death of Judge Werner the bench has lost an able and accomplished jurist, the State a public-spirited and useful citizen. Judge Werner was a clear and original thinker, an indefatigable worker and a careful student. He had an unusual facility of expression and his opinions rank among the best, both for their soundness of reasoning and their literary style. Ease in writing sometimes leads to careless thinking, but he always considered what he wrote so carefully

that neither he nor the court had to retract obiter statements made by him. At such a time one thinks more of the qualities of the heart than of the head. He was a delightful companion, an agreeable associate, a lovable friend, a manly man." Nathan L. Miller, also a former judge of the Court of Appeals said: "His opinions will be read and studied by the bar for generations. His warm heart and noble nature endeared him to all who had the privilege of association with him." Justice William S. Andrews, of Onondaga county, said: "He was an able and efficient judge and one of the strongest members of the Court of Appeals. His death is a great loss to it and to the bar of the State." Justice Leonard C. Crouch, of Syracuse, said: "Judge Werner's death deprives the State of one of its ablest jurists. His opinions, particularly in more recent years, have been models of legal reasoning and pure, concise English." Rev. Charles C. Albertson said: "We grieve with you the loss of a noble, Christian gentleman."

From hundreds of men, eminent in the professions, in business and in public life came similar expressions, a general and genuine wave of appreciation and regret.

PECKHAM, Rufus W.,

Congressman, Lawyer, Jurist.

Rufus Wheeler Peckham was born at Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, December 20, 1809, fifth son of Peleg and Desire (Watson) Peckham. The first American ancestor, John Peckham (died 1681), was married to Mary Clarke; their son John (born 1645, died 1712), was married to Sarah Newport; their son Benjamin (born 1684, died 1761), was married to Mary Carr, September 23, 1708, and their son Benjamin (born 1715, died 1792), was married to Mary Hazard, March 2, 1737, who became the grandmother of the subject of this sketch. Peleg Peckham, a farmer and a man of great integrity, removed to Otsego county, near Cooperstown, New York, early in the nineteenth century. Rufus W. Peckham attended Hartwick Seminary and Union College, where he was graduated in 1827. He then removed to Utica and read law in the office of G. C. Bronson and Samuel Beardsley, subsequently Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of New York. Mr. Peckham was admitted to the bar in 1830, and entered into partnership with his brother George, in Albany, New York. In 1839 he was appointed by Governor Marcy district attorney of the county of Albany, in which capacity he served until 1841. He was elected to the Thirty-third Congress in 1852. On the expiration of his term he resumed practice in Albany, taking into partnership Lyman Tremain, his brother George having removed to Milwaukee in the interim. In 1859 he spent a few months in European travel, and upon his return was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court. At the close of his judicial term of eight years, Judge Peckham was reëlected, no opposing candidate being named. In 1870, before the expiration of his second term, he was elected to the bench of the Court of Appeals. On November 15, 1873, accompanied by his wife, he sailed for Europe on the steamer "Ville du Havre," for the benefit of his health, intending to spend the winter in Southern France. He was destined, however, never to reach that destination, as the English iron ship "Loch Earn" collided with the "Ville du Havre" on November 22, which sank within twelve minutes after she was struck, Judge and Mrs. Peckham being carried down in the vortex. Just before the ship disappeared he said to his wife, "If we must go down,

let us die bravely"—probably his last words.

His first wife, Isabella Adaline, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William B. Lacey, rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, New York, to whom he was married in 1832, died in 1848. In February, 1862, he married (second) Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Israel Foote. He had three sons.

PATTON, Rev. William, D. D.,

Author, Prominent in Religious Organizations.

The name of Patton is written in old deeds Patten, and the family, originally from the south of England, is of considerable antiquity. An old parchment deed in the possession of an English family of the town states that "in the six-and-twentieth year of Henry VI., William Patten (alias Waynflete, from a town in Lancashire where he was born), was son and heir of Richard Patten and eldest brother of John, Dean of Chichester." He was consecrated Bishop of Winchester, made Lord Chancellor of England, and was the sole founder of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Colonel Robert Patton, who was born in Westport, Ireland, in 1755, and died in New York City, January 3, 1814, was brought to America at the age of seven years, and resided in Philadelphia. In October, 1776, he enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary army, was taken prisoner by the British, and confined for some time in New York City. After his liberation he rose to the rank of major, and served under Washington and Lafayette; he was later promoted to a colonelcy. He was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. In 1789 he was appointed by Washington, postmaster of Philadelphia, that office then being the most important in the country, and served continuously for nearly twenty years, when he resigned and went to New York City. He was intimate with President Madison, who offered him the postmaster-generalship, which Patton declined, being unwilling to remove his family from a Free State to a slave-holding community. One of his chief characteristics was his strict integrity. When postmaster he would not appoint any of his sons to a clerkship, and on his resignation he strictly enjoined them not to apply to be his successor, saying that the office had been long enough in his family, and should now go to another. When war was declared in 1812, and a government loan, which everyone prophesied would prove a failure, was placed on the market, he went at an early hour on the first day and subscribed $60,000, asserting that if his country should be ruined his property would then be valueless. Colonel Patton married Cornelia, daughter of Robert and Jemima (Shepard) Bridges. The latter was a son of Edward Bridges and Cornelia Culpeper, and through this line Mrs. Patton was connected with Lord Thomas Culpeper, second colonial governor of Virginia. Through the same line the descent is also traced from Oliver Cromwell.

Rev. William Patton, D. D., son of Colonel Robert Patton, was born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1798. He was graduated at the Middlebury (Vermont) College, in 1818, and at Princeton (New Jersey) Theological Seminary two years later. He began his labors as city missionary in New York, and organized the Broome Street (known as the Central) Presbyterian Church, with four members and which under his pastorate grew to be one of the largest and most influential churches in New York. He was ordained as pastor by the New York Presbytery in 1822. He solicited and personally contributed the money for building the church edifice. The Madison Avenue

Presbyterian (Dr. Parkhurst's) Church, and the Fifty-seventh Street Presbyterian Church are the outgrowth of the Broome Street Church. He was one of the organizers of the American Home Missionary Society, in 1826, and assisted in organizing the Third Presbytery of New York in 1831. He resigned his charge of the Broome Street Church in 1834 to accept the secretaryship of the American Education Society. In 1836 he received the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of the City of New York, in the founding of which he took an active part. He severed his connection with the American Education Society in 1837 and in October of that year was installed as pastor of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church. He was the founder of the World's Evangelical Alliance, and attended the organizing convention. He was the founder of the New York Union Theological Seminary, having first proposed its establishment, and raised three-fourths of the $75,000 first contributed for its support. He acted for many years as one of its directors, contributing liberally to its funds, and serving without pay as Professor Extraordinary of Homiletics, Pastoral Theology and kindred studies. He made fourteen visits to Europe between 1825 and 1879. He was an earnest opponent of slavery, and was for forty years a member of the executive committee of the American Home Missionary Society. His views on the subject of temperance were equally radical. In the pulpit he was characterized by his strong grasp upon his subject, his simplicity, directness and freshness.

Dr. Patton was a man of great individuality and power. Anecdotes are abundant to-day of his strength as a preacher and his rare gift of humor and geniality in conversation. He had a commanding presence, and an original way of enforcing the truth which gave his sermons a staying quality. He remained with the Spring Street Church until October 29, 1847, and then accepted the pastorate of the Hammond Street Congregational Church, which had been gathered and organized by his personal friends. He remained until 1852, then retiring from pastoral work, and removed soon afterward to New Haven, Connecticut, where he devoted his time to literary and occasional ministerial work. Besides editing President Jonathan Edwards' work on revivals, and Charles G. Fenney's "Lectures on Revivals" (London, 1839), and "The Village Testament" (New York, 1835), and assisting in editing "The Christian Psalmist" (1836), he published "The Laws of Fermentation and the Wines of the Ancients" (1871), "The Judgment of Jerusalem Predicted in Scriptures, Fulfilled in History" (London, 1879), "Jesus of Nazareth" (1878), and "Bible Principles and Bible Characters" (Hartford, 1879), besides writing many pamphlets on various subjects. In 1833 he took an English commentary called "The Cottage Bible," and so recast, changed, enlarged and improved it as to make it substantially a new work, and issued it in two royal octavo volumes. Over 170,000 copies of this most useful family commentary have been sold in this country.

Rev. Dr. Patton died in New Haven, September 9, 1879. His wife, Mary Weston, born in Waltham, Massachusetts, March 6, 1793, was the daughter of Zachariah Weston, born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, March 8, 1751, a descendant of John Weston, of Salem, Massachusetts, born 1631, died 1723. Dr. Patton was largely indebted for his success in his great life work to the prudent counsels and hearty sympathy of his wife, whom he married soon after reaching his majority, and to whom his accomplished son, Rev. William Patton, D. D., Presi-

dent of Howard University, Washington City, owes no little of his eminence as a man and a minister. A brother of Dr. Patton was the late Robert B. Patton, Professor of Greek in the New York University.

CHURCH, Sanford E.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Sanford Elias Church was born at Milford, Otsego county, New York, April 18, 1815, son of Ozias and Permelia (Sanford) Church. His father removed to Munroe county in 1817, where the son grew to manhood.

His early education was received at the Henrietta Academy, and during the winter months he taught school, pursuing the study of law in the office of Josiah A. Eastman, at Scottsville, New York. In 1834, removing to South Barre, he entered the employ of the county clerk, a physician, under whom he studied medicine for a time, but turned again to the profession of law. About a year later he was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, and, entering the office of Judge Bessac, he still further prosecuted his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1841, and became the partner of his former instructor. In 1844 he allied himself with Noah Davis, and when Mr. Davis was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in 1858, a partnership was formed with John G. Sawyer. In 1865 he formed the firm of Church, Munger & Cook, of Rochester, New York. He was active in politics during the early part of his career, being elected to the Assembly in 1841, and receiving the appointment of district attorney in 1846, to which office he was elected under the new constitution for a term of three years, in the fall of the same year. He was elected Lieutenant-Governor in 1850, and served until 1855. Two years later he was elected comptroller of the State, and in 1867 was sent as a member at large to the Constitutional Convention of that year. Upon the organization of the new Court of Appeals, in 1870, he became the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice, and in the following election received a majority of 87,000 votes over his opponent, Judge Selden, thus eclipsing all previous records in New York State. Politically he was of the same school as William L. Marcy and Silas Wright, and judicially his opinions, though not brilliant, were distinguished for their solidity. His manner towards attorneys was alike courteous to humble and eminent.

He was married, at Barre Center, New York, 1840, to Ann, daughter of David and Abigail Wild, and had two children. He died at Albion, New York, May 14, 1880, four years from the end of his term as Chief Justice.

WOOD, Fernando,

Political Leader.

Fernando Wood, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1812, came of Quaker origin. Having received a good practical education he settled in New York City while yet a boy, and began to study business in a shipping merchant's office. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had already gained quite a reputation as a writer and speaker. In 1839 he was made chairman of a young men's political club, and in 1840 was elected a member of Congress on the Democratic ticket, and served two years. During the next seven years, until 1850, he was engaged in business and with such success that he was able to retire with a competence.

In 1850 he was nominated for the mayoralty of New York, but was defeated by a combination of Whigs and Know-Noth-

ings, but was elected in 1854, and re-elected in 1856. It was in the latter year that an attempt was made in the Legislature to place the New York City police under State control. This effort was antagonized by Mayor Wood, with the result of a serious riot. At the next election Mr. Wood was defeated, but he was reëlected in 1859. After this Mr. Wood served twelve years in Congress. His relation to Tammany was most peculiar. He received his first election as mayor of New York as its nominee, but after his reëlection he was thrown over by Tammany, chiefly through the machinations of the "Hardshells," who had been brought into it by the consolidation of 1856. Wood now organized Mozart Hall as an opposition society, and with its assistance succeeded in inflicting upon Tammany in 1859 a disastrous defeat, and once more putting himself at the head of the city government. So fierce had been the Wood and anti-Wood fight in Tammany, that the Democratic voters had elected two general committees, each claiming to be the regular Tammany Hall committee. Mozart Hall passed away in a few years, after Wood had lost his interest in it, but was followed by the McKeon Democracy, Irving Hall, Apollo Hall, the Citizens' Association, and other societies, all of which fought Tammany. At this time Tammany contained such men as Lorenzo B. Shepard (grand sachem in 1855), Robert J. Dillon, Augustus Schell, Charles P. Daly (afterward Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas), Smith Ely, Jr. (afterward mayor of New York), C. Godfrey Gunther (afterward mayor of New York), John J. Cisco, and many others of the most respected and wealthiest citizens. In the mayoralty contest of 1859, Fernando Wood, as the candidate of Mozart Hall, polled 29,950 votes; Havemeyer, the Tammany candidate, polled 26,918; and Opdyke, the Republican candidate, 21,417, this showing that the Democrats held five-sevenths of the vote in New York. In 1861 the vote between Tammany and Mozart Hall, the former nominating Gunther and the latter Wood, was so close as to give the mayoralty to Opdyke, Republican, by a small plurality. It was not until 1865, when John T. Hoffman was nominated by Tammany and elected, that the organization once more united all the offices under its control, including the mayoralty, the common council, the board of supervisors, the street, health, market, police, and educational departments. The vote by which Hoffman was first elected was, Tammany (Hoffman) 32,820; Republican (Marshall O. Roberts) 31,657; Mozart Hall (Hecker) 10,390; McKeon Democracy (Gunther) 6,758.

After Fernando Wood left Tammany and set up for himself, the old organization was broken up into rings, which worked through the factions above named, to the injury of the political system of the Democratic party in New York. Among their leaders was Isaac V. Fowler, who exercised great power about 1857, and who was grand sachem of Tammany in 1859-60. He was appointed postmaster of New York, and while holding that official position was discovered to have committed a defalcation, and fled the country, this being almost the first instance of this character in the official history of New York. It is said of Fernando Wood that, while holding the position of mayor, he inspired the Democracy of the city with a spirit of activity it had never before known. His power and influence over men was extraordinary, and few dared openly to oppose him, yet eventually the opposition which gathered around his political pathway was of a character to daunt the most courageous. He died in Washington City, February 20, 1881.

WARREN, Gen. Gouverneur K.,

Distinguished Soldier.

General Gouverneur Kemble Warren was born at Cold Spring, Putnam county, New York, January 8, 1830. Entering the United States Military Academy in 1846, he was graduated in 1850, was assigned to the topographical engineers, and was employed in surveys on the lower Mississippi in 1850-54; and in 1855-59 in the west, as chief topographical engineer on General William S. Harney's staff, and in the preparation of railroad maps in Dakota and Nebraska. He was the first explorer of the Black Hills. His account of previous "Explorations in the Dakota Country" appeared in two volumes, 1855-56, and that of his own work in reports published in 1858 and later. In 1859 he became Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point and was serving in that capacity at the outbreak of the Civil War.

In May, 1861, he accepted the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Fifth New York Volunteers (Zouaves), and in August was commissioned colonel. At the battle of Big Bethel, June 10th, he remained on the field to bring off the body of Lieutenant Greble. After serving before Yorktown, he was given command of a brigade in Sykes's division of Porter's corps, on the right of the Army of the Potomac. In that campaign he took part in various battles, was slightly wounded at Gaines's Mills, lost half his regiment at Antietam, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers on September 26, 1862. He was engaged under General Pope at Manassas, and under General Burnside at Fredericksburg. On February 2, 1863, he was placed on Hooker's staff as chief of topographical engineers, and June 8th was appointed chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac. At Gettysburg, on July 2, 1863, he occupied and defended Little Round Top, the key to the Union position. In August he was commissioned major-general, dating from Chancellorsville, May 3d. On October 14th he repulsed General A. P. Hill at Bristoe's Station, and was highly praised by General Meade for "skill and promptitude." At Mine Run, November 30th, he used his discretion in not carrying out a movement ordered by Meade, and was approved for so doing. From the reorganization of the army in March, 1864, he had command of the Fifth Corps, and led it in the bloody actions of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, etc. He had the confidence and affection of his men, and his courage and ability were beyond cavil; but Sheridan, who disliked his habit of thinking for himself, obtained from Grant authority to remove him on occasion, and exercised it (alleging delay or failure to coöperate) at Five Forks, April 1, 1865. He was sent to Grant, who placed him in command at Petersburg. He gave up his volunteer commission May 27th, having been made captain in the regular army in September, 1861, and major in June, 1864, and having received in succession all the brevets up to major-general, but he never forgot the disgrace of his displacement. A painful controversy ensued; he defended his conduct in a pamphlet printed in 1866, and asked for a court of inquiry, which in 1879 acquitted him of most of Sheridan's charges. He never left the army, conducted various surveys, and reached the grade of lieutenant-colonel in 1879. He was a member of the A. A. A. S. from 1858, of the National Academy of Sciences from 1876, and of other learned bodies. He died at Newport, Rhode Island, August 8, 1882. Six years later his statue was unveiled on the scene of his exploit near Gettysburg, and a replica was placed near the entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, New York.

FENTON, Reuben E.,

Governor, Statesman.

Reuben Eaton Fenton was born at Carroll, Chautauqua county, New York, July 1, 1819, son of George W. Fenton.

He was educated in the district school and Fredonia Academy and studied law in Jamestown, New York. In 1839 he established himself as a country merchant, and proved very successful, afterwards adding to his business that of a dealer in lumber. His lumber operations proved very profitable, he personally conducted his first raft of timber, which cost him his first thousand dollars, down the Ohio to Maysville, Kentucky, where he sold it at a large profit. He soon had the reputation of being one of the most successful operators in lumber in his region, and attained the rank of a financial leader among the business men of his community. He was popular as a citizen, and held among other offices that of supervisor of the town of Carroll, 1846-52, and was colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-Second Regiment, New York State Militia. In 1859 he was elected to the State Assembly as a Democrat. He was a representative in the Thirty-third Congress, 1853-55, and being bitterly opposed to slavery, he voted against his party on the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This action cost his reëlection in 1854, but in 1856 he was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress by the new Republican party, and he was reëlected to successive Congresses, including the Thirty-eighth, serving until 1865. While in Congress he espoused the cause of the veterans of the War of 1812, and carried through the house a bill for their relief. He advocated the cheap postage system, the regulation of emigration, the extension of invalid pensions, and the repeal of the fugitive slave law; and he opposed the invasion of Kansas, the bounty bills, and the payment of Confederate losses during the Civil War. On committee work he was noted for his exceptional industry and judgment. During the rebellion he supported the government with voice and vote. In 1862 he was proposed for the Republican nomination for Governor, but declined; however, he accepted the honor two years later, and was elected, defeating Governor Seymour and running far ahead of his ticket. At the end of his term he was reëlected by an increased majority. He was recognized as a political power throughout the country as well as in his own State; and his name was mentioned in connection with the presidency, and the Republican State Convention which met at Syracuse in that year unanimously declared him to be the choice of the Union party in New York for Vice-President. In 1869 Governor Fenton was chosen by the Legislature to be Senator of the United States for the term of six years ending March 3, 1875, succeeding Edwin D. Morgan, and on entering the Senate he was almost instantly recognized as one of its most prominent members. Giving his principal attention to matters of finance, his speeches on taxation, the currency, the public revenue, the public debt and cognate subjects, gave evidence of his superior statesmanship, and attracted national attention. He was active in his censure of the "moiety system" which prevailed in the customs department, making comparison between that and the corrupt and oppressive periods which existed under the French monarchy.

After his retirement from the Senate in 1875, Mr. Fenton held no public office, except in 1878 when he was appointed chairman of the commission to take part in the International Monetary Conference at Paris, on returning from which, in 1879, he resumed his residence at Jamestown, New York. He was president of

Reuben E. Fenton

GOVERNOR, 1865-69

the First National Bank of that city, and was chiefly instrumental in the establishment of the Swedish Orphanage there. His last public appearance was on the occasion of a memorial service held at the time of General Grant's death. He married (first) in 1838, Jane, daughter of John Frew. She died in 1840, and in 1844 he was married (second) to Elizabeth, daughter of Joel Scudder, of Victor, New York. He was the father of three children, two daughters, and a son, Reuben E. Fenton, Jr., who succeeded to the business of his father. Governor Fenton died suddenly, in the directors' room of the First National Bank, Jamestown, on August 25, 1885.

ERICSSON, John,

Distinguished Engineer

John Ericsson, whose "Monitor" of the Civil War revolutionized naval warfare the world over, was born in Sweden, July 31, 1803, son of Olaf Ericsson, a mine owner, and a direct descendant of Lief Ericsson, son of Eric the Red, the Norse discoverer of America.

He was educated at home, first by a governess, and afterward by a German engineer. From his infancy he was an interested observer of the machinery in his father's coal mines. Before 1814 he had invented and built a miniature saw mill, and soon after a novel pumping engine which when shown to Platen, the noted mechanical engineer, secured for young Ericsson an appointment as cadet of mechanical engineers. After six months' study he was employed in the construction of the Gotha ship canal, in which he laid out the work of a section, employing six hundred soldiers and spent his leisure in making drawings of the various tools and engines used in the work. He entered the Swedish army in 1820 as an ensign, and his skill in map drawing won for him a lieutenant's commission. He entered a competitive examination for appointment on a government survey, gained the appointment, and served in Northern Sweden for some years. His time when off duty was employed in preparing the manuscript and maps for a work on canals. He invented a machine to engrave the plates, with which he completed eighteen large copper plates in one year, and the work was pronounced by experts superior to hand engraving. In 1825 he constructed a coal-burning, condensing-flame engine, and the next year sought unsuccessfully to introduce it into England. He resigned from the army in 1827, having meanwhile reached the rank of captain. He competed with George Stephenson for the prize offered in 1829 by the Liverpool & Manchester railway for a steam locomotive engine, and his steam carriage "Novelty" was planned and completed in seven weeks, and in the field trial was pronounced to excel in several important points, the speed reaching thirty miles per hour, but the English Stephenson's "Rocket' won the prize, being built of heavy material which afforded it superior traction. The "Novelty," however, introduced new principles, which came to be used in all successful locomotives in Europe and America. In 1829 he also built a practical steam fire engine which he exhibited in London that year and in New York City in 1840. In 1833 he perfected the caloric engine with which in 1853 the caloric ship "Ericsson," of two thousand tons, was propelled. More than seven thousand of these engines were in use at the time of his death. For this invention he received the gold and silver Rumford medals from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1862, the second person in the United States to be so honored. He invented and patented the screw propeller in 1836, and

in 1837 successfully used twin screw propellers in a boat operated on the River Thames. In 1838 he constructed the iron screw steamer "Robert E. Stockton," which, after crossing the Atlantic under sail, was used on the Delaware river for twenty-five years as a tow boat. In 1840 he was induced by Robert F. Stockton, U. S. N., to continue his experiments in the United States, and in November of that year he reached America. In 1841 he designed and superintended in Philadelphia the construction for the United States navy of the screw steamer "Princeton" with its machinery below the water line, with direct acting semi-cylindrical engine, telescope smoke stack, independent centrifugal blowers, wrought iron gun carriages with mechanism for dispensing with breeching and taking up the recoil, a selfacting gunlock by which the guns of the decks could be discharged at any elevation, even in a rolling sea, a telescope to determine the distance of the enemy's ships, and numerous other novel applications to facilitate the handling of ordnance and the ship. His inventions and improvements as introduced on the "Princeton" made that ship the model for the world, and the beginning of a new era in the steam marine. During his first three years' residence in the United States he had placed engines and screw propellers in numerous vessels used for river and inland water navigation, and in 1851 he exhibited at the World's Fair in London his numerous appliances for use in steam navigation and was awarded the prize medal. In 1854 he presented to Napoleon III. plans for a partially submerged armored warship with a revolving shotproof cupola, which the emperor put to practical use.

In 1861, through private enterprise and within the space of one hundred days, he planned, built, launched and equipped the "Monitor" at a cost of $275,000, which was to be paid by the government only after the boat had proved effective in actual battle with the "Merrimac," then undergoing reconstruction at Norfolk, Virginia, and which the United States navy had no vessel afloat able to withstand. This little nondescript, however, was ready on time, and turned the fortunes of war at Hampton Roads, Virginia, March 9, 1862. The result of the fight between the "Monitor" and the "Merrimac" led to the construction of similar vessels on a scale that surprised the naval engineers of the world, and determined the universal use of the type by the European maritime powers. In 1869 he constructed for the Spanish government thirty steam iron-clad gunboats, and in 1881 devised and constructed the "Destroyer," carrying a submarine gun of sixteen-inch calibre capable of discharging three hundred pounds of gun cotton, encased in a one thousand five hundred-pound projectile, below the water line. This gun was designed to destroy an iron-clad. He experimented in 1883 with an appliance by which he obtained a supply of mechanical energy from the sun, and called his invention the "Sun Motor" which he had described in "Contributions to the Centennial Exhibition" (1876). He received royal favors from Sweden; was made knight commander, first-class, Danish Order of Dannebrog; received the Grand Cross of Naval Merit from King Alphonso of Spain; was appointed knight commander of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic; and received a special gold medal from the Emperor of Austria, and the thanks of the United States Congress, and of the Legislature of the State of New York. He was made a fellow and member of the Royal Academy of Serena, Stockholm; of the American Philosophical Society, and of various other scientific societies of both continents. He received

from Wesleyan University the honorary degree of LL. D. in 1862, and from the University of Sweden that of Ph. D. in 1869. After his death the United States Government, on August 23, 1890, conveyed his body to his birthplace for final sepulture, on board the cruiser "Baltimore," which vessel was escorted out of New York by the entire "White Squadron" then in the harbor, and under the especial convoy of the "Nantucket," the second monitor built by Ericsson. Both in New York and at Stockholm where the "Baltimore" arrived September 12, 1890, there were public manifestations of profound grief. See "Life of John Ericsson," by William Conant Church (2 vols., 1891). In April, 1893, a bronze statue of the inventor was unveiled on the New York Battery, overlooking the harbor. Captain Ericsson died in New York City, March 8, 1889.

PLATT, Thomas Collier,

Statesman.

Thomas Collier Platt, former United States Senator, was born at Owego, Tioga county, New York, July 15, 1833, son of William and Lesbia (Hinchman) Platt. His earliest American ancestor, Richard Platt, came from England to America in 1638, landing at New Haven, Connecticut, was one of the first settlers of Milford in 1639, and became a considerable landowner. Another ancestor, Jonathan Platt, was a member of the Provincial Congress of 1775, and with his son, Jonathan, served in General Sullivan's army, which expelled the Indians from the Wyoming Valley in 1779. William Platt, father of Thomas Collier Platt, was for many years a prosperous lawyer and real estate agent in Owego.

Thomas Collier Platt received his early education at a local academy, and at the age of sixteen entered Yale College, but on account of ill health was obliged to abandon his studies and return home in his sophomore year. Finding it desirable to lead an active life, he engaged in business in his native town as senior partner in the firm of Platt & Hall, druggists, in 1856. He also acquired extensive lumber interests in Michigan. While still a comparatively young man was made president of the Tioga National Bank in Owego at its organization in January, 1865.

His public career began in 1858, when he was elected clerk of Tioga county, and during the two years he held this office he was instrumental, with his friend, Alonzo B. Cornell (afterward Governor of New York), in advancing the political interests of Roscoe Conkling through the influence of the congressional district comprising the counties of Tioga and Tompkins. Mr. Platt's position in the councils of the Republican party rapidly increased in power, and in 1870 a deadlock occurring between two candidates, to one of whom he was pledged, he was nominated as congressman, but declined. In 1872 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1874. In the latter year he represented his State in the Republican National Convention, and he was a delegate to every national convention of his party from that time until the end of his life. Upon the election of President Hayes he was an unsuccessful candidate for the position of Postmaster-General. In 1879 he became secretary and general manager of the United States Express Company, and the following year was advanced to the presidency, which position he held for some time. In 1880 he was appointed Commissioner of Quarantine for New York City, and in 1884 was made president of the board, remaining in that position until 1888, when he was removed on account of not being a resident of that city.

On January 1, 1881, Mr. Platt was elected United States Senator, to succeed Francis Kernan. With his fellow Senator, Roscoe Conkling, he resigned on May 16th, in consequence of a disagreement with the executive regarding New York appointments—an event of far-reaching political importance throughout the whole nation. The President had on March 23d, sent to the Senate the name of William H. Robertson for Collector of the Port of New York. Judge Robertson had been a delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1880, where he led the revolt against the unit rule in the New York delegation, which had been instructed for General Grant, and this effected the defeat of Grant, and contributed materially to General Garfield's nomination. Conkling and Platt strenuously opposed Robertson's confirmation, and finally the President was driven by their determined opposition to withdraw from the Senate the other New York nominations which had been made with a view to conciliating the Republican managers of that State. Finding themselves engaged in what had developed into a hopeless struggle with the administration, Senators Conkling and Platt sent in their resignations through Governor Cornell, together with a letter in vindication of their course. Going to Albany, they made a struggle for reëlection, and an exciting contest followed, but before it was decided Mr. Platt withdrew from the candidacy.

Thereafter Mr. Platt took no active part in politics until 1884, when as an opponent of the "machine" element of his party he went to the Chicago National Convention as a Blaine delegate. In 1888 he was influential in swinging the New York delegation over to the support of Benjamin Harrison for President. In 1896 Mr. Platt and the majority of the New York delegation at first supported Levi P. Morton as the Republican nominee for President, in opposition to William McKinley, but afterward voted to make McKinley's nomination unanimous. In 1896 Mr. Platt was chosen United States Senator for the term ending in 1903; the other Republican candidate was Joseph H. Choate, and the voting was 142 to 7 in favor of Mr. Platt. As the acknowledged leader of his party in New York State, he was one of the most influential though least obtrusive political managers in the country. Mr. Blaine said of him in "Twenty Years in Congress": "He is a business man of great personal popularity. He has an aptitude for public affairs, and is a man of influence in his state. He is no debater, but has strong common sense and a quick judgment of men."

In 1871 Mr. Platt became president of the Southern Central Railroad Company, and in 1885 president of the Addison & Northern Pennsylvania Railroad Company; neither of these are now in existence. He was also a director of the Chesapeake, Ohio & Southwestern and the Florida Central & Western railroad companies. In 1876 Yale College conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M.

He was married, in 1852, to Ellen Lucy, daughter of Hon. Charles Barstow, of Owego, New York, and had three sons: Edward Truax, of Washington, D. C.; Frank H., who engaged in business with his father, and followed in his footsteps politically; and Henry B. Platt. Mrs. Platt died February 13, 1901. Mr. Platt died March 6, 1910.

COMSTOCK, George F.,

Financier, Jurist.

George Franklin Comstock was born at Williamstown, Oswego county, New York, August 24, 1811. He graduated from Union College in 1834, and while

teaching in a classical school in Utica, New York, studied law. He then entered the office of Noxon & Leavenworth, at Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. In 1847 he had reached so high a position and reputation for legal knowledge and research that he was appointed reporter of the Court of Appeals. In 1849 Mr. Comstock was one of the organizers of the Syracuse Savings Bank.

In 1852 President Fillmore appointed him Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, and he served during the remainder of that presidential term. In 1855 he was elected, by a combination of the "Silver Grays" with the native American party, one of the judges of the Court of Appeals, and sat upon that bench for six years, during two of which (1860-61) he was Chief Justice. At the solicitation of the heirs of Chancellor Kent, Judge Comstock edited a new edition of the latter's celebrated commentaries. He was employed in several important cases which enjoyed peculiar publicity, as, for instance, when William M. Tweed was sentenced to the penitentiary for a year on each of twelve counts of an indictment against him, he secured a reduction in the length of his imprisonment. He was also retained by William H. Vanderbilt, in pursuance of his father's wishes in the contest of the latter's will. In 1869 he aided in establishing Syracuse University, donating $50,000 to the cause, and he may be considered as founder of the St. John's School for Boys at Manlius, to which he gave $60,000. He was the originator and president of the American Dairy Salt Company, and treasurer of the Union and Western coarse salt companies; a director also of the Syracuse Gas Company, and of the Water Company, and numerous other manufacturing and commercial corporations. A man of dignified presence, possessing the charm of simple and engaging manners, a professionally learned and able jurist and a true gentleman, he enjoyed a wide and notable popularity.

He was married, in 1839, to Cornelia, daughter of B. Davis Noxon, his former preceptor at Syracuse. He died in Syracuse, New York, September 27, 1892.

SHEPARD, Elliott F.,

Journalist, Publicist.

Elliott Fitch Shepard was born at Jamestown, New York, July 25, 1833, son of Fitch Shepard, who was president of the National Bank Note Company, City of New York. Elliott Fitch Shepard was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1855, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, and practiced his profession in the metropolis for more than a quarter of a century. During the Civil War, 1861-65, he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor E. D. Morgan, of the State of New York. In September, 1861, he presented its colors to the Fifty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, which he had been instrumental in recruiting, and which was named the Shepard Rifles in compliment to him. He commanded the depot of State volunteers at Elmira, New York, and was instrumental in organizing, equipping and forwarding to the field nearly fifty thousand men. In his profession, he was counsel for the New York Central and other railroads and financial corporations. He was instrumental in securing the enactment of the law creating the court of arbitration for the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He established the Bank of the Metropolis, the Columbia Bank, and the American Savings Bank. In 1876 he founded the New York State Bar Association, of which he was subsequently made president, and which became the model for the organization of similar associ-

ations in other States. In 1884 Mr. Shepard relinquished his law business and traveled abroad, visiting Europe, Asia and Africa, three years later going to Alaska; and his observations during these travels he made the theme of public lectures which commanded attention as both instructive and entertaining. In 1888 he published as a pamphlet, "Labor and Capital Are One," which had an enormous circulation, in which he declared the modern corporation to be one of the greatest benefits of the nineteenth century and a distinguishing mark of its civilization. He upheld railroads, in particular; deprecated strikes; and advocated arbitration in all disputes between employees and employers. He was an ardent and active promoter of the scriptural observance of the Christian Sabbath, as president of the American Sabbath Union, and spared no pains, outlay of personal effort, or liberal use of money to aid in this and other religious and social reforms in which he was interested. One aspect which his regard for Sabbath observance assumed was the purchase of the control of the Fifth avenue (New York City) stage line and equipments, in order to put an end to its Sunday traffic.

In March, 1888, Colonel Shepard entered the field of journalism by purchase of the New York "Mail and Express," the prosperity and influence of which were greatly advantaged by his administration of its business affairs and his control over its columns. His new departure was a genuine surprise to his personal friends as well as to the public, his ample wealth precluding the assumption that he had engaged in journalism merely out of business considerations. On several occasions his name was mentioned in connection with important diplomatic positions, but he preferred a journalistic to an official career, as affording him a more effective and congenial field for public service. The "Mail and Express" was a Republican paper when he took it in charge, and in some quarters it was believed that he intended to use it as a factor for the enhancement of the popularity and presidential prospects of an already popular citizen of New York. The policy of the paper was but little changed, however, and it proved a steadfast supporter of Republican principles and administration policies. Upon assuming its control Colonel Shepard expressed his intention of making it a strictly clean, respectable journal, in the conviction that an editor should carefully exclude from its columns anything that a gentleman might hesitate to read aloud before his family. He had an unaffected dislike for the morbid stuff that too often mars the press product under the guise of "news," and which he held to be a pabulum serving the gratification of an unhealthy appetite, and ever sowing the seeds of vice and criminality among its readers. In adhering to this conviction, and steadfastly eschewing sensationalism, Colonel Shepard achieved a decided success. A peculiarity of his journal, since Colonel Shepard's purchase, was its fresh daily reprint of a verse from the Holy Scriptures, at the head of its columns.

In 1868, Colonel Shepard married Margaret Louisa, eldest daughter of William H. Vanderbilt. He died in New York City, March 25, 1893.

FLOWER, Roswell P.,

Governor.

Roswell Pettibone Flower was born in Theresa, New York, August 7, 1835, fourth son of Nathan M. and Mary Ann (Boyle) Flower. His father was a native of Greene county, New York, and his mother of Cherry Valley, Otsego county. His paternal ancestors were from Eng-

land, and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1696, while on his mother's side he was descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. His father was a wool-carder and cloth-dresser, and when he died in 1843 his wife and sons continued the business.

Roswell P. Flower paid his own way at school by working on a farm, in a brickyard, and at odd jobs about the village store. He was graduated at the Theresa High School in 1851, and then taught a country school. In 1853 he became a clerk in a store at Theresa, and then went to Philadelphia, New York, where he was a clerk for a short time. The firm failed, and he returned to Theresa. He was appointed assistant postmaster of Watertown, New York, in 1854, remaining in the office for six years, and out of a salary of six hundred dollars per year saving the capital with which he purchased a half interest in a jewelry store. In two years he bought out his partner. In 1859 his brother-in-law, Henry Keep, president of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, then in failing health, entrusted to young Flower the care of his vast property, and he removed to New York City. His management of this trust kept the property together and increased its value. Mr. Flower soon after formed the banking firm of Benedict, Flower & Company, and afterward admitted two of his brothers as partners. In 1881 he was nominated by the Democratic party, with which he had always acted, representative in Congress from the Eleventh District of New York, his opponent on the Republican ticket being William Waldorf Astor. The election was a special one to fill a vacancy in the Forty-seventh Congress, caused by the resignation of Levi P. Morton, appointed United States Minister to France by President Garfield. He was elected by a majority of 3,100 votes, a change of 7,100 votes, and he served throughout the Forty-seventh Congress. He declined renomination in 1882, and was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for Governor of the State, receiving on the first ballot 134 votes to 134 for General H. W. Slocum, and 61 for Grover Cleveland, who was finally nominated. In 1885 he was nominated as Lieutenant-Governor, with David B. Hill for Governor, but declined to run. He was president of the New York electric subway commission, 1886. In the Democratic National Convention of 1888 his name was mentioned as an available presidential nominee, and he had a large following, including one-half the delegation from New York State, but the inevitable happened in the renomination of Grover Cleveland. He was a representative from the Twelfth District in the Fifty-first Congress, 1889-91, where he served on the committee on ways and means and on the committee on the Columbian Exposition of 1893. He was reëlected to the Fifty-second Congress in 1890, and Governor of New York in 1891 by a plurality of 47,937 votes, resigning his seat in Congress on the day he was nominated at Saratoga. He served as Governor until January 1, 1895. His action in suppressing a panic resulting from the appearance of a few cases of cholera in New York harbor, and in suppressing the railroad riots at Buffalo, New York, were noteworthy incidents in his gubernatorial administration. He was elected president of the Columbia Trust Company, 1895-97, and was honorary vice-president, 1897-99.

He was married, in 1859, to Sarah M., daughter of Norris M. Woodruff, of Watertown. He gave $50,000 in 1881 for the construction of St. Thomas' Home in connection with St. Thomas' Church, of which he was a vestryman, a memorial to his son. He also built a hospital for the use of the students of the Homoeopathic College, Trinity Church, Water-

town, New York, and St. James Church, Theresa, New York, in memory of his mother. He died at Eastport, Long Island, New York, May 12, 1899.

SAMPSON, William T.,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

Admiral William Thomas Sampson was born in Palmyra, New York, February 9, 1840, son of James and Hannah (Walker) Sampson, who emigrated from the North of Ireland and settled in Palmyra, where his father was a laborer.

William T. Sampson attended the public schools and studied at home, and in 1857 was appointed to the United States Naval Academy, where he was graduated in 1861. He served on the frigate "Potomac;" and was promoted to master in 1861, and to second lieutenant, July 16, 1862. He served on the United States practice ship "John Adams," 1862-63; was an instructor at the United States Naval Academy in 1864; served on the "Patapsco," of the South Atlantic blockading squadron off Charleston, as executive officer, and on January 16, 1865, he was ordered to enter Charleston harbor, and remove and destroy all submarine mines and torpedoes protecting the city. Under a heavy fire, the "Patapsco" succeeded in entering the harbor, but was blown up by a sunken mine. Sampson was rescued about one hundred feet from the wreck, but seventy of his crew were drowned. He was promoted to lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; served on the steam frigate "Colorado," flagship of the European squadron, 1865-67; was stationed at the United States Naval Academy as instructor, 1868-71; commanded the "Congress" on the European station, 1872-73; was promoted to commander, August 9, 1874; assigned to the "Alert," and was again instructor at the naval academy, 1876-78. He commanded the "Swatara" in Chinese waters, 1879-82. He was proficient in science, being especially interested in physics, chemistry, metallurgy and astronomy. He was sent in 1878 to Creston, Iowa, to report a total eclipse of the sun; was assigned to duty as assistant superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, 1882-85; was on duty at the torpedo station, Newport, Rhode Island; a member of the international prime meridian council in 1884; a member of the board of fortifications and other defences, 1885-86, and a delegate to the international maritime conference in 1889. He was promoted to captain in March, 1889, and commanded the cruiser "San Francisco" during a tour of duty on the Pacific coast, 1890-93. He was chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, 1893-97, and on June 16, 1897, was given command of the battleship "Iowa," at that time the most formidable vessel in the United States navy.

He was presiding officer of the board of inquiry to ascertain the cause of the destruction of the battleship "Maine" in Havana harbor, in February, 1898, and on the outbreak of the war with Spain he commanded the North Atlantic squadron, with the rank of acting rear admiral. He was commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces operating in the North Atlantic off the coast of Cuba, and planned the blockade of the harbor of Santiago that effectually prevented the escape of the Spanish fleet under Cervera. The blockading fleet was arranged in a semi-circle six miles from the entrance of the harbor by day, and four by night. The fleet coöperated with the land forces under General Shafter, who had his headquarters at Sebony, and on the morning of July 3, Sampson, in his flagship "New York," left the squadron in order to confer with Shafter at that place. During his absence the Spanish fleet was discovered coming out of the harbor, and

by a concerted action of the captains in command of the respective blockading vessels they immediately closed in and engaged the enemy. A running fight was kept up for about four hours, when the Spanish fleet was entirely destroyed. The "New York" returned in time to witness the close of the great naval battle, but was unable to get within range. The fleet then coöperated with Shafter in the bombardment of Santiago, July 10-11, 1898; and after the surrender of the Spanish land forces Sampson was appointed a member of the commission to arrange for the evacuation of Cuba. He was promoted commodore July 6, 1898; made an extended cruise in West Indian waters in 1899, and returned to the United States in the spring of 1899. A difference of opinion between the respective admirers of Sampson and Schley, as to the relative part taken by each in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, carried on by the press, prevented the prompt advance in rank of any of the participants in the Santiago campaign, and in answer to a letter from Sampson addressed to the President, March 9, 1899, in which he offered to waive all personal interests, if the other officers could receive advancement as recommended by him, President McKinley, on March 13, 1899, commended his disinterested action, assured him of the highest appreciation of his services as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic naval forces in blockading Cuba, coöperating with the army and directing the movements that after the most effective preparation consummated in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, and reminded him that it was in recognition of such services that he had recommended him to the Senate for the advancement he had earned. In 1899 a jewelled sword was presented to him by the State of New Jersey. He was promoted rear-admiral, March 3, 1899; commanded the Charlestown navy yard, Massachusetts, 1899-1902, and was retired January 1, 1902. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1901. He was twice married, (first) in 1863, to Margaret Seton Aldrich, of Palmyra, New York, and (second) in 1882, to Elizabeth Susan Burling, of Rochester, New York. He died in Washington, D. C., May 6, 1902.

TOWNSEND, Martin I.,

Lawyer, Congressman.

Martin Ingham Townsend born at Hancock, Massachusetts, February 6, 1810, was descended from Henry Adams, of Braintree, and Miles Standish, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, on his mother's side; and from John Train, of Massachusetts, and Samuel Ingham, of Connecticut, on the paternal side. His parents, Nathaniel and Cynthia (Marsh) Townsend, removed in 1816 to Williamstown, Massachusetts.

Martin Ingham Townsend graduated second in his class from Williams College in 1833, studied law and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, May 13, 1836. He resided and practiced his profession at Troy, New York. He was district attorney of Rensselaer county from 1842 to 1845, and during that time procured the conviction of the perpetrators of two different murders. He was an ardent Democrat until 1848, when he became disgusted with the action of the National Democratic Convention in its resolutions upon the subject of slavery at Baltimore that year; at Troy he took an active part in the first meeting held in the United States to protest against the doings of that convention. Mr. Townsend, although not a professional agitator, was one of the most earnest and aggressive opponents of slavery extension and of the encroach-

ments of its advocates. He was ardent in the advocacy of his political opinions. In 1866 Williams College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1867 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York for the State-at-large, by State election. In 1873 he was elected by the Legislature a regent of the University of the State of New York, and was a very active member of that board. He was a member of Congress for two terms, ending March 4, 1879, taking part in all the discussions of that period. He was United States district attorney for the Northern district of New York from March 4, 1879, to October 27, 1887, when he was removed by President Cleveland for his pronounced republicanism. In 1890 he was a member of the constitutional commission created by act of the Legislature by appointment of Governor Hill, with the advice and consent of the Senate. In that convention he was a strong opponent of the attempt to circumscribe the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals. On July 15, 1863, an anti-draft mob raided his mansion on Second street, Troy, destroying everything within reach, but when he was nominated for Congress in 1874, he ran about eight hundred ahead of his ticket in that city. Mr. Townsend was counsel for the United States in the celebrated Whitaker case at West Point, and had conducted a very large and successful law business. He died in 1903.

BISSELL, Wilson S.,

Lawyer.

Wilson Shannon Bissell was born in New London, Oneida county, New York, December 31, 1847, son of John and Isabella Bissell. In 1851 his parents removed to Buffalo, and there he attended the public schools until 1863, when he was sent to the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven, Connecticut. He was graduated at Yale College in 1869, and immediately began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Laning, Cleveland & Folsom, being admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1872 he entered into partnership with Hon. Lyman K. Bass, and three years later was joined by Grover Cleveland, the firm name becoming Cleveland & Bissell, after Mr. Bass's retirement. In 1881, upon Grover Cleveland's election to the mayoralty, George J. Sicard entered the firm, and the name was Cleveland, Bissell & Sicard, which continued until Grover Cleveland retired on his election to the governorship; and with Charles W. Goodyear the name was changed to Bissell, Sicard & Goodyear. Mr. Goodyear retired in 1887, and a new firm was formed by the admission of ex-Judge Frank Brundage and Herbert P. Bissell, with the title of Bissell, Sicard, Brundage & Bissell. Judge Brundage retiring in 1894, the firm of Bissell, Sicard, Bissell & Carey was organized, which was changed in 1896 to the present firm of Bissell, Carey & Cooke. In the nomination of Grover Cleveland for Governor in 1882 and for President in 1884 and 1892, Mr. Bissell took a prominent part, and on March 6, 1893, he was appointed postmaster-general in Cleveland's second cabinet. During his incumbency of this office, a number of important improvements were consummated, notably: The shortening of time on transcontinental mail transmission by fourteen hours; the elimination of steamship subsidies on slow ships, amounting to $10,000,000; the transfer of contracts for printing postage stamps from private parties to the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington. Having resigned from the cabinet, April 4, 1895, he resumed his legal practice in Buffalo. He was counsel for large and important corporations, particularly railroads, but he was more especially a con-

sulting lawyer. In the affairs of the Buffalo library he had been most active, having served it diligently in the capacities of president, trustee, and real estate commissioner. In 1888 he was president of the Buffalo Club, and was chancellor of the Buffalo University. In May, 1888, he was elected a delegate to the national convention, at the State convention held in New York City, but resigned to accept the nomination for presidential elector-at-large. In 1893 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Yale University. Mr. Bissell was an acknowledged leader of the Buffalo bar, and ranked among the foremost lawyers of the State. He died in 1903.

HEWITT, Abram S.,

Statesman.

Abram Stevens Hewitt was born at Haverstraw, New York, July 31, 1822. His mother's family, the Garniers, of old Huguenot stock, originally settled in Rockland county, New York, and the land has been held by the family for five generations; the log-house on this Garnier tract (a portion of which was owned by Mr. Hewitt), in which he was born, stood for some time near Pomona station, not far from Haverstraw. The elder Hewitt was a machinist, who came to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century and assisted in putting up the first steam engine works here, and also in the construction of the first steam engine wholly built in this country, and was a leading member of the old Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Society. He was successful in business, but was burned out, and retired to his farm in Rockland county, which accounted for Abram's being born in the old log-house before mentioned. Here the boy grew up, passing part of his time on the farm, and part in the City of New York, where his father was reinstating himself in business.

Abram S. Hewitt obtained a prize scholarship in Columbia College, after a special examination of public school scholars, and was thus able to obtain an education. In the meantime he earned his own living by private teaching. He graduated at the head of his class, but his health was seriously impaired, and also his eyesight, which was never afterward perfect. After a period of rest, he began the study of law, at the same time being a tutor in the college. In 1843 he was Acting Professor of Mathematics, and while holding the position saved up about one thousand dollars. In 1844, taking this money, and accompanied by Edward Cooper, son of Peter Cooper, and a member of his class at college, he visited Europe. Returning on board a Mobile packet, it was wrecked, and he and his companion drifted about in an open boat for twelve hours before they were picked up by a passing vessel which brought them to New York. In 1844 Mr. Hewitt was admitted to the bar, but he soon found that his eyesight was so defective it would be impossible for him to practice that profession with success; in the meantime his intimate friendship with the Coopers had continued, and it was determined that the two young men should form a business partnership, whereupon Peter Cooper gave over to them the iron branch of his own business. The success of this undertaking in the hands of Messrs. Cooper & Hewitt was marked. The firm was a pioneer in successfully manufacturing iron in the United States, theirs being the first to make iron girders and supports to be used in fireproof buildings and bridges, and at their works were also made the iron girders used in the construction of the Cooper Union Building. At one time there were upwards of three thousand men on their pay-rolls.

In 1878 Mr. Hewitt stated at one of the meetings of the congressional committee on the grievances of labor, of which he was chairman, that from 1873 to 1879 the business of his firm was conducted at a loss of $100,000 a year; the deficit caused partly in keeping up the plant, but in large measure to avoid the distress consequent upon throwing out of employment a large number of laborers. It is a remarkable incident in the economic history of the country that the profits of this great industry during forty years were only sufficient to pay the men and the regular operating expenses; and the enterprise was sustained simply by the judicious use of their capital outside of their immediate business, and by anticipating the future by prudent advance purchases of materials. The works were never shut down, but sometimes worked on half-time when business was slack. The policy of the firm toward their workmen was always to take them into their confidence, and always to be on the best of terms with trades unions and special labor organizations. The firm of Cooper & Hewitt finally owned and controlled the Trenton, Ringwood, Pequest and Durham iron works in New Jersey, the development and management of which was largely the result of Mr. Hewitt's personal efforts. In 1862 he visited England in order to learn the process of making gun barrel iron, and was enabled to supply the gun barrel material needed by the United States government during the continuance of the Civil War. To Mr. Hewitt also was due the introduction of the Martins-Siemens, or open-hearth process for the manufacture of steel in this country.

The plan of the Cooper Union, founded by Peter Cooper as a benefaction to the City of New York, was devised by the trustees of that institution, with Mr. Hewitt as chairman. Afterward, as secretary of the board of trustees, he managed its financial, and, to a very large extent its educational affairs.

The public career of Mr. Hewitt, as a man of affairs and statesman, began in 1867, when he was appointed by President Johnson one of ten United States commissioners to visit the Paris Exposition held that year, and to report on the subjects of iron and steel; the volume which resulted from his labors was translated into nearly all European languages. In 1874 Mr. Hewitt was elected to Congress, and, one term excepted, served until 1886. In Congress he speedily became noted for his practical ideas and commonsense views. Having a strong tendency toward the study of political economy, he was frequently a speaker on subjects connected with finance, labor, and the development of the national resources. He was an advocate of honest legislation without regard to party service. He was independent, but never radical. His honesty of political purpose was always conceded. In regard to the great tariff question, he believed in and sustained measures for a limited reform, being neither a free-trader nor a protectionist. In 1878 Mr. Hewitt was the leader of the twenty-seven Democrats in Congress who voted against the attempt to repeal the specie resumption act. He was opposed to the system of coinage of the silver dollar, and predicted the results which afterwards followed. He was chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1876. The claim of the Democrats after the election, to the effect that they had carried the country and elected Mr. Tilden to the presidency was written by Abram S. Hewitt, and the manuscript of it is still in existence, with marginal notes in the handwriting of Mr. Tilden. During that crisis, Mr. Hewitt encouraged the boldest action in regard to the situation. Mr. Tilden, however, was timid,

and of three methods of settlement which were placed before him,—a contest, a surrender, or arbitration—he chose the latter, and this controlled Mr. Hewitt as his instrument in Congress and in the party, the result being the establishment of the electoral commission, and the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes in the presidential chair. In October, 1886, a strong movement was made on the part of the labor organizations of New York to gain possession of the city government, resulting in the nomination of Henry George for mayor. A union was effected and a party formed of Democrats and Independents, by which Abram S. Hewitt was nominated for mayor, while the Republicans set up the name of Theodore Roosevelt as their candidate. Theodore Roosevelt received 60,435 votes; Henry George, 68,110, and Abram S. Hewitt, 90,552. Mr. Hewitt performed his new duties with his customary vigor and energy. He was a thorough-going reformer, and kept close watch of the acts of his subordinates. He aroused the ire of the Irish by refusing to raise the Irish flag over the city hall on St. Patrick's day, his conviction being that the flag of no other people should be raised, except as a matter of especial compliment, upon any municipal or national building in the country, while as to the flag of a nation which had no political existence, he thought there ought to be no difference of opinion or even discussion. From the close of his term as mayor of New York, Mr. Hewitt remained practically out of politics.

Mr. Hewitt married, in 1855, the daughter of Peter Cooper, and sister of his business partner, Edward Cooper. He died January 18, 1903.

CORNELL, Alonzo B.,

Governor.

Alonzo B. Cornell was born at Ithaca, New York, January 22, 1832. He received an academic education, and at an early age engaged in the telegraph business. His first employment was at Troy, New York; and from his first connection with that office, Mr. Cornell was continuously occupied either as operator, manager, superintendent, director, vice-president, or acting president, of the Western Union Telegraph Company or its predecessor companies. His father, the late Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, was associated with Professor Morse in the early developments of the electric telegraph, and in 1843 was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as the superintendent of construction of the first line of telegraph in America, between Baltimore and Washington. The Western Union Telegraph Company was organized in 1854 by the union of several of the original telegraph companies, located chiefly in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Ezra Cornell, Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, and Jephtha H. Wade, of Cleveland, Ohio, were the practical founders of the company.

On his accession to the presidency, in 1869, General Grant appointed Mr. Cornell as Surveyor of Customs for the Port of New York. He performed the duties of that office with such satisfaction that in 1870 President Grant nominated him Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, to succeed Charles J. Folger, who had been elected to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Cornell preferred the customs service and declined to accept the treasurership, whereupon Thomas Hillhouse was appointed to that office. In performance of duty as Surveyor of Customs, Mr. Cornell was associated with Moses H. Grinnell, Thomas Murphy and Chester A. Arthur, collectors, successively, of the port of New York. Mr. Cornell resigned in 1872 to accept an election to the Legislative Assembly of the State of New York; and although it was his first parliamentary service, he was chosen

speaker of that body by the unanimous action of the Republican caucus. The Assembly contained a large number of prominent men of great legislative experience, and the choice of Mr. Cornell as speaker, without even the pretense of a canvass for the position, was an unusual compliment. As a presiding officer he was remarkably successful, but declined a proffered renomination to the Assembly, although his district was overwhelmingly Republican. He preferred to resume his position as vice-president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in which he continued until the close of 1876, when he accepted from President Grant the appointment as Naval Officer for the Port of New York. In 1875 Mr. Cornell was acting president of the Western Union Telegraph Company during the prolonged absence in Europe of the late William Orton, then president of the company. Factional strife induced President Hayes to suspend Collector Arthur and Naval Officer Cornell from their positions in July, 1878, an action founded wholly on political motives. At the succeeding election, Mr. Cornell was elected Governor of New York, and General Arthur Vice-President of the United States, which was generally recognized as a vindication of their side of the controversy. Governor Cornell was inaugurated January 1, 1880, and served three years. His administration was marked by its economical results, freedom from official scandal, and the general excellence of his official appointments. He exercised the veto power with firmness and to the great satisfaction of the people. Among the prominent measures vetoed by Governor Cornell were the code of criminal procedure of 1880, the Croton aqueduct bill, and the new capitol appropriation bill of 1881, the general street railway bill of 1882, the bill providing a public restaurant in Central Park, and many others. His vetoes of the supply bills were unprecedented in their magnitude, and were cordially approved by the masses. No Governor since then has deemed it necessary to apply such radical remedies to the correction of scandalous legislation. Many meritorious measures tending to genuine reformation in the public service were enacted during Governor Cornell's term. The act making women eligible as school electors and school officers was recommended in his first annual message and approved by him. The amendment of the usury laws enacted in 1882, as recommended in his annual message of that year, has proved to be the most important financial measure adopted by the State since the close of the war for the restoration of the Union. It has accomplished more to equalize New York and London as the chief financial centers of the world than any other act of State legislation. Governor Cornell strongly urged the creation of the State railway commission which was provided for during his term, but a Democratic Legislature factiously denied him the satisfaction of appointing the commissioners. The Women's Reformatory of Hudson was the only new State institution he permitted to be projected by legislative enactment. Under commissioners appointed by him, that admirable institution was completed and put into successful operation at a cost of less than $125,000 It has capacity for two hundred and fifty inmates, and is by far the best and cheapest public institution erected by the State since the completion of the Erie canal enlargement. The corporation State tax law was enacted under Governor Cornell's administration, and was designed to relieve overburdened landowners from onerous taxation; but although it has already produced more than ten millions of revenue for the State treasury, it has failed to accomplish its intended purpose,

owing to the continuous enactment of extravagant tax levies. Governor Cornell's last annual message was an admirable statement of the conditions and necessities of the State. He confined his messages to subjects of State jurisdiction and interest. He was a candidate for renomination in 1882, but he was set aside and Grover Cleveland, the Democratic nominee, was elected by nearly two hundred thousand majority. Mr. Cornell then retired from political life and took up his residence in New York City. He died in 1904.

ROSS, Peter,

Historian, Litterateur.

Of the late Peter Ross, LL. D., the distinguished Scotch scholar, John Muir, F. S. A., author of "Carlyle on Burns," said in the Dundee (Scotland) "People's Friend," in 1898:

"Few Scotsmen on the other side of the Atlantic are better known or more highly esteemed than Dr. Peter Ross, of New York, who during the last two decades has done so much in the United States and Canada in the interests of Scotland—her history, her literature, and her sons. As a journalist of long standing his pen has ever been ready to defend or further his native land and her hardy sons and comely daughters. As a Caledonian, his organizing and managerial powers have been of the utmost service to the causes which had the good fortune to secure his coöperation, and his secretarial and committee work has been enormous. As a Scot he has ever held out the hand of good fellowship and benevolence to those in need of his advice or aid, and many a struggling countryman and woman owe to his kindness a bright spot in their lives. Such men are the salt of the earth."

Mr. Ross was born at Inverness, Scotland, in 1847. He was educated in Edinburgh, and afterward attended the classes of Professors Allman and Balfour Stewart, and closed with a course at the School of Arts. The teachers of that famous Edinburgh institution he remembered with much veneration, notably Professors Macadam, Lees, and Dr. David Pryde. The latter was a most brilliant lecturer, and not a few of his students were imbued with the literary spirit under the spell of his genius. After completing his education, so far at least as the schools are concerned, Mr. Ross early took to journalism, his first newspaper work being done for the old "Caledonian Mercury."

In 1874 he crossed the Atlantic and settled in New York, where he engaged in newspaper and literary work, his contributions both to American and British journals and magazines being many, and all of value. His first work was the "Poetical Works of Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling," in three large volumes, a work showing unusual research and keen critical judgment. In the following year he edited a still more remarkable and vastly more important collection of the poetry of his native land, "The Songs of Scotland, Chronologically Arranged," which had a very extensive circulation, reaching its fourth edition. It is a standard work, and is to be found in most public and private libraries. Besides brief memoirs of the authors, it contains a considerable amount of historical and antiquarian information of great interest to students of this class of literature; but its most valuable feature, after the songs themselves, which are of the very best, is the introduction, which gives a summary of the history of Scottish minstrelsy from the earliest times down to date.

In 1886 he published his first book in America, "The Life of Saint Andrew," the patron saint of Scotland and Russia, treating of St. Andrew from his earliest years, describing his missionary work in detail, and telling of his closing years, and how he became the Scottish national patron saint, altogether a most interesting and instructive book; but the chapter on "Saint Andrew Among the Poets," is one which is specially interesting for the number of really excellent poems it contains. Dr. Ross's next contribution to Scottish-American literature was "Scotland and the Scots," giving an account of what contributions Scotch blood and Scotch genius have made to the world's fund of enterprise and intelligence; where the minor Scotlands, so to speak, of today are to be found; what communities apart from the parent land are still markedly Scotch; and what form Scottish institutions have taken in other lands to which they have been carried. The book abounds in curious and interesting information on all those and many more topics, including Scottish characteristics, anniversaries, holidays, sports and superstitions. Another book, "The Scot in America," issued in 1896, is undoubtedly the standard work on the subject, and worthy of a place alongside of Burton's "Scot Abroad." It is full of curious information, most of it collected from original sources, and even the compilation of the material must have occupied many years. Of particular interest are the narratives concerning Scots who distinguished themselves by voluntary service in the Revolutionary and Civil wars. The next book by Dr. Ross, like its predecessors, deals with Scottish historical and literary subjects, and was published during 1898, in Paisley, Scotland, "Kingcraft in Scotland." This work has been favorably noticed by the critics on both sides of the Atlantic, although the writer's democratic notions proved unacceptable to not a few.

Dr. Ross next engaged himself in a great literary task, which he completed in 1901—"A History of Freemasonry in New York," in two large quarto volumes. During the same period he engaged in revising for the press a series of articles on "The Contemporaries of Burns," for a weekly newspaper. This work is actually a history of Scottish literature during the eighteenth century. Dr. Ross soon afterward wrote an excellent narrative "History of Long Island," published by the Lewis Publishing Company of New York.

Dr. Ross came of a literary family. His brother, John D. Ross, LL. D., was well known on both sides of the Atlantic as an author and editor of works relating to Robert Burns. Mr. Peter Ross was made an LL. D. about 1900, and the distinction was no less merited than appreciated. He was a most enthusiastic Mason. He was initiated in Thistle and Rose Lodge, No. 73, Glasgow, Scotland, and after settling in New York affiliated with Scotia Lodge, No. 634, of which he was twice master, and served it as treasurer for ten years. He was also a member of Zetland Chapter, No. 141, Royal Arch Masons, a chapter named after a well-known Scottish nobleman whose services to the craft are thus affectionately remembered and commemorated. In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he was a member of the New York Lodge of Perfection, Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapter of Rose Croix, and the Consistory of New York, holding the rank which accompanies the possession of the thirty-second degree. In the New York Grand Lodge he held the appropriate office of historian, and was representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland near the Grand Lodge of New York. In the formation of the Masonic Historical Society of New York he

S. M. Linsley

took an active part, and held the office of secretary, and was a member of the correspondence circle of Lodge Quatuor Coronati, No. 2076, London. Possibly among his many Masonic honors he held none in higher esteem than that of honorary membership in Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, No. 2, Edinburgh, of which lodge Robert Burns was a member.

Dr. Ross died June 2, 1902. Funeral services were held in the Grand Lodge room of Masonic Hall, New York City, and the remains were interred in Good Hope Cemetery, where a monument, subscribed for by his Masonic brethren and friends, among them many literary workers, marks his last resting place.

LINDSLEY, Smith M.,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Those who approach the dignified subject of the law or its practice from the inside, as it were, not as the litigant but as the attorney, or even more as the student, are well acquainted with the extremely characteristic and vivid atmosphere that adheres to it, made up of the multitude of associations from its great past, which gives it a tone peculiar to itself, intangible but none the less definite, and exercising a most potent charm upon all who come within its influence. They recognize this, they feel the influence of its great tradition as descending upon it from the wit and wisdom of the great men of preceding ages, but they are also aware, if they stop to consider the matter, that very little is being added to that tradition to-day, that there are very few men who are making associations for a future age in the present. Occasionally, however, we have our attention attracted to a man, often a man in none of the situations of the bench or bar, who we feel instinctively is adding to that already mighty current of tradition. Their names are somewhat more frequent of occurrence in the generation that is just past, men whose devotion to the law was greater than their devotion to themselves, men who practiced their profession as one should practice his religion with an eye to impersonal considerations, the priests of the law who dedicated themselves to the law's ends, not the law unto their own. Such a description would very appositely apply to Smith M. Lindsley, late of Utica, New York, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief appreciation, and whose death removes from the community a gentleman and a lawyer of the old school when ideals were placed before expediency.

Smith M. Lindsley was a native of Monticello, Sullivan county, New York, born April 11, 1847, a son of Rufus and Jane (Weed) Lindsley, and a grandson of Eliud Lindsley and ——— Smith, of the family of Garrett Smith, the former one of the pioneers of that region, and a man of unusually strong character and will. On the maternal side, too, he came of fine old pioneer stock, his mother being a relative of Smith M. Weed, celebrated in the annals of Clinton county. Another branch of the Lindsley family made their way to the South and settled in Tennessee where they gave several noted educators to the region, including college presidents and professors, authorities on their various subjects. Mr. Lindsley, Sr., was a farmer and the son enjoyed the advantages of that splendid training on the farm which seems to have been the cradle of so many of our strongest and finest men. His education was begun at the Monticello Academy, where he gave, even at an early age, indications of that strong taste for the life of study that so strongly marked him in after years. He graduated from this institution as the valedictorian of his

class. He then attended the Wyoming Seminary and College at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where he continued his brilliant career as a student and was actually a member of the faculty for a year. It was while here that Mr. Lindsley's attention began to be powerfully attracted to the law, and before he had completed his course there he had begun the study of this subject with the determination of devoting his life to it. Upon leaving Wyoming he went to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and there continued his study of the law and finally in 1869 came to Utica where he gave a last year to his legal studies in the law office of the Hon. Francis Kernan, being admitted to the bar in 1870.

He began at once to practice his profession and almost from the outset was successful. It was but two years after this beginning had been made when he was offered the Democratic nomination for the office of city attorney, which was at that time an elective office. It is a most striking tribute to the young man that, in the short time he had been in their midst, Mr. Lindsley had made such a reputation for integrity and ability with his fellow citizens that they elected him against a normal Republican majority, only one other candidate on the Democratic ticket being successful. He was re-elected the following year by a greatly increased majority and during both terms rendered the most effective service to his fellow citizens. A third nomination in 1874 was declined by Mr. Lindsley and he at once returned to private practice and did not leave it again until his death. Several notable honors were done him by his fellow citizens, who offered him the highest offices in their gift, but nothing could tempt him. In the year 1884 a citizen's convention composed of both parties unanimously nominated him for mayor of Utica, but he graciously but firmly declined it, and it was the same in 1895 when the Democrats of the Fifth Judicial District nominated him as a justice of the Supreme Court of New York. He did accept the appointment to the joint offices of fire and police commissioner, which would not interfere entirely with his private practice, and served for one year from 1900, proving a most effective and capable officer. For a great part of his career Mr. Lindsley practiced by himself, but twice he admitted partners into the business, in 1875, the Hon. Watson T. Dunmore, the resulting firm being known as Lindsley & Dunmore, which was dissolved again in 1883, and later in 1901, Mr. William S. Mackie, who had been in his employ for a number of years. Mr. Lindsley's experience with the charter of Utica and the laws applicable to the responsibilities of cities, gained during his two years as city attorney, was very useful to him after his return to private practice. He made a point of taking cases brought against the city by individuals for negligence and won so many that the corporation of the city went to the lengths of having its charter amended in such a manner as to shift responsibility from itself to the negligent property owner. As time went on Mr. Lindsley became a recognized leader of the bar in Oneida county with one of the largest practices in that part of the State. As time went on so much litigation was brought to him that he was obliged to discriminate and eventually he rarely accepted anything but the larger and more important cases. One of the more important matters in which he took part, and in which the public interests were involved rather more directly than usual, was connected with the erection of the new Utica Court House. For the proper carrying out of this project the Oneida county building commission was instituted, but when it attempted to perform its functions and go

on with the work, it found itself opposed by the supervisors, who took the matter to the courts. Mr. Lindsley had been one of the Democratic lawyers appointed to serve on the commission, and he at once took up the cudgels for his colleagues with great energy and effect. More than anyone else he shaped the course of the subsequent litigation, and it was doubtless due in a large measure to his work that it was finally brought to a successful conclusion and the buildings proceeded with. In this matter as in many others he gave his best efforts to his fellow citizens without stint, though he received no remuneration whatever for them, and indeed, the only thing for which he was ever paid by the community was his work as city attorney at the beginning of his career. Never afterwards did he accept anything and his whole work as police and fire commissioner was given to it. Another matter in which he made himself useful to his fellow citizens was the investigation in 1891 into the causes of high taxation in Oneida county, he being appointed by the board of supervisors to conduct the same, which he did with great success, making many revelations of corruption and extortion which were afterwards removed. Mr. Lindsley was a very prominent member of the Bar Association of Oneida County and for a time served as its president. Mr. Lindsley allowed himself to become associated with very few business interests outside his own immediate legal practice, but a few such associations he found it impossible to avoid and among these the most important was that with the First National Bank of Chittenango, of which he was elected the president in 1885, holding that office for upwards of twenty years.

Mr. Lindsley was, however, prominent in fraternal circles and was a member of a number of important orders. He was particularly identified with the Royal Arcanum, which was founded in 1878, one of the earliest of its lodges being the Imperial Lodge, No. 70, of Utica, of which Mr. Lindsley was a charter member. Rapidly Mr. Lindsley rose in rank holding practically every important office in the State and finally was elected supreme regent, the highest office in the order. He was also a member of the local lodges of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On April 23, 1873, Mr. Lindsley was united in marriage with Dorlissa Johnston, daughter of John W. Johnston, a prominent lawyer of Sullivan county, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley were born two children, a son who died when but five years of age and a daughter who died while attending college. Mrs. Lindsley survives her husband and makes her home in Utica. Both she and Mr. Lindsley were great travelers and have been in many parts of the world, Mrs. Lindsley having been in Munich at the time of the declaration of war in 1914.

The devotion of Mr. Lindsley to the law was of a different type from that of most of the men who follow it. The majority of lawyers are doubtless interested in the law, but very few are they who will not put it aside for the sake of large opportunities in the business world, and still fewer who will not do so if it lead to great political preferment. To many it is but as a stepping stone to politics, which they take merely because it leads most directly there. It was far otherwise with Mr. Lindsley, who put behind him both these temptations, if indeed they were temptations for him at all. His heart was single in its devotion and he would seem to have cared more to succeed in his chosen calling than for any fortune or honor that the world might offer. In another sense, too, this devotion was of an unusual kind. Mr. Lindsley

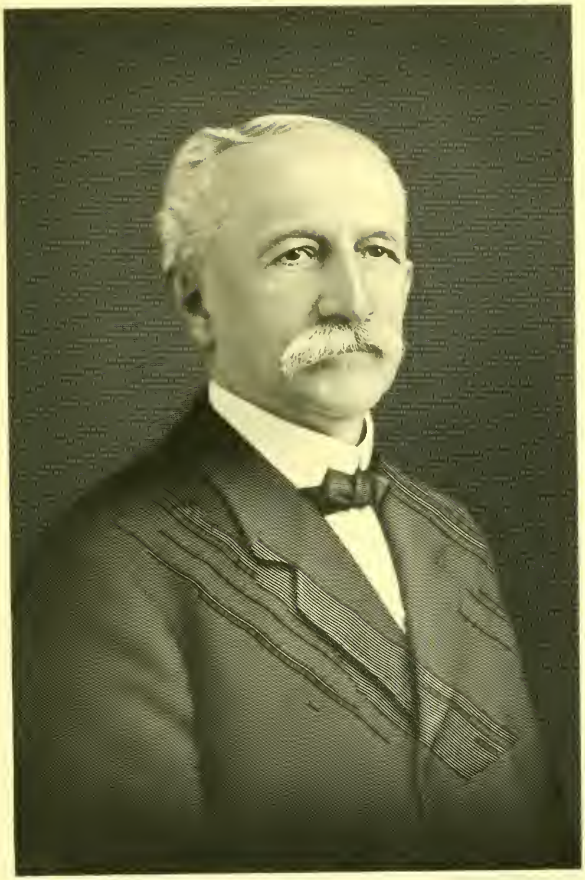
was as jealous of the fair renown of his mistress as of his own. He would never consent to bend her powers to any purpose but the noblest, and even went to the lengths of examining every case that was brought to him and accepting it only if he was convinced of its essential worth. He was possessed unquestionably of remarkable qualifications for success in the work he had designed for himself, and added to a naturally clear and comprehensive mind the habit of taking pains, which we have heard on good authority to be a synonym for genius. His powers of analysis were notable and he carried them to their limit in working out a case in detail. It was the opinion, even, of some of his colleagues that he was too insistent upon the details of his case, but his success seemed to discount the criticism and justify his method. As a matter of fact he possessed another ability which robbed his insistence upon detail of any weakness it might otherwise have had, and that was the power of arranging his matter with such skill that it presented to the minds of jurors a consecutive account of the most convincing kind. He was deeply learned in his subject and few indeed were the legal points or distinctions that could escape his keen faculty. So well known were his methods and his conscientious scruples that his very appearance in a case gave to his client a position of dignity not lost upon the court. His forensic powers were also great, though not showy, his eloquence being of that most effective kind which springs from positive and strong convictions rather than art. Personally he was a man of very powerful character, a man of whom it was said that he knew no fear. A little brusque, perhaps, in manner, but with the warmest of hearts within, a heart that would refuse a fellow creature nothing consistent with his principles. His home life was a very ideal one and, it may be said that in all the relations of his life he was beyond reproach, and might well serve as an example to the youth of his community, and to those young men who would follow the law in particular.

BROWNING, John Hull,

Financier, Manufacturer.

John Hull Browning was descended from Anglo-Saxon ancestors through a long line resident in New England, and typified those qualities of industrious application, sound judgment and energy which conquered a wilderness upon our New England coast, at the same time conquering savage foes, and established firmly a modern civilization. The oldest form of the name bears the German spelling Bruning, and it later came to be rendered in various ways. According to the poet, Robert Browning, the earliest form of the name was de Bruni, which was the Norman-French name of one of the ancient German tribes which inhabited the shores of the Baltic Sea, in Northern Germany. In high German the form of the name is Brauning. The Brunings are supposed to have migrated from Germany to England, where the Anglo-Saxons changed the spelling to Browning, to suit their own tongue. The termination "ing" in the German language means a meadow or low pastureland, and hence the origin of the name as applied to inhabitants of the low meadows.

Nathaniel Browning, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Browning, was born in London about 1618, and died at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, when about fifty-two years old. Mrs. Browning and her husband appear to have been Non-conformists, and the persecution that followed them was probably the cause which led Nathaniel Browning to embark for America soon after he came of age, in the year 1640.



J. Hull Browning

Landing at Boston, he proceeded to Portsmouth, where he was made a freeman in 1654. This means that he was of good standing in the church, and that he was eligible to participate in the councils and government of the colony. He married, about 1650, Sarah, second daughter of William and Mary Freeborn, who sailed from Ipswich, England, in 1634. Their son,

William Browning, born about 1651, at Portsmouth, lived to be nearly eighty years of age, a farmer at North Kingston, Rhode Island. He was made freeman in 1684, and was twice married, (first) in 1687 to Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Porter) Wilbur, granddaughter of Samuel Wilbur and John Porter, both of whom were original settlers at Portsmouth. His second wife's name was Sarah.

John Browning, youngest son of William and Rebecca (Wilbur) Browning, was born March 4, 1696, at South Kingston, Rhode Island, and died in 1777, at Exeter, same State, in his eighty-first year. He was made a freeman in 1744, and was a farmer, residing near the coast in South Kingston, where he had large landed possessions. He married, April 21, 1721, Ann, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Smith) Hazard, granddaughter of Thomas Hazard, the immigrant progenitor of a notable American family.

Thomas Browning, the eldest son of the above marriage, born in 1722, in Kingston, died there, in 1770. During his active life he was a farmer in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and was made a freeman in 1742. Like his parents, he was a Quaker, served as justice of the peace at Little Compton, and was captain of the local militia company. His first wife, Mary, was a daughter of William and Mary (Wilkinson) Browning, and they were the parents of William Thomas Browning, born May 11, 1765, in South Kingston. He was a farmer in Preston, Connecticut, where he built a farm house, standing half in Preston and half in North Stonington, which is still standing in good preservation. He married Catherine, daughter of Robert and Catherine (Guinedeau) Morey, of Newport, Rhode Island. Their fifth son, John Hazard Browning, was born July 28, 1801, at the Browning homestead in Preston, where he was reared. He became a merchant in Milltown, Connecticut, and later in New London. In 1833 he moved to New York City, and engaged in the dry goods business, at the corner of Fulton and Water streets, as senior member of the firm of Browning & Hull. This business was greatly extended, and in 1849 was closed out, and in association with two others, Mr. Browning engaged in the general merchandise trade in California, his partners removing thither. Mr. Browning remained in New York, where he manufactured and purchased goods which were shipped to California for sale. Three times the store was burned, without insurance, resulting in a total loss. In 1857, Mr. Browning withdrew from all activity, except as a special partner with his son, who conducted a clothing store under the firm name of Hanford & Browning. This subsequently became Browning, King & Company, which now has stores in the principal cities of the United States. Mr. Browning married, September 21, 1829, Eliza Smith Hull, of Stonington, daughter of Colonel John W. and Elizabeth (Smith) Hull, and they were the parents of four sons and a daughter.

The Hull family is also of ancient origin, and springs from Rev. Joseph Hull, who was born in Somersetshire, England, about 1594, and was rector of Northleigh, Devonshire, England, about fourteen years. With his wife, Agnes, he em-

barked for America in 1635, and shortly became pastor of the church at Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was prominent in local affairs, and presided over several churches in Massachusetts, and subsequently, for nine years, at York, Maine. After ten years in Europe he became pastor at Dover, New Hampshire, where he died. He was the father of Captain Tristram Hull, born in England, in 1626, who joined the Society of Friends, and resided at Yarmouth and Barnstable, Massachusetts. His son, Joseph Hull, born at Barnstable, 1652, was governor's assistant in Rhode Island four years, and suffered much persecution because of his affiliation with the Friends, in which society he became a minister. His son, Tristram Hull, lived in Westerly, Rhode Island, and was the father of Stephen Hull, whose son, Latham Hull, died in North Stonington, Connecticut. His son, John W. Hull, resided in that town, and was a colonel of the local militia. He married Elizabeth Smith, of Waterford, Connecticut, and they were the parents of Eliza Smith Hull, born May 26, 1812, died April 21, 1875. She was married, September 21, 1829, to John Hazard Browning, and became the mother of John Hull Browning, of further mention below.

John Hull Browning, youngest child of John Hazard and Eliza Smith (Hull) Browning, was born December 25, 1841, in Orange, New Jersey, where the family has been for some time established. After pursuing a course in the New York Academy, he embarked upon a business career in his twentieth year, entering the wholesale clothing firm of William C. Browning & Company, which business was very successful, and John Hull Browning ultimately became interested in various financial and business enterprises. Soon after 1883 he succeeded the late Charles G. Sisson as president of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, which position he occupied twenty-two years. He was secretary and treasurer of the East & West Railroad of Alabama, and for twenty years was president of the Richmond County Gas Company, in what is now Greater New York. For some time he was treasurer of the Cherokee Iron Company, of Cedartown, Georgia, and he was a director in the Citizens' National Bank of Englewood, New Jersey. Mr. Browning made his home in New York City, but maintained an attractive summer home at Tenafly, New Jersey. He was deeply interested in organized charitable work, both in New York and New Jersey, and in association with his wife erected a fresh air children's home at Tenafly. While he was essentially a business man, a director in many profitable enterprises, Mr. Browning always had time for a reasonable amount of recreation, and devoted much thought and care to benevolent work in the interest of mankind in general. He died suddenly in the Erie ferryhouse at the foot of Chambers street, New York, October 26, 1914. He married, October 19, 1871, Eva B. Sisson, daughter of Charles Grandison and Mary Elizabeth (Garrabrant) Sisson. Mr. Sisson was a projector, contractor and railroad president, one of the most useful citizens of New Jersey during more than a quarter of a century's residence in that State. He was a grandson of William Sisson, one of five brothers, from Soissons, in Normandy, France, all of whom settled in Rhode Island, a majority of them participating in the American Revolution. One, Nathan Sisson, endured terrible hardships on board British prison ships in New York harbor. Major Gilbert Sisson, son of William, was a native of North Stonington, Connecticut, where he was a merchant, and married Desire Maine, a woman of unusual talent, the seventh daughter of a large family, of

French descent. They were the parents of Charles G. Sisson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hull Browning were the parents of a son, John Hull Browning, born October 6, 1874.

LASSCELL, William Brown,

Mechanical Genius, Writer.

In many ways the late William Brown Lasscell was typical of much that is best in America, of what we like to think of as "the American," combining in his single person an extraordinary number of traits and qualities, a certain talent or, in the homely phrase, knack of adapting himself to all conditions, a versatility scarcely to be found elsewhere in the world, the children of this land having been trained in this faculty by that most exacting of teachers, Necessity. To an unusual degree of mechanical genius, he added a very compelling personality, a persuasive tongue and a mind quick to take advantage of every slightest opportunity as it arose—all of these, separately and in union, American characteristics. There was yet another characteristic possessed by Mr. Lasscell which we love to think of as American but which is, perhaps, somewhat dying out in this over hurried age of ours, something that requires repose and ease of mind for its full expression, what we might call gentility, the grace, the courtesy, the tact, the courtliness of the old-school gentleman. The many different strains of blood that entered into the ancestry of the Lasscell family is another thing distinctively American, for Mr. Lasscell could trace besides the original French, an English, Irish and in all probability a Welsh line of descent.

Of the Lasscell family there is only meagre records and these extend but a few generations back. Even traditions are scarce, but one at least exists that claims that they were originally of the great French house of DeLasalle and related to Robert of that name. According to this account some of them migrated to England and it was while there that the name became corrupted in its spelling. This it seems was about the time of Cromwell. The first tradition in which any element of the personal appears known to the American branch of the family is that which has to do with the great-grandparents of William Brown Lasscell, and this, handed down by word of mouth, has not even preserved their names. He it seems was of foreign birth and she a "Dutch Lady," of whose accomplishments it is stated that she was a "Bible student" and "politician." Of Mr. Lasscell's grandparents the accounts are a little more certain and much more full. His grandfather was Ralph Lasscell and he seems to have been born in Rhode Island, in 1745. He married Catherine Diedrick, a native of the Northern part of the Netherlands where she was born in 1749. They lived respectively to the ages of ninety-six and ninety-three years. The Lasscells at this early period in American history seem to have had their share of the spirit of enterprise which possessed men in that wonderful period and urged them forth over the whole face of the earth to seek new land and new experiences. We hear of them in a number of different places widely separated from one another in the course of a few generations.

Accordingly, we learn that the father of William Brown Lasscell, a second Ralph Lasscell, was born at Whitesborough, in the Mohawk Valley in Eastern New York State, July 5, 1791. He seems to have traveled to many parts of the country, his death finally taking place in Van Buren county, Michigan. His occupations were as various as his residences. He learned the trade of hatter and studied

medicine, though he never practiced the latter, he was a school teacher, a hotel keeper and finally a farmer, a man of intelligence and talent, who could turn his hand capably to whatever it was necessary to do, and who uniformly succeeded in his projects and ventures. He saw much of the world in that age when the "New World" at least was but half reclaimed from the wilderness, and experienced many stirring adventures. One tale is told of him while he was a hotel keeper in the little village of French Creek (now Clayton), in Canada on the St. Lawrence river. It was in 1837, the year in which the disturbances known as the "Patriot War" broke out. It seems that one night a number of unexpected strangers began to arrive. They came singly and held no communication with one another, and yet Mr. Lasscell by a sort of instinct knew that they were colleagues in some enterprise. He gave no sign of curiosity and for three days the strain of their disturbing and mysterious presence continued. Then, just before the coming of the third night, they began to disperse as quietly as they had appeared until not one was left. That same night the "Sir Robert Peel," a Canadian steamer, was burned a short distance down the river by the insurgents and it later developed that Mr. Lasscell's visitors were the perpetrators of the deed. The peaceful people of the neighborhood, among whom was Mr. Lasscell, fearing that battle might be fought there, placed their wives and children in two large stone houses over night for safe keeping and the next day took them inland a number of miles. However, the crisis blew over and they were able to return in safety a little later. Such were those times, especially to those who ventured into new and half-tamed regions. Ralph Lasscell was twice married, the first time to Dolly Brown, a daughter of William Brown, of Cheshire, Massachusetts. She died October 6, 1824, leaving four children, the youngest of whom, then less than four months old, was William Brown Lasscell, the subject of this brief sketch. After some two years, Ralph Lasscell married, February 27, 1826, Wealthy K. Hine, who bore him three children. Two very curious coincidences occurred in connection with Mr. Lasscell's two marriages, they were both celebrated on the twenty-seventh of February, nine years apart, and the birthdays of his two wives were both the thirteenth of November, with a difference of thirteen years between them.

Born September 11, 1824, in the little village of Oxbow, Jefferson county, New York, William Brown Lasscell passed the early years of his life in that and other little towns in the Northern part of New York. The schools of that region during the early part of the nineteenth century were not much to boast of and the lad's educational advantages were meagre in the extreme. However, he was one of those natures blessed with acute powers of observation while all through life his memory was famous, and this combination can, as a rule, compensate for any lack of formal schooling. As soon as he came of an age to observe thing accurately he began to pick up knowledge on the greatest imaginable number of things, especially in the direction of mechanics, and made himself far better, rather than worse, educated than the average young man. About 1840, or when he was sixteen years of age, he began to learn the trade of printing in the city of Watertown, New York, whither he had gone seeking employment. For a time he worked as a type setter in the office of a journal published at Utica, New York, and then went to Albany where he secured a similar position. He thus learned a great deal about newspaper

work generally, and although he abandoned the business for the time being it served him well when he returned to it later.

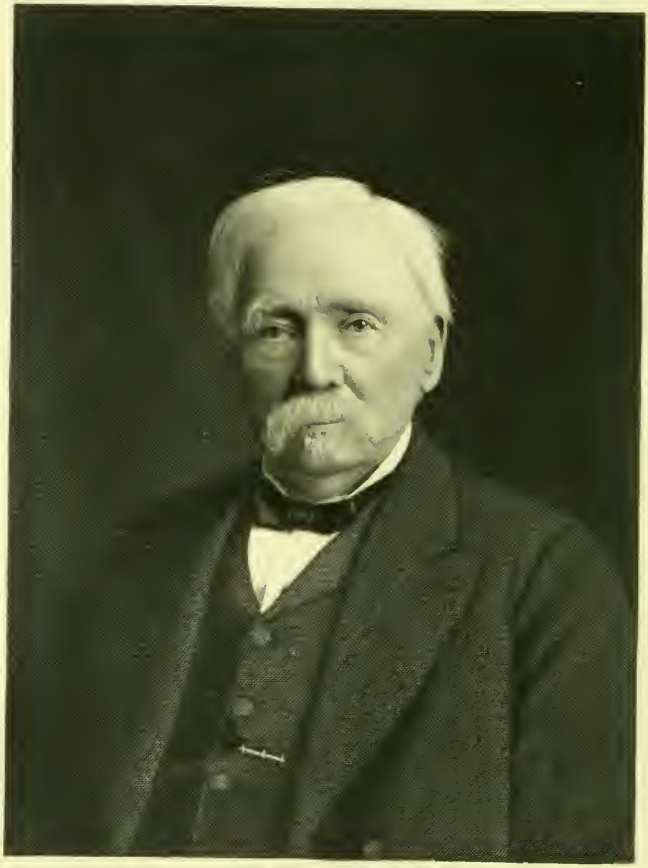
It was about 1848 that he took up the study of telegraphy, then an entirely new subject, and thus became identified with the beginnings in this country of one of the greatest of the mechanical factors in the shaping of modern society; and he was prominently identified and left the impress of his personality upon its early development. It was under excellent auspices that he became acquainted with telegraphy, for his studies were carried on under the direction of no less a man than its inventor, Professor Morse himself. He was one of the first, if not quite the first, of the sound operators and in 1850 was placed in charge of the newly opened office in Ogdensburg, New York. It was while situated here that he was instrumental in causing to be adopted the word telegram as a name for the telegraphic message. This event it seems occurred quite casually in the following manner. Mr. Lasscell, it appears, was about to send off a message to Mr. Owens, the telegrapher at Oswego, in which it was necessary for him to refer to a telegraphic message. At once the question arose as to what single word would convey the proper meaning and the message was temporarily held up. At length a lawyer, who was one of a group of men in the office, remarked that telegram would be correct, whereupon Mr. Lasscell with quick intuition that the perfect term had been found, dispatched the first telegram in which the word occurred. It obtained instant recognition on all sides and rapidly came into universal use. He remained in the telegraph office until 1853, in which year he received the appointment to the post of revenue collector of the port of Ogdensburg. He remained in the city and held this office until 1855 and then went to Chicago, a city then but twenty-one years old, but which had already entered upon the period of its phenomenal growth and was boasting noisily of a population of eighty-three thousand. From there he continued his travels into Central and Southern Illinois, and it is interesting to note that in his letters of that period he prophesied the wonderful possibilities of the then far Western State. This portion of Mr. Lasscell's life was marked with an immense amount of traveling about during which he saw almost every part of the country as it was then known and gained much useful knowledge and experience in life. We next hear of him, after his Illinois trip, as holding a position as telegrapher at Greensboro, Maryland, where he remained about a year, and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and there received his first introduction to the business that he afterwards became permanently connected with. It was an age of great inventions and the taste for scientific and mechanical matters which had already brought Mr. Lasscell into contact with the telegraph now did him the same service in the case of the sewing machine. He was greatly interested in this new device which was destined to have so great an effect on the development of many industries, and secured a position with the Elias Howe Sewing Machine Company. He did not remain a great while in this position, however, nor in his next, which was with the Davis Sewing Machine Company in Watertown, New York, but came to New York City and in 1875 began his association with the Wilcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Company here; and from that time as long as he was able to reach the office on Broadway, he was actively connected with this great concern and became one of its most important and valued officers. It was due to his inventive genius in no

small measure that the various devices which made that a single thread machine, so widely celebrated, were brought into existence and placed on the market, and his services as agent in introducing the machine itself to the market all over the United States were invaluable. Nor did he stop with the boundaries of this country, but traveled all over the South American countries and in Europe introducing the machines there and with such good success that for a long period it quite eclipsed all its rivals in the world trade. He also exercised a sort of supervision over the machines he sold to make sure that all was well and that they were properly used, so that he came to be a familiar figure in many countries. Some idea may be had of the traveling that this involved from the fact that during this period his itinerary aggregated about two hundred and forty thousand miles, or about ten times around the world. His work was highly appreciated by the company which, after his withdrawal from business on account of his advancing age, paid him a liberal pension to the time of his death. It is said of him that so great was the love felt for him by his associates in the business and, indeed, the whole office force, that on the rare occasions that he visited the office after his retirement his welcome amounted to an ovation. In the years 1910 and 1911, Mr. Lasscell traveled in the Bermudas and the enjoyment that he took in this trip illustrates well how wonderfully his faculties were preserved in spite of his advanced age. His death, which occurred November 6, 1914, in his ninety-first year, ended a life still vivid and alert, one which could still take pleasure and could certainly give it to those about him, and that despite the affliction of blindness and partial deafness.

Mr. Lasscell was twice married; the first time in 1852 to Elizabeth Thatcher, a daughter of George Thatcher, of Troy, New York. Mrs. Lasscell died in 1880, leaving him three children as follows: William Thatcher, a real estate owner and man of business who resides at Sparkill, New York; Lilly, who became the wife of Dr. Jacques W. Redway, of Mount Vernon, New York, lecturer, author and fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London; Adele, who became the wife of Professor C. Herschel Koyle, a consulting engineer and the originator of several valuable inventions. Mr. Lasscell's second marriage was in 1882 to Marcia Alexander, a daughter of Lucius Alexander, of Cohoes, New York, where he carried on a successful business as contractor and also engaged in farming for many years. Mrs. Lasscell survives her husband and is a resident of Mount Vernon, New York. She is a lineal descendant of John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr, and is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution through the services of another ancestor.

The following extracts from the pen picture of Mr. Lasscell by a member of his family give a most vivid and delightful impression of his personality and will serve most appropriately to close this sketch:

A very large share of his success in his (Mr. Lasscell's) chosen work was due to a most remarkable command of language and a charm of manner which attracted all with whom he came in contact, assisted by a voice of peculiar sweetness, melody and scope. He had a fine and distinguished bearing, his looks and appearance plainly indicating his French descent. He was always thoroughly self possessed and could address the servant at the door or Royalty in the audience chamber with equal propriety, leaving on both the impression of a master mind. The gift of language was by no means confined to the use of conversation, but he was a writer of much fluency, and with early advantages for an education which in these days is at the command of almost all he would, no doubt, have made a high mark in literature. Even with the



John Carey

slender opportunities that were his, he did write much for publication, while to be his correspondent was an assurance of delightful entertainment as often as his letters arrived. Many of his articles were printed in the "Telegraph Age," one being a vivid description of an ascent he had recently made of Mount Vesuvius, in which it seems that he carries the reader with him. There was also an account of Jennie Lind's first concert at Castle Garden, written from memory after fifty or perhaps sixty years, including the story of P. T. Barnum's connection and the incident of John N. Genin paying two hundred and fifty dollars for a ticket.

Like Silas Wegg, Mr. Lasscell readily "dropped into poetry;" and was possessed of a never failing fund of humor, always seeing and seizing upon the whimsical side of any episode, though by no means lacking in sympathy and pathos when any incident touched his sensibilities.

Anecdotes of his quaint sayings at a very early age have come down through the years, and the ability to write entertainingly or wisely, continued beyond his ninetieth birthday * * * Even in extreme age his memory continued to be phenomenal, so that within two weeks of his death he would recite lengthy poems, recalling every word, giving every inflection correctly; though in those last days, more frequently than any other, he repeated Tennyson's "Twilight and Evening Star."

CURREY, John,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Prominence in the profession of the law has never been attained through mediocre ability. The law and its just administration are the most serious of the issues which face any nation. On these two depend the entire national life. They determine its place among other nations, its greatness, or its unimportance in the scheme of international relations. No nation can thrive whose laws are unjust, and where class legislation, and corruption of courts and lawyers is practiced. And it follows naturally that where an institution assumes a place of importance, all connected with it is valued proportionally as it is great. The United States owes its greatness to the just and impartial administration of the laws which uphold in their very essence the principles upon which our Republic is founded, namely, liberty and equality. Our country has had, within the comparatively short history of official life, a number of jurists whose fame has reached far beyond its own borders, and it has had a larger number of men whose prominence within the States in which they served in official capacity was very great. Of this last number, John Currey, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California, was a figure well-known and influential.

Judge John Currey was born in Yorktown, New York, October 4, 1814, the son of Thomas Currey, a native of that place. He was prepared for the profession of the law at private academies, and after preliminary studies at these he entered Wesleyan University where he studied law. After graduation from there he entered the office of William Nelson, a noted judge and lawyer of Peekskill, New York. Completing his training under him, Judge Currey started the practice of law independently in Peekskill and later at Kingston, New York. However, when the gold rush struck the country in 1849, carrying the most conservative and staid of judgment before it in its westward current, he yielded to the universal fever, and was one of that number of noted men, "the forty-niners," who went to the West in search of gold. Shortly afterward, when the glamour and illusion was torn from the face of the whole situation and conditions were exposed in all the grim reality, he abandoned the idea which had sent him West and settled in San Francisco, where he again took up the profession of law. As is the case in every great agitation or boom, those who are in the van of the advance reap the profits. But there were thousands who went to California in 1849 who reaped nothing but

the most terrible of hardships, the bitterest of disillusionment — thousands who were never again heard of.

In San Francisco, where he continued to practice, Judge Currey became associated with some of the most famous legal lights of California, at one time being connected with Judge Evans. In 1851, when fire destroyed San Francisco, Judge Currey removed to Benecia and Sacramento, where he practiced for a period of five years. About the year 1860, his practice by that time having brought him considerably and favorably into the public eye, he was elected to the Supreme Court of California, and shortly after his appointment became chief justice. His assumption of office came during the most trying period of the nation's history, the Civil War. Isolation from the actual scene of the great controversy, and the impracticality of slavery within its borders did not prevent California from taking an active and heated interest in the issues which were agitating the Nation. Factional enmity was rife, and secession, already threatened, was avoided only through the concerted efforts of such men of strength as Judge Currey. After retiring from the Supreme Court, he entered again into private practice with Judge Evans and later with Judge Hastings Up to this time leisure had been unknown in the active life of Judge Currey. It is a penalty all men who enter public affairs pay for the honor which comes to them in their official capacities. Private practice, however, gave him a greater chance to follow out plans which he had matured years before. He received as a fee a ranch of three thousand acres in the Sacramento Valley about sixty miles out from San Francisco, and in 1880 retired from active practice, thereafter spending much of his time on the ranch. It is well-nigh impossible for a man who has been for years identified with the large enterprises and issues of the region in which he resides to suddenly and totally sever all connection with them. Judge Currey was actively interested in the business and professional world of San Francisco, and despite the fact that he spent a large portion of his time on his ranch, his official residence continued to be in that city. His entire life was wrapped up in and so inseparable from the upbuilding and development of the city that it was impossible for him to leave it for more than a very short period of time.

Judge Currey was a keen student, a learned judge, and an able and clever lawyer. As a tribute to his administration of the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court of California, it may be said that none of the decisions which he rendered were ever reversed by the higher courts. Judge Currey was essentially a man among men, and enjoyed the friendship of hosts of friends. He was a member of the following institutions: The Academy of Sciences, the Geographical Society, the Society of Pioneers, the American Bar Association, and the California Bar Association. He was always a large land owner. Judge Currey was active in the affairs of the Republican party from its very inception.

Judge Currey married (first) Cornelia Scott, of Chazy, New York. Their children are: Montgomery Scott, deceased; Robert John, now residing on the ranch in Dixon, California; Julia, deceased. He married (second) Cornelia Nelson Ferris, of Peekskill, New York, the daughter of Jonathan Henry and Sarah A. (Nelson) Ferris. Mrs. Currey is the granddaughter of Judge William Nelson, for many years a noted judge and member of Congress, and under whose instruction Judge Currey first prepared for the legal profession.

The death of Judge Currey occurred in December, 1912, on his ranch at Dixon, California. Mrs. Currey survives her husband.

NEWMAN, John Ludlow,

Civil War Veteran, Manufacturer, Financier.

The death of Major John Ludlow Newman, of Albany, New York, on September 7, 1913, removed from that community one of its most influential members as well as a most picturesque figure whose place it is impossible to fill. It was Major Newman's distinction to have served his fellows with equal merit and success in peace and war, having in the one case built up through skill and intelligence a large business that has occupied an important place in the industrial life of the region, and in the other rendered distinguished service to his country at the time of its greatest need, for among all the veterans of the Civil War whose names will go down in history, none in that locality stands higher than his.

John Ludlow Newman was born February 21, 1836, in the city of Albany, New York, which, equally with the city of Cohoes in the same State, shares the honor of having been the scene of his commercial and business activities. He was the son of Henry and Mary A. (Lyman) Newman, of Albany, and all his childhood and early youth were spent in the place of his birth. He received his education in the excellent schools of the city and was finally graduated from the Albany Boys' Academy at the age of eighteen. He at once entered upon the business career in which he was destined to be so successful and was associated with his father in the latter's wool and leather establishment. This business was one of the oldest in Albany even in that day, it having been founded about seventy-five years previously by his grandfather, Charles Newman. 1770 was the date of its founding, and it was one of the few concerns that had maintained a successful existence from pre-Revolutionary times and survived that crisis and the difficult times that immediately followed. From the outset Mr. Newman displayed marked talents in business and was enjoying a rapid promotion when his peaceful career was cut short, as was that of so many in that day, by the outbreak of the Civil War. His first activity in that struggle was the recruiting of a company of volunteers which upon its successful organization, was attached to the Forty-third Regiment, New York Volunteers, with himself as captain. The regiment was in turn attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division of the Sixth Army Corps under the command of General Sedgwick. Captain Newman served under General McClellan in the Army of the Potomac. He saw much active service and took part in many of the greatest engagements of the war and some of the most difficult and sanguinary campaigns. Among these should be mentioned Fredericksburg, December 13 to 15, 1862, where he fought under General Burnside, and the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2 to 4, 1863, under General Hooker. In this engagement he behaved himself with distinguished courage and was wounded in the great charge made by his regiment at Marye's Heights, where it was the first to set the Union colors on the enemy's works. Here his action met with its merited reward and he was recommended in general orders for honorable mention for bravery and gallantry. He also participated in the fight at Salem Church, and in the battles of Banks' Ford and the second Fredericksburg on June 9, 1863. At Gettysburg the Forty-third Regiment held an important position on the right of the great Union line, and later Major Newman received a Gettysburg medal from the State of New York. He also took part in the engagements at Rappahannock Station and Locust Grove and in the Mine Run campaign. In June, 1864, he

was promoted major of the Forty-third, and later in the year honorably discharged from the service.

Returning to Albany, he once more entered the family business, this time as a partner, the firm bearing from 1866 to 1880 the name of Charles and John L. Newman. In the latter year Major Newman withdrew from this business, and associated himself in business with William P. Adams, in Cohoes, New York, under the style of Newman & Adams. The new firm was engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, and continued with great success until the year 1891, Major Newman proving himself a capable business man, and acquiring an enviable reputation in commercial and industrial circles. As time went on his interests broadened until he became one of the most influential figures in Cohoes. In 1878 he became a direector of the National Bank of Cohoes, and in 1893 was elected its vice-president, continuing in this office for about two years when, in January, 1895, he was advanced to the presidency. He continued to serve in this capacity until the time of his death, establishing an enviable reputation as an able financier whose shrewd and far-seeing conservatism was so nicely tempered with the spirit of enterprise as to make him at once a banker of the safest and yet most progressive type.

After the close of the Civil War, Major Newman was elected, first, vice-president, and then president of the Old Guard of Company A, an organization formed of men and officers of the Albany Zouave Cadets. He belonged to most of the important military organizations, and was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; the Society of the Army of the Potomac; the Society of the Sixth Army Corps, of which he was vice-president; and a charter member of the George C. Dawson Post, No. 63, Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, holding the right to that membership through his maternal great-grandfather, Colonel James Lyman, of the Continental army. Besides these great organizations, Major Newman was a member of many prominent clubs, among which should be mentioned the Army and Navy Club of New York City; the Fort Orange Club of Albany, and was at one time treasurer of the old Albany Club. He was also a member of the National Geographic Society, and of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, and was trustee and vice-president of the Young Men's Association of Albany, and trustee of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society. A year previous to his death he took a prominent part in the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Albany, having been a member of the memorial commission, and chairman of the plan and scope committee which obtained the necessary appropriation. Major Newman was a man of deep religious convictions. For a number of years he was a trustee of the First Dutch Reformed Church of Albany, but later became a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and was made a vestryman. In church work he was active and helpful, giving liberally of his time and means in support of all good works.

On October 8, 1872, Major Newman was united in marriage with Evelina Egberts Steele, a daughter of Oliver and Anna (Egberts) Steele, of Albany, her family having been pioneers in the knitting industry in the United States. To Major and Mrs. Newman three children were born: Clarence Egberts, Evelyn, and Anna Lyman, who died in infancy.

The mere enumeration of the various organizations with which Major Newman was associated is enough to show that he

D M Cooper

was extremely active in the general life of the community, yet no such list, however long and impressive, can give an adequate idea of the intimate way in which his own career was bound up in the affairs of the two cities. In all things which made for the welfare of either place he was most earnestly interested, and was always more than ready to assist to the extent of his power in carrying out all projects for the public good.

COOPER, Daniel McCallum,

Engineer, Inventor, Manufacturer.

A pioneer in his special line of endeavor, Daniel M. Cooper accomplished much in raising the standards of business and in bringing about improved conditions by the use of special machinery. He was born November 19, 1856, in Owego, New York, and died in Rochester, New York, March 4, 1914. He was the son of Charles and Mary (Harrison) Cooper and was descended from John Cooper who emigrated from Olney, Buckinghamshire county, England, in the year 1635, and settled in Southampton, Long Island.

His father was master mechanic in railroad shops in different cities of New York and Pennsylvania, and when Daniel McCallum Cooper, who was named for General D. C. McCallum, a friend of his father's was a lad of about eleven years, the family moved to Rochester, New York. It was there he gained his school education, and after serving his apprenticeship as a carpenter he started his life work. His naturally mechanical mind, inherited from a long line of mechanics and fostered by his father's teaching and his experience as a carpenter, which trade he followed until 1878, led him to secure a position as railroad fireman on the New York Central railroad. In 1880 he removed to Chicago and established a hand laundry, in whose operation he continued three years, after which he returned to Rochester and again entered the railroad service, with what is now known as the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad. Here he soon earned promotion to the position of engineer, in which he continued five years, the greater part of which was spent in construction work, at which time a great deal of new mileage was being added to the road. In 1888 he left the throttle of the engine for good, and entered what was really his life work. He became associated with Arthur T. Hagen, his brother-in-law, in the Star Steam Laundry of Rochester, which later absorbed the Palace Laundry and under the name of the Star Palace Laundry, and with the active management of Mr. Cooper, became one of the largest plants of its kind in the United States.

It was there that his inventive genius found its field for development, and during the quarter of a century which he spent in that connection he planned systems and invented machines which revolutionized a trade. Foreseeing the importance of the sale of laundry machinery to the trade, he threw heart and soul into the development of the A. T. Hagen Laundry Machinery Company, a separate firm from the laundry company, which had been organized for that purpose, and many are the patents recorded in his name which are now standard the world over for laundry machines and methods. Not only in laundry machinery but in at least two other lines did he turn his inventive mind with success. Realizing in his own business the need of an employees' automatic time recorder, he devised and patented the Rochester Time Recorder, the first card lift time record machine on the market. It has been subsequently manufactured by the Willard & Frick Company, and is now the basic patent used in all card lift machines

manufactured by the International Time Recorder of Endicott, New York, which is a company made up of the consolidation of several of the most important time recorder companies. And again in another line of special machinery he invented and perfected an automatic paraffine extractor which is used in the bottling business in removing surplus paraffine from corks. It is loaded by the use of compressed air, and by the use of this machine the output in this field has been enormously increased. He continued as vice-president and manager of the Star Palace Laundry until October, 1906, at the same time devoting more and more of his attention to the machinery business, and on his retirement from active laundry business he remained active in the A. T. Hagen Company until June, 1907, when that company was consolidated, largely through his efforts, with five other competing concerns under the name of the American Laundry Machinery Company, of which Mr. Cooper became the vice-president. In October, 1910, he was elected president, and continued in that office until March, 1913, when he retired from active business, though he still remained a director of the company. For a quarter of a century he had been one of the most active and strong factors in the industry, persistently working to elevate the business to higher standards in every part. Blessed with a well-ordered mind and great pertinacity he was a thorough systematizer, and worked out methods of increasing efficiency, before the importance of efficient methods in the modern definition of that term was generally understood. His fine business acumen marked his incumbency in office, with an extreme degree of revolution and progress. He traveled extensively in connection with his private interests and official duty, and covered the United States a number of times. On many of these trips he was accompanied by Mrs. Cooper, who was his companion and helpmeet through all his early struggles. With keen observation, Mr. Cooper made practical application of what he saw, and was much broadened by travel and business experience. While his opportunities in early life were quite limited, he became a self-educated man, and he made himself a great influence in the world and the complete master of his trade. In 1893 he made his first trip to Europe, and the last trip was made a year before his death. He covered Great Britain and the Continent, and also visited the West Indies. With an excellent memory, he was a very interesting conversationalist, and related many amusing and interesting anecdotes of things he had seen and heard and read about. In recognition of his efforts and success in improving the conditions of operating laundries throughout the country, he was elected president of the Laundrymen's National Association of America. It is in no way derogatory to those who preceded him in the presidency of the association to say that under his leadership it took its greatest step forward toward a constructive policy.

In 1912, Mr. Cooper occupied his beautiful residence at No. 1150 East avenue, corner of Oliver street, Rochester, which had been planned by himself and wife. The land was part of the old Culver homestead, and the location permitted of generous grounds, which were tastefully arranged and beautified. The building is fireproof, finished in solid oak and mahogany. It is to be regretted that he was not permitted longer to enjoy the beauties of this splendid residence. In 1881 he married Miss Delia Chapman, daughter of Robert M. Chapman, of Rochester. She was always his companion, working with him and encouraging him during his early struggles, and sympathizing in all efforts for the promotion of the general welfare.

In speaking of Mr. Cooper, one of his friends said: "There are few men who lived in the records of the pioneer days of power laundering who can equal the achievements of D. M. Cooper, or to whom can be credited so many great endeavors for educative influence and betterment. A comparatively new industry and business suggestive of tremendous developments, but with no tools and with crude methods, confronted the men of those early days. Daniel M. Cooper, by a marvelous adaptability, will take front rank as one of the greater of our pioneers, and his genius will always be remembered for the solution of the earlier problems and for blazing the trail for scientific management. His early experience in carpentry, his rigid and exacting railroad training, the natural bent of his mind for mechanical science, coupled with an indomitable patience and intense perseverance, constituted a splendid equipment for the development of laundry machinery and processes. He loved the work, and was content when intricate problems demanded analysis and solution. No question of the beginner, no matter how futile or unnecessary, went unanswered. He revelled and delighted in the position of tutor, and in those early days, when invention was just beginning, he instructed and explained and demonstrated to scores of men who have since met success and have themselves become masters in the science of laundering. The Star Palace Laundry was the school of laundry training, and the pupils knew that the master had grasped the fundamentals and that the concrete explanations were reliable. Mr. Cooper was of the stuff of which good men are made, and his earlier sharp struggles molded a character of strength, virility and efficiency. When he mastered a problem; when, after every logical deduction, he conclusively decided his was the true solution, he was as adamant to pleas or sentiment or persuasion; again, he stood in the locomotive cab, his hand grasped the throttle, and the mental engine, the self-constructed duplicate, must irresistibly and undeviatingly press to achievement, just as when his trained eye followed the glint of parallel lines of steel and the steam engine thundered to its destination. It was not egotism, nor yet the dominating assurance of power, it was rather the masterfulness and forceful spirit of leadership and unshakable conviction that his plan was the one to produce the desired result. He never repelled criticism. He courteously listened to adverse opinion, but with fixed singleness he maintained his purpose, serene in belief that in his plans he had anticipated every possible barrier. In the development of laundry processes he determined on radical innovations, and in the light of subsequent events it is evident that a vacillating policy would have halted progress. This fixity of purpose, this adherence to a well defined plan, was apparent in his management of the laundry; in his participation in the machinery business, and in lesser degree in his administration of the Laundrymen's National Association of America. What a memory of delightful excitement is recalled by the first session of the silver anniversary convention in Cincinnati in 1908. When the session was about to close, the band played 'America.' As the standing audience joined in the glorious anthem, President Cooper stood on his chair and enthused every one by vehemently waving a flag in each hand, while an electric devise of his own construction blazoned the association initials. In every phase of effort or endeavor, he showed great strength of character, and yet was moved by sentiment. He numbered loyal and steadfast and affectionate

friends by the score. In his pathway came great success, a splendid result of incessant effort in a great cause."

A close friend said: "He commanded the respect and confidence of strangers and his thoughtfulness for elderly people put a new light in their eyes when they saw him. He loved antiques, and the old homes and ancient sites on Eastern Long Island were of great interest to him. He went there in an effort to trace his genealogy, in which he was to some extent successful. He had no peer for ability or originality, and many will acknowledge that a measure of their success has directly or indirectly been brought about by his tireless efforts to help and his big hearted desire to see all successful. His dominant characteristic was his desire to serve and he went about doing good. He was a man with an ideal—or more strictly speaking, of many ideals. None could hold a conversation with him, whether along business lines or association lines, without instinctively feeling that they were talking to one whose aims were high above those of the average man in the business. A man of exceptional intellectual vigor, of sturdy strength, of compelling purpose, of fine moral courage and stern honesty, he stood head and shoulders above the rest of us as a great example of civic and commercial virtue. He lent dignity to the industry, and in his intense convictions and readiness to engage in fight, no matter whom, over what he believed to be right, I have found both solace and inspiration during the many conflicts in which I have been involved * * * Daniel Cooper's influence upon our industry will be felt for many years to come. The absence of his familiar figure at our national conventions will be a matter of deepest regret."

Another associate said: "The complete biography of Daniel M. Cooper would be the history of the laundry business for the past twenty-five years. His participation in the enterprise spelled inspiration for exactness. His will, intelligence and foresight vitalized and brought more than ordinary success to the national association while he served it as president. His election was a tribute no less to his own personality than to what he represented. Being sturdy, broad-minded, liberal and progressive, it is scarcely too much to say that it was due to his signal genius that the plan of the reorganization of the Laundrymen's National Association of America was consummated. When you had gained his confidence and friendship he was loyal and true to the last, and his friendship was to be highly valued."

After Mr. Cooper retired from active business in 1903, he spent the following year in travel and study. He died March 4, 1914, at his residence in Rochester, New York, leaving the record of having taken his place in the front rank in a trade which had passed through its transition period during his time.

BALLOU, Theodore Perry,

Man of Enterprise.

Ever since the year 1793, when Joseph Ballou came to New York State, the name Ballou has been intimately associated with the development and upbuilding of the village, borough and city of Utica, New York. The tract upon which Joseph Ballou settled is now a thickly populated part of the city, and the house in which he lived is now the site of the Ballou block. Another house in which he lived stood on the corner of First and Main streets, the site now being occupied by the large brick building of Hurd & Fitzgerald, shoe merchants. The sons of Joseph Ballou became merchants, their original store adjoining the farm house on the west. There in 1802, Jerathmel Ballou advertised to "sell dry goods and

Theodore P. Talbot

groceries" and that he would "pay the highest prices for shipping furs."

Joseph Ballou and his three sons were important factors in the business life of that early day and took an active part in civic affairs. Theodore Perry Ballou, of the third generation, son of Jerathmel Ballou, son of Joseph Ballou, abandoned trade and became one of the foremost lumber manufacturers and dealers of Central New York, as well as an extensive owner of Utica real estate. He was preëminently a business man and enterprising, adding largely to the wealth of the city, and a willing, ready assistant in any legitimate undertaking that promised to advance the material or moral standing of the community. He lived in Utica nearly eighty years, his entire span of life, and he saw the many vital changes which swept away the forests and replaced them with cultivated fields and thriving communities; saw the Indians, with whom as a boy he was on friendly terms, and with whom he traded at his father's store, give way to white settlers; saw the stage coach and the canal boats yield to the iron horse and the gleaming rails over which they ran intrench almost upon the door yard of his boyhood home. And he himself had a large share in this work of transformation and on the site of his early home raised the handsome Ballou Block. Many years have passed since Theodore P. Ballou lived and wrought, but his work endures and his memory is green and descendants carry forward the work of their sires.

Joseph Ballou was of the prominent Ballou family of Rhode Island, and in 1792 left his native Exeter, Rhode Island, with his wife and two sons, going by sailing vessel to Providence, thence through Long Island Sound to New York, and up the Hudson river to Albany, New York. From Albany they went overland to Schenectady, then by the Mohawk river, finally reaching Utica, landing a short distance below the ford. In July, 1793, he made the first payment on a lease for two hundred and seventy-three acres, made to George Damuth by Rutger Bleecker. He had probably obtained an interest in this lease from the widow of George Damuth in partnership with Mr. Post, as the payments until 1797 were made jointly. He then probably bought Mr. Post's interest as from 1802 until 1807 he made all payments. He at once began the cultivation of his farm and seems to have prospered, as in August, 1800, he and his sons were deeded land on Main street, Utica, by the executors of Rutger Bleecker. Upon these lots they erected a house and store, the house standing where John street opens out of the square. Later this house became a tavern known as Union Hall and was run under various names until 1870 when the Ballou Block was erected upon the site by Theodore P. Ballou, a grandson of Joseph Ballou. The second house in which Joseph Ballou and his family lived was situated on the corner of First and Main streets and there he continued his farming operations until his death in 1810 at the age of sixty-seven.

Jerathmel Ballou, son of Joseph Ballou, was a merchant of Utica, coming with his father in 1792. He began mercantile business at the corner of John and Main streets in 1800, and dealt in all that pertained to general merchandising at that early period. Besides the trade of the village he dealt largely with the hunters and with the Indians, they exchanging skins and furs for dry goods, groceries and ammunition. At the first town meeting held under the charter of 1805 he was elected one of the board of village trustees and was annually reëlected for four successive terms. He continued a successful merchant and prominent in village affairs until his death, June 29, 1817. He

married Anna Perry, who bore him three sons and a daughter.

Theodore Perry Ballou, son of Jerathmel and Anna (Perry) Ballou, was born in Utica, New York, March 18, 1808, died in his native city at his home, No. 42 Broad street, February 28, 1887. He attended city schools and after completing his studies entered business life After the death of Jerathmel Ballou he was succeeded in business by his brother-in-law, Ebenezer B. Shearman, who continued the dry goods and grocery business at No. 33 Genesee street. Theodore P. Ballou became associated with his uncle and continued his partner until about 1840, when he withdrew to give his whole attention to the lumber business, becoming one of the leading men in that line of activity. He was junior member of the firm of Hinckley & Ballou, operating Gang's Mills at Prospect, but later became the sole owner. He was the owner of large tracts of timber lands in Lewis, Herkimer and Hamilton counties, and at one time was interested with Lyman R. Lyons in a tract of 200,000 acres, known as the John Brown tract. He converted timber from his own lands into lumber at his own mills, and dealt largely both at wholesale and retail. He prospered abundantly, and having a deep and abiding faith in the future greatness of his native city invested largely in Utica real estate. In 1870 he built the Ballou Block, and owned other valuable business property. He was the owner of nearly all the land on both sides of Meadow street, and had choice realty in all parts of the city.

After the organization of the Republican party, Mr. Ballou affiliated with that political body but never allowed his name to be used as a candidate for any office. He was essentially a business man and as such was widely known throughout the State. He was a member of the old volunteer fire department and of the Dutch Reformed church, his interest in both being deep and abiding. He was not only a business man of ability and integrity, but a force for good in his community, aiding all good causes by his means and influence and by a life of justice and uprightness. He was a quiet, unassuming man, but of most friendly, kindly nature, rather stern and dignified in appearance, but warm-hearted and quick to respond to any call of friendship or benevolence.

Mr. Ballou married, in Utica, Charlotte Wells, daughter of Palmer Wells, of Westerly, Rhode Island. They were the parents of seven children, only one of whom is living, Henry C. Ballou. Charlotte L. Ballou, another child, died September 23, 1913.

GERLING, Jacob,

Man of Enterprise.

To offer in a work of this character an adequate resumé of the strenuous and useful life of the late Jacob Gerling, of Rochester, New York, would be impossible, but, with others of those who have conserved the civic and commercial progress of Rochester, he may well find consideration in the noting of the more salient points that marked his life and labors. He was long an important factor in the varied business interests of this city, achieving a position as one of the substantial capitalists of his section of the State, gaining his success through normal and worthy means, and he stood as a singularly admirable type of the progressive, honorable and broad-minded man of affairs. His record is too familiar to his fellow citizens to require any fulsome encomium here, his life speaking for itself in stronger terms than the biographer could employ in polished periods. It left its impress on those who came in contact with him, and the youth, hesitating at the

parting of the ways, could do no better than to follow the example he set. He was even-tempered, patient, scrupulously honest in all the relations of life, hospitable and charitable, and his many kindly deeds were actuated solely by his largeness of heart rather than by any desire to gain the approval or plaudits of his fellow men. The cause of humanity never had a truer friend than this valued gentleman who passed to the higher life.

Jacob Gerling was born in Alsace, Germany, April 15, 1840, and died at his home, at No. 276 Brown street, Rochester, New York, January 27, 1913. The foundation of his education was laid in various schools of his native land, and when he came to this country at the age of fifteen years it was completed here. Shortly after the completion of his education, Mr. Gerling became interested in agricultural pursuits, with which calling he was identified until he had attained his majority, in this manner acquiring a practical knowledge which proved invaluable to him in his later business career. At the age of twenty-one years he associated himself in business with his brother at Nos. 5 and 7 North Water street, becoming one of the most important and prosperous in the flour, feed and milling industry in Rochester, when that city was one of the milling centers of the entire country. In connection with this business, Mr. Gerling became widely known among the farmers of Western New York, and his reputation was established as a man whose dealings were always "on the square," and who was impartial in his treatment of his customers, whether their purchases ran into the hundreds or the thousands. The old mill which he established was in full operation until recent years. The site was transferred to the Knickerbocker Theatre Company in 1906. Long before this time, however, Mr. Gerling had extended his activities to various other fields. Mr. Gerling was still in the early stages of his business career when he associated himself with the late Frederick Cook, and other men of German birth or descent, and they became leaders in financial enterprises in that section. He was one of the leaders in the organization of the German Insurance Company, which later established the German-American Bank, the nucleus of the Lincoln National Bank of Rochester, one of the most important financial institutions in the Western part of New York State. For many years Mr. Gerling was a member of the board of directors of the German Insurance Company and of the Lincoln National Bank, greatly to the benefit of both establishments. In fact, there is scarcely a line of industry with which Mr. Gerling was not connected at one time or another in official capacity. He held much stock in the Rochester Railway Company, and it is largely due to his instrumentality that the suburban line to Sea Breeze was constructed. When the so-called Clark Syndicate of Philadelphia took over the greater part of the other local interests, Mr. Gerling sold most of his railroad interests, although he continued as a small stockholder for some years after this. Real estate operations also engaged a goodly share of the time and attention of Mr. Gerling. He was one of the chief owners of the Cook Opera House on South avenue for some years, and a large number of buildings were erected at his direction, and he assumed the management of these personally. His energy and progressiveness in business affairs was tempered with a certain amount of conservatism, so that he was reasonably protected from large losses. He was the most active spirit in the establishment of the Rochester Telephone Company, for many years one of the most flourishing of the local industries, and he opposed with

all the resources at his command the merger with the larger corporations under the title of the United States Independent Telephone Company, yielding only to majority control. The ill success of this combination proved the wisdom of Mr. Gerling's opinion.

In the public life of the community Mr. Gerling attained an eminence only equalled by the success attendant upon his business enterprises. From the time of attaining his majority he had been an active and consistent supporter of Democratic principles, and furthered the interests of that party in every manner that lay in his power. His political activity extended over a period of forty years, during which his counsels were of inestimable benefit to the party with which he was connected. He represented the eleventh ward of the city in the Common Council from 1869 to 1873, and was a member of the board of supervisors of the same ward from 1875 to 1876. Governor Samuel J. Tilden appointed him weight master on the canals in 1874. From 1880 to 1883 he was a member of the old executive board, and was honored by being chosen chairman of this body; before the adoption of the White charter this board was the controlling force in the municipal government, the department of public works and the fire department coming under its control, and each member of the board had more authority and real power than the mayor of the city could boast of. In 1887 Mr. Gerling was elected a member of the board of city assessors, this board consisting of three members at that time, and served until 1894. In 1900 he was chosen a member of the Democratic State committee and continued to serve in this body until 1910. In 1907 and 1908 he was a member of the State board of appraisers, but retired in 1909, when the Republican party gained control. Innumerable were the city, county and State conventions to which he was sent as a delegate, and his name was a prominent one among the political leaders of the State.

Mr. Gerling was a member of Germania Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar; Humboldt Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Americus Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen; Rochester Liederkranz; and various other organizations. During the entire period of his residence in Rochester he was a member of the German Trinity Church. He was one of the founders of the Rochester German Home for the Aged and took a deep interest in its work until the time of his death.

Mr. Gerling married, in 1863, Louisa Kline, of Rochester, who survives him, as do their four sons and five daughters: Jacob, Jr., George, William V., Frederick, Louisa, Margaret, Rosa, Mrs. Robert Chapin, and Mrs. Robert C. Clifford. Mr. Gerling was essentially a home man, and though his time was always busily occupied, he never permitted other things to detract his attention from his home, where he found his greatest enjoyment. At the time of his death it was repeatedly said: "Rochester has lost a man whom she could ill afford to lose," and among those with whom he had been associated there came a deep sense of personal bereavement, for he was a man who tied other men to him by the strongest cords of respect, confidence and friendship. It was a great privilege to have enjoyed his friendship, and even his companionship, for he was an inspiration to others, and his influence on those with whom he came in contact was always uplifting. He held to a high standard of business ethics and had no use for trickery or anything savoring of dishonesty. Painstaking and thorough in everything he did, he demanded of others that their work should be well

done, and from this high standard for himself and others he never deviated. This fundamental element of his character probably had as much to do with his success as anything else, for it commanded the respect and confidence of all. Personally he was genial and unassuming, and he enjoyed a wide circle of friends throughout the city of his residence.

BRIDGE, Charles,

Man of Business.

The setting down of the personal records of the men who, by dint of worthy effort, have raised themselves to high positions upon the ladder of success and secured for themselves the regard and admiration of their fellows must always be a work of value. Self-made men, who have accomplished much by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individualities upon the business and general life of the communities where they lived and worked, men who have influenced for good such customs and institutions as have come within the sphere of their activities, have, unwittingly perhaps, but none the less truly, reared for themselves monuments more enduring than those of stone or brass. Such distinction may well be claimed for Charles Bridge, whose career forms the subject matter of this brief sketch, and whose death June 27, 1902, at Albany, New York, deprived that city of one of its most substantial men of business and a citizen of the highest type.

Charles Bridge was a member of a very old and prominent Vermont family which had maintained its position for many generations in the regard of the community, his grandfather being that Colonel Bridge who won such fame as a commander of Massachusetts troops in the Revolution. His birth took place at Elmore, Vermont, January 14, 1824, and it was in that little town that he was reared by his parents and there that he received his education at the district schools. The rural environment, the healthy, wholesome life of outdoors which the lad enjoyed in common with all country boys, gave to him a foundation of good health which never deserted him throughout his life and was of the utmost advantage to him as well as the greatest blessing in itself. Upon completing his education he went as a young man to Boston and there engaged in business, continuing for a short time. He did not remain there, however, having made up his mind to take the advice of Horace Greeley to young men of that time and "go West." Accordingly he started for Chicago, about 1854, and there once more engaged in business. Mr. Bridge was one of the self-confident type of men whose method of altering what is unsatisfactory is the most direct one possible carried out with the least delay and without any nervous dwelling upon possible risks. When, therefore, he found that something offered in Albany, New York, that he believed promising he left Chicago and his business there and came to the more eastern city and there established himself in the enterprise in which he continued until final retirement therefrom. His coming to Albany occurred in 1860 and the latter event in 1884 so that it was for nearly a quarter of a century that he continued in business in that city. From the outset he was highly successful and he eventually won a reputation for capability and straightforward dealing and integrity second to none.

The business world and practically every aspect of the community's life which was of any importance, Mr. Bridge took a leading part in and was especially active in all movements undertaken for the city's welfare. Mr. Bridge was a man of strong religious beliefs and deep re-

ligious feelings, and he was constantly engaged in work which would advance the cause of religion generally and of the church in particular. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church and was one of the most influential members thereof, serving on many of the church boards and liberally supporting the philanthropic and charitable activities connected with the work.

On January 22, 1862, Mr. Bridge was united in marriage with Lucy M. Tinker, a native of Morrisville, Vermont, and a daughter of Dr. Almerin and Caroline (Vilas) Tinker, old and respected residents of Morrisville, Vermont. They had one child, Charles Francis Bridge, a well-known lawyer of Albany.

The character of Mr. Bridge was a most admirable one and was based upon those fundamental virtues of honor and courage without which no character of real worth can exist, nor any success be stable. An attractive personality, affable and free-handed, he easily won the liking of his fellows, but it was these fine traits at the root of his character that kept such friendship intact and bound his acquaintances to him with the bonds of real affection. He was devoted to his home and loved nothing so greatly as the intimate intercourse to be found there, by his own hearthstone. It would be difficult to find any point in all his manifold relations with his fellows which might bear criticism and it is certain that but few have been more sincerely mourned among a larger or more faithful circle of friends.

EVANS, David Ellicot,

State and National Legislator.

In every growing community it becomes the privilege of some more gifted mind to shine as leader, and to uphold the high standards of citizenship and public responsibility in such a way as to truly promote the traditions of the great Republic which has been made possible by the patriotism of its sons. Among the leaders of opinion in this county during the first half of the nineteenth century the name of David E. Evans is conspicuous, and the services which he rendered to the village of Batavia, where he made his residence in June, 1803, and where he lived for the remainder of his long and useful life, will never be erased from its records.

One of the oldest and always one of the most prominent of its inhabitants, he was first associated in business in the village with his uncle, Mr. Joseph Ellicot, who was local agent, in 1803, of the great Holland Land Company which accomplished so much in the development and improvement of this section of the country. Mr. Evans continued his association with his uncle as clerk and cashier in his office until the retirement of the latter in 1822; and remained for some length of time in the same capacity with Mr. Jacob S. Otto, who had been appointed successor in the agency. In this way Mr. Evans acquired a vast familiarity with all of the details of the land company, and was thoroughly posted in regard to all of its concerns; so that in the month of May, 1827, he was himself elevated to the responsible post of agent. He continued to direct the business for ten serviceable and progressive years, and finally, in 1837, he resigned the duties and responsibilities of the office in order to devote himself more thoroughly to the management of his own personal affairs and the concerns with which he had become individually connected. He had first, however, closed up the affairs of the Holland Company in this region and completed all of its final arrangements.

As a citizen Mr. Evans had attained great popularity, and in the year 1826 he was elected to Congress from his district.

He remained in Congress, however, for the year only resigning his membership in order to confine himself to the duties of the agency of the great land company whose interests he so promoted. He had been elected to the State Senate in 1818, where he served for the four succeeding years, and well represented the opinions of his community; and in 1823 he was appointed one of the town officers, serving as trustee, and assisting in the selection of able men to administer the affairs of the village.

Mr. Evans died in Batavia, May 21, 1850, leaving a widow and five sons to mourn his loss, as well as an aged mother and many near relatives. Among these sons was George Evans, a sketch of whom follows in this volume.

Not only was David E. Evans a most public-spirited and generous-hearted citizen, but he was a man of rare culture and refinement. He had collected one of the most valuable private libraries in the State and was intimately familiar with the contents of the volumes which he loved and cherished with the enthusiasm of the scholar. He was probably the best informed man in this part of the country on affairs of general interest, and his reading was extensive in almost every direction. Liberal-minded, and possessing broad views upon all the subjects which engaged his attention, his society was sought by all for the benefit which his experience bestowed, and his name continues to be revered by the community in which he so long resided.

EVANS, George,

Public-Spirited Citizen.

It has been given to few to establish so charming a household and so wide a circle of friends as George Evans gathered about him in his beautiful Albany home, in which he dispensed a hospitality which has made his name remembered and revered with a peculiar tenderness by the many friends, young and old, who had the rare privilege of his acquaintance.

Though passing the later and more fruitful years of his life in this city, Mr. Evans was not a native of Albany, but was born in Batavia, where he received his education and where his early life was passed. He was the son of David Ellicot Evans, of Batavia, a sketch of whom precedes this. George Evans, one of a large family of brothers and sisters, remained in his native village until about the year 1852; when, twelve years after his father's demise, he came to Albany where his father had been so well and widely known. Here he had many family connections, among whom were his aunts, Mrs. Harmon Pumpelly and Mrs. Dudley, and Mrs. Brinkhoff, his grandmother.

Inheriting the sterling qualities and social graces of his father, though for many years a great sufferer from gout which rendered him a cripple during the latter part of his life, he became one of the best known and respected citizens of Albany. He was elected alderman of the city, and with the patriotism and integrity for which he was so well known he exerted his influence to the untmost of his capacity in the interests of good government. His household in his beautiful home in Englewood Place was a centre from which radiated wide influences for good, and his broad sympathies and generous charities endeared him to the community, especially to the young people whom he had encouraged and advised in the battle of life, and who held him tenderly in their affections.

Mr. Evans was married to the daughter of the Hon. H. J. Redfield, of Batavia, who survived him. His death occurred at Albany, the city of his adoption, on March

3, 1886, at the age of fifty-four years; his old enemy, gout, overcoming him in the end after a brief final illness. Mr. Evans was buried at Batavia, the place of his birth. Bishop Doane, who officiated at the impressive funeral ceremony at All Saints' Cathedral, in Albany, where the pall bearers and mourners were among the leading people of the community, wrote the following touching tribute to the memory of one to whom he applied the high scriptural commendation, "Thou hast kept the Word of My Patience":

There must have been great power in a life which, from the absolute retirement of the privacy of a Christian gentleman, and from the narrowed sphere which lameness and crippling set to such a life, extended itself to such wide reaches of influence, as did the life of Mr. George Evans. And it is a tribute to the value and meaning of God's distribution of influence between doing and suffering that this life-long sufferer has accomplished more in his gentle ways of influence than many another busier than he and fuller of action and evident result. And his chief charm was not to people who reasoned out the wonder of his character, but to young people, who yielded instinctively to its charm. I have always felt that this came largely from the way in which, first to his venerable mother, and then to the surviving sister who took her place, he kept the relation of his boyhood fresh in all its tenderness and thoughtfulness of true chivalry. Careful in all details of duty; faithful to his various trusts; given to the most generous and genial hospitality; and thinking last of himself, he, perhaps, attracted to himself and to his beautiful home in Albany a larger and more loving circle of young men, especially, than any man in Albany. Indeed, no house here was such a centre of attraction to young and old as his.

His patience was a marvel. It was patience in an active sense that never seemed the mere endurance of pain; but the brave, sweet, Christian, hopeful acceptance of discipline; the patience that had its perfect work in bringing out all the manly and tender graces of a nature lovely and pure and true, by the characteristics of his birth, and strong and noble and unselfish by the gifts of grace. He taught his teachers, and blessed those who brought a blessing to him. And, in his helplessness, he has helped many a one to spiritual courage and strength.

Tied by old ties of early friendship, and drawn more closely in later years in the loving relationship of the pastoral office, and in the common interests of Christian work in the Cathedral and its kindred institutions, the writer of this notice owns with gratitude, through all the grief of his loss, how much he owes to the gallant and cheerful spirit of his dear friend. He died as he had lived, in peace and love with God and man, calmly accepting the announcement of his approaching death, receiving the Holy Communion, and turning with loving thoughts to the two who were nearest and dearest to him. And he has left a memory and an influence fragrant and full of beauty to the one true heart which mourns him most sorely, steeped in the calmness of a courage like his own; and to the "young men and maidens", who, with all their brightness, got more cheer even than they gave, when they were in his beloved presence. The one emphasized fact is the religious strength of such a life. Physical courage can bear a sudden pain, or dare a single deed of heroism; but only the spiritual strength of a soul made one with Christ, and strong in more than human grace, can nerve to the composure of constant steadiness to do and bear.

Mr. Evans' last communion in the Cathedral was on the Feast of St. Stephen, the martyr of many stones, and his own prototype in that they suffered in innumerable points of pain, and with the gentle sweetness of the patience which thinks of others and trusts in the Lord. Many a time we have looked upon his face, serene and smiling through the sublimity of controlled and conquered agony, and it has been "as the face of an angel."

There used to hang upon the mantel shelf of Mr. Evans' library—"The Squire", the young men called him for his whole hearted hospitality —a fire screen with the figure of a tobacco plant, and the legend, "My clouds all other clouds dispel." The hand that wrote, and the fingers that wrought these words, dreamed little of the lesson they speak to us as we recall that bright room, basking in sunlight from outside and in a sunnier light within. He had so thoroughly absorbed into his nature the "sweet uses of adversity," and so accepted and used for his training into manliness, the discipline of his pain, that his very sufferings were the chief instruments with which he ministered to the happiness of others. "His clouds dispelled all other clouds." And the achieved and heroic mastery of his suffering self—rather his utter forgetfulness of his sufferings and of himself—won him, first sympathy; and then such admiration and affection as made his life a bright-

James E. Holcott

ness and a blessing to all who came within his reach. He has filled the measure of that service to his Master which men do in this life, and in this life only, by suffering; and the service into which he has passed now is the doing rather than the bearing of His will.

TAYLOR, Charles Walter,

Manager, Superintendent.

Possessing more than ordinary managerial ability, with tact and a pleasing personality, Mr. Taylor, from the time he was twenty-two years of age, was in charge of large manufacturing plants, employing many men. He was never at variance with his men but met them in a friendly spirit of fairness and all who came in contact with him held him in respect.

Charles Walter Taylor was born in Rochester, June 21, 1870, died in his native city at his home, No. 195 Kenwood avenue, March 4, 1912. He was a son of George Taylor, founder of the Taylor Thermometer Company, the forerunner of the Taylor Instrument Companies, one of Rochester's large enterprises. Charles W. Taylor attended the public schools and after finishing the course at No. 3 Grammar School, attended the old Free Academy. He continued study at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, and after graduation there he entered business life with his brothers and henceforth until his death was associated with the Taylor Instrument Companies, serving as superintendent and on the board of directors. After becoming familiar with the business he was placed in charge of a branch plant in London, England, remaining for two years, then went to Watertown, New York, there remaining until 1910. In that year the branch was brought to Rochester and incorporated into the main plant, Mr. Taylor also returning to the city. Here he was superintendent of manufacture of the Taylor products until his death which occurred at the early age of forty-two years. In younger years he was an active member of the Rochester Athletic Club, and had a host of friends among the younger business men of the city. He was a member of Overlook Lodge (New Jersey), Free and Accepted Masons; Mrs. Taylor is a member of Eastern Star, Paul Chapter, of Rochester, and is matron of this chapter. He was a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church, in which his wife also holds membership.

He married Nellie Smith, daughter of John C. and Mary (Parsonson) Smith, who survives him, with three sons: George Smith, now with Taylor Instrument Companies; Walter and Merton, students in the high school.

WOLCOTT, James E.,

Business Man, Financier.

Among the representative citizens of Rochester who attained prominence in business, financial and fraternal circles, must be mentioned the late James E. Wolcott, a native of Rochester, born in the year 1850, a son of George P. and Caroline (Moore) Wolcott.

James E. Wolcott supplemented the knowledge obtained in the public schools of Rochester by a course in Professor Satterlee's School, and thus became well qualified for an active and useful career. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in the distilling business and was active in the management of the James E. Wolcott & Company Distillery at the corner of Clarissa and Wolcott streets. He continued in that until 1901, when he disposed of his interests to the New York & Kentucky Company. For a number of years he was connected with the financial interests of the city and was a director of the Genesee Valley Trust Company and

of the Traders' National Bank. He was a man of keen perception and executive ability, enterprising and alert, and his opinion and judgment were considered and followed in many cases, each time proving to be for the best. He was equally prominent in Masonic circles, affiliating with Rochester Lodge, No. 660, Free and Accepted Masons; Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Consistory, in which he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He followed the teachings of that great order, lived in accord with its beliefs, and won and retained the friendship and esteem of a wide circle of friends. He was a great lover of horseflesh, was the owner of one or two thoroughbred horses, and was connected with the Gentlemen Drivers Association. One of his chief pleasures was in a brush on the Rochester Speedway, in which he was interested; he was a well-known figure there and the statement that any horse belonged to James E. Wolcott was sufficient guarantee of its worth and highbred qualities.

Mr. Wolcott married, in Rochester, in 1874, Ida J. Chase, and they were the parents of three children: C. J. and George P., both of Rochester, and Mrs. F. E. Clawson, of Ridgway, Pennsylvania. Mr. Wolcott died suddenly at Norfolk, Virginia, November 24, 1906, aged fifty-six years. His death deprived his native city, Rochester, of one of its successful men of affairs, who bore a reputation for public and private integrity second to none.

COOLEY, George Frederick,

Enterprising Citizen.

To leap into popular notice by some spectacular deed which appeals to the public fancy is a feat easy of accomplishment and of an order not unusual. It is in fact, an everyday occurrence. But to build up and into the favorable light of public criticism a life which is devoid of extraordinary achievement is a colossal task. When a man becomes, as it were, a popular figure or idol over night, it is because of an action on his part which strikes the interest of the crowd—and his position is necessarily ephemeral and insecure. Whether or not he keeps his post of honor is the true test of the mettle of the man. But the daily, constant constructing of a reputation worthy of the highest praise and commendation, with the tools of honesty, labor, integrity, high character, dignity, human sympathy, force of personality and magnanimity, is a far more difficult task, though on the surface it would appear to be a negative accomplishment. The late George Frederick Cooley, of Peekskill, New York, one of the substantially successful business men of Peekskill, and a man of prominence there, held a position in the community which was equally the result of his talents in the lines of endeavor in which he engaged, and of the influence of his character and daily life. He was a leader among men, whose influence was for the general good and of a most potent order in the interests of the city.

George Frederick Cooley, son of Charles E. and Margaret Ann (Esterly) Cooley, farmers of Ulster county, New York, was born in Medina, Ulster county, New York, August 26, 1841. He attended school at Medina and later at the Claverick Academy, where he received an excellent education and rigid military training. After being graduated from the academy he spent a few years on his father's farm. He then went to Vails Gate, Orange county, New York, and engaged independently in the coal, lumber and feed business, continuing this for a year, and in connection with this he conducted a grist mill at Salisbury at the same time. He next went

to New Paltz and engaged in a similar enterprise in partnership with A. V. N. Elting. He then went to Ossining and entered into partnership with his brother, carrying on a dry goods business for the next two years. In 1879 Mr. Cooley went to Peekskill, where he resided for the remainder of his life. Here he went into business again, this time alone, and opened a flour and feed establishment, doing business on a wholesale and retail scale. In this venture he was highly successful and continued until 1906, when he sold out and retired from active participation in the affairs of the business world. His interests in affairs, current topics, and civic questions still continued to be as keen as when he had been an active worker.

Mr. Cooley had for a number of years been a director in the Grand Forks National Bank. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Peekskill, and for several years served as superintendent of the mission and the Sunday school. Mr. Cooley was throughout his life a deep student, not only of books, but of life itself. He was a keen judge of men, and had scores of friends in all walks of life.

In 1873 Mr. Cooley married, at Cornwall, New York, Kate Theresa Sutherland, daughter of Judge Ebenezer and Catherine L. (Moores) Sutherland, an old and prominent family of Cornwall. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Cooley are: 1. Herbert Sutherland, who resides in Keyport, New Jersey; he married Elizabeth Avery, of Peekskill, and by this union there are two children: Kathrine and Carold; Mrs. (Avery) Cooley died in 1912, in Keyport. 2. Florence Josephine, deceased. 3. Clifford Eugene, deceased. 4. Jennie, deceased. 5. George Frederick, Jr., now living in Schenectady.

Mr. Cooley died in Peekskill, New York, May 5, 1914, and his death came as a loss to the community in which he had been so prominent, and with whose upbuilding and advance he had for so many years been identified.

BROWER, William Henry,

Manufacturer.

The West shore of the Hudson river is the seat of many of the large industries of the United States. The city of Gloversville in Fulton county, in the State of New York, is the centre of the industry of glove making in the country. This city which owes its growth to the upbuilding of the manufacture of gloves within its boundaries, produces two-thirds of the kid and buckskin gloves that are made in America. Heading this industry and responsible for its growth and greatness to-day, are men of power, and executive and creative ability, who foresaw its possibilities while it was yet in its infancy.

It amounts to almost a law of life and nature that the man whose vision is restricted to only that which others can see never achieves a signal success in life. Nor does the man who can see the great things, but who lacks the power to grasp them and make them real, succeed in life. But the man with the imagination and power of vision to discern possibilities combined with the executive ability to put them into working order, is the type found leading and managing the world's great enterprises and business ventures. Such was the late William Henry Brower, connected with the glove industry in executive capacity since the time of the Civil War, and one of its leaders in Gloversville, and in the whole country.

William Henry Brower, son of David and Elizabeth (Perkins) Brower, was born in Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York

State, in 1838. He remained on his father's farm here until he reached the age of eighteen. During this time he had acquired all the advantages of education which the local schools afforded, and in 1856 removed to Gloversville. Here he attended the Gloversville Academy under Professor Wells. He realized the inestimable value of a good education in any line of endeavor which he might choose in later life and made every effort to further his. Six years later, desiring to enter business for himself, he entered upon the manufacture of gloves in 1862 in Gloversville. The first factory which he erected stood in the rear of what is now the W. H. & F. G. Brower Company, the name by which the present firm is known. The organization was first known under the firm name of Syke & Brower. The business, which is one of importance in Gloversville is still conducted by Mr. Brower's sons.

Though he never held office, Mr. Brower was always intensely interested and active in public affairs. His forces were always allied on the side of the good of the community, and he made every effort within his power for the advancement of Gloversville for he believed in its future. He was active throughout his life in movements instituted for the benefit of his fellow men, and gave his time and services unrestrainedly to such purposes. Mr. Brower was deeply interested and took an active part in the campaign waged for Lincoln by William Seward. He was a supporter of the "Higher Law" theories of Seward in regard to slavery, and an ardent admirer of Lincoln, in whom he recognized the qualities needed in the dangers and terrors of a civil war.

Mr. Brower was preëminently and in every sense of the word a Christian gentleman. He was particularly active in the work of the First Baptist Church, with which church he became affiliated immediately upon his arrival in Gloversville in 1856, retaining active membership in it until the time of his death. Mr. Brower believed in putting the principles of his religion into practice, and was a constant worker in the church in one capacity or another. For eighteen years he was organist, and he was continuously connected with the choir from the year 1856 until 1890. He was superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years, and also served on church boards. He was an efficient worker and did an inestimable amount of good in the service of his fellow men.

Mr. Brower was a member of Gloversville Lodge, No. 429, Free and Accepted Masons, and took an active part in Masonic affairs. He was very well-known in Masonic circles, and his death was no more deeply mourned here than in the other circles of his friends.

An adequate understanding of the esteem in which Mr. Brower was held in the minds and hearts of his fellows, can be gathered from the following tribute paid him by one of his fellow church members. This opinion was universal: "He has sung the blessed Gospel into the hearts and lives of hundreds of people. At the organ in the old Church he was an inspiration. He was a good musician and a noble Christian gentleman."

HOOKER, Horace and Horace B.,

Father and Son.

Horace Hooker was descended from that redoubtable Puritan, the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who led sixty families from Boston through the wilderness and founded the city of Hartford. Through his constructive influence on the Connecticut constitution, Thomas Hooker became indirectly an important factor in outlining our Federal Constitution. Horace Hooker's wife traced her ancestry from Henry

Wolcott whose descendants, as New England Governors and public men, have borne such a prominent part in our national life. Both grandfathers of Horace Hooker were officers in the Revolutionary army.

With the pioneer spirit of his progenitor, hearing glowing accounts of the Genesee country, Horace Hooker, the father, came to Western New York, where the Wadsworths and many other Hartford and Windsor families had settled. With his brother-in-law, Judge Strong, he developed the thousand-acre tract in Carthage, now Rochester. Mr. Hooker, with great enterprise, built mills and warehouses, and later initiated and leased the horse railroad to Carthage Landing, a growing port with extensive trade in Canada. The building of the New York Central Railroad and the Erie canal marked the downfall of Carthage as a commercial center, and the panic of '57 brought Mr. Hooker's extensive projects to an end. Like Cincinnatus, he turned to the plough, growing nursery stock on the town lots of Carthage. It was here that he brought his bride, Helen Wolcott, of Windsor, in 1821 and here his eight children were born.

Among the great army of men who in a quiet way have been the backbone and support of the State, Horace B. Hooker, his youngest son, moved and bore his part. A native son of Rochester, he there lived the full number of years allotted to man, was numbered among her sons who offered their lives in defence of the Union, and from the close of the war was engaged in various business enterprises in the city.

He was born at the family home in Carthage, December 7, 1837, attended various private schools, and afterwards studying engineering under Colonel Josiah W. Bissell, with whom he worked on the then famous Carthage bridge. Later he entered the nursery business with Hooker, Farley & Co., who had moved to Brighton, where they planted a large fruit farm.

The firing of the first gun on Fort Sumter so stirred his patriotic zeal that, sacrificing a promising business, he responded at once to his country's call. His father, seventy years old, said "That's right, Horace; if I were a little younger, I would go myself." With his brother James he raised a company for the Eighth New York Cavalry Regiment. Before they were ordered to the front, he received an urgent call from Colonel Bissell, in St. Louis, to join his engineering regiment, as he needed officers upon whom he could depend. He reluctantly resigned his commission with his Rochester comrades to enter the strenuous and arduous campaign of the "Engineer Regiment of the West," famous for their activities at Island No. 10, Corinth and New Madrid; and so closely associated with General Grant in the tedious siege of Vicksburg, both in the overland approach through Mississippi and on the river work at Young's Point. Upon the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, they were engaged in repairing the forts, until ordered to Nashville to take part in the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to the sea. Never selfseeking, he was through his entire service either in command of a company or acting adjutant in charge of a detachment, doing special duty in bridge building, canal or railroad work.

After the war, declining important positions offered him in the West, he returned East. The oil fever being at its height, he opened an engineer's office in Marietta, Ohio, where he was actively engaged until a lapse in the yield in that locality brought him back to Rochester. Here he gathered together the tangled skeins of an interrupted business career and began life afresh. He turned for a number of years

to the nursery business, with his father-in-law, Elon Huntington.

With a marked faculty for invention, he devised valuable improvements in guns, pistols, cartridges and skates, which are in use at the present time. For a short time he was in the shoe business, and then became a general contractor, for which he was well adapted. His son Harry was afterwards associated with him, and under the firm name of H. B. Hooker & Son they did a large business. At the age of seventy he was stricken with paralysis, and became a semi-invalid until his death, August 25, 1914.

Horace B. Hooker was a man who through many vicissitudes of business showed the sterling uprightness of his character in his fair dealing with his associates and his consideration for the men who worked under him. He was a man of strict integrity and faithfully executed every trust confided to him. His private life was marked by devotion to his family and a scrupulous regard for the rights of others. He met all life's responsibilities bravely and played well his part in the great drama of life. An ardent sportsman, he bore off many trophies for marksmanship for Rochester in the National and State associations. He was a valued member of the Columbia Rifle Club, a member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. He married, during the Civil War, Susan Huntington, who survives him, the mother of five sons and two daughters.

MILLER, James,

Pioneer Builder of Peekskill.

There is, of course, no royal road to success. The progress which those who travel this way make is dependent on themselves, not on the path they tread. If we look over the records of the successful men of New York whose names indeed are legion, we shall find that whether they traveled rough paths or smooth, it was rather the qualities inherent in themselves which enabled them to overcome all difficulties and arrive so successfully at their goal. For the smooth way has its own difficulties quite as much as the rough. Indeed, for some natures they are even greater with the temptations that they hold for relaxation of the necessary effort towards success. It is not even the opportunities which a man finds ready to hand which help him on his way so much as it is that prompt character which impels him to grasp such fleeting occasions as they arise, for he is a rare man who has no opportunities and almost as rare as he is the man who seizes those he has. James Miller is an excellent example of this kind of man, who takes advantage of the opportunities which destiny places in his way. In his long life at Peekskill, New York, his record was one of success and progress, and still better of success earned without the sacrifice of the rights and interests of any of his fellow men. His death, which occurred there on May 25, 1909, deprived the community of one of its most public-spirited and prominent citizens.

He was the son of Cornite and Harriett (Lancaster) Miller, both natives of Cortland, Westchester county, New York, and typical of the best type of the life of that region. Cornite Miller was a wealthy farmer in Westchester county, a man thrifty and religious, whose home under the superintendence of his good wife was a center for hospitality and good cheer. It was at the home established in Peekskill, New York, by Cornite Miller and his wife that their son, James Miller, was born January 23, 1834.

He passed his entire life in his native town and became most closely identified

with all its affairs. For his education he attended, at first, the local public school and later the Peekskill Military Academy, from which institution he was a graduate. Even in childhood Mr. Miller's mind had a very emphatically mechanical bent, and he decided, as he grew into manhood, upon following some line of work which would bring his undoubted talents into play. His taste led him to the practical and mechanical side of contruction and he entered into a construction and contracting business in which he was eminently successful, his unusual talent being of value to him in the solution of the many difficult problems brought up by his occupation. Mr. Miller was regarded as one of the pioneers in the development of a number of Peekskill's most attractive residential quarters and was the builder of a great number of the handsome residences of that city, among them one for Henry Ward Beecher. He also built many of the important buildings, including the Peekskill Savings Bank Building and that for St. Joseph's Franciscan School for Girls.

Upon the opening of the Civil War, Mr. Miller volunteered his services in the cause of the Union and enlisted in the local body known as the Jefferson Guard of Peekskill. His regiment was sent almost immediately to the front, and from that time onward to the end of hostilities he saw active service and took part in many of the important engagements of the war. He served until the year 1866, at the end of which time he was mustered out of the service and returned to civil life.

James Miller was not a man to follow the not very wholesome methods of modern business men of confining themselves wholly to their business interests. His mind was of a character which necessitated his taking part in many sides of life, in order that it should be fully satisfied, and however great his success in business he would have deemed himself a self-willed prisoner had he not taken part in the more public affairs of the community. This does not mean that he sought public office, or anything of that nature. His business made great demands upon his time and it was impossible for him to serve in any such capacity, but his interests were given to these affairs and he exerted no little influence upon the community, purely as a personal force. His views on political subjects generally were extremely independent, and while he was a member of the Democratic party and supported its principles and policies in a general way, he was entirely independent as a voter, casting his ballot for the man he thought best deserved the office. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order. He was not, however, active in club life, his instincts being rather domestic, so that he found his greatest happiness by his own hearthstone, in the intimate association of the household. His tastes still further emphasized his fondness for this aspect of life, for he was a great lover of music and of books and spent much of his leisure time in listening to the one and reading the other. He erected a fine house for himself at No. 218 North James street, Peekskill, and it was here that his family life was held. Here his children was born and here eventually his death occurred. One other taste possessed by Mr. Miller, which should not be overlooked, was that for hunting, which he indulged to as great an extent as his time and opportunity permitted. Besides the property upon which his house stood, he also owned a large amount of valuable real estate in Peekskill, which he had acquired from time to time as the opportunity offered during his long and successful career in that city.

James Miller was married on May 25, 1870, to Camilla Lane, a daughter of William Shelton and Adaline (Hyett) Lane, of Peekskill. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller seven children were born as follows: 1. Charles Avery, born April 7, 1871; was educated in the grammar and high schools of Peekskill and the Peekskill Military Academy; has succeeded his father in the construction business; takes a very conspicuous part in the public life of the municipality; married Jane Jordan Yocom, of Peekskill, by whom he has had two children: Camilla and Jane. 2. Henry, born March 23, 1873, died in early youth. 3. Ella, born January 15, 1875, died in early youth. 4. Charlotte, born February 29, 1876, died in early youth. 5. Jane, born March 28, 1878, died in early youth. 6. Camilla, born September 15, 1886; was educated in the public and high schools of Peekskill; was married to James Wyly Silleck, of Peekskill, to whom she has borne one daughter, Eleanor. 7. Ritchie C., born March 6, 1889; educated in the grammar and high schools of Peekskill and later at Columbia University from which he graduated with the degrees of M. E. and E. E.; he is now connected with the New York Central Line, in connection with the technical department, his work being of such a nature that he travels most of his time upon the road; he is unmarried and makes his home with his mother in the old Miller mansion at Peekskill.

O'CONNOR, Francis,

Contracting Builder.

In Mr. O'Connor's personality extremes met to a degree worthy of special study. He was a scholar and a hard working mechanic; a builder of college buildings and a student therein after their completion; a lover of the classics and of classical study yet a practical clear brained contractor. He erected great buildings, yet, gathered about him half a dozen choice spirits called the "Hexagonal Club" who, together, studied the classics. He was a good business man, his cultured tastes not interfering in any way with his daily pursuits. He did not parade his attainments but loved scholarship for scholarship's sake alone. His life was a busy, useful, simple one and he was loved and honored by all who came within the sphere of his influence. During the last quarter of a century of his life he was chief clerk at the canal weigh lock, and although administrations came and faded into the past, in regular succession, he was not disturbed in his position, only surrendering it with his life.

He was especially fond of his younger brother, Joseph O'Connor (who is of extended mention in this work), over whose education he watched, whose studies he directed and in whose attainments he gloried. Joseph O'Connor died a few months before his brother, and although prior to that much lamented event Francis O'Connor appeared as a man in his prime, yet he seemed afterward to be stricken with sudden old age, all his health, vigor, activity, and interest in life departing with the loved brother. In those few months he became as old in looks and in action as he really was in years and never rallied.

He had another extremely gifted brother, Michael O'Connor, a poet who gave up his life at Potomac Station during the Civil War, sergeant of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, New York Volunteers. He was the author of "The Reveille," a poem, concededly one of the finest literary productions inspired by the Civil War. Joseph and Michael O'Connor were both members of the "Hexagonal Club," and in an edition of

"Little Classics" edited by Rossiter Johnson, another of the coterie, are to be found poems and short stories by Michael O'Connor. Other members were Jacob Hockstra and Thomas J. Neville, they with the three O'Connor brothers and Rossiter Johnson constituting the six members.

Francis O'Connor was born in County Queens, Ireland, May 13, 1833, died at his home, No. 32 Jefferson avenue, Rochester, New York, May 9, 1909, lacking but four days of completing his seventy-sixth year. He was brought to this country when a child, obtained a good common school education and learned the stone cutters' trade. In youthful manhood he lived in Ithaca, New York, and there made a close friend of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, who greatly admired the intelligent, warm-hearted young man. Mr. O'Connor was then engaged in quarry contracting work, and also being a skilled mechanic he was of great assistance to Mr. Cornell when he began the erection of the university buildings. Mr. O'Connor also did a great deal of the stone work on the original buildings and some of them yet stand as monuments to his skill and thoroughness as a builder. After the first buildings were completed and ready for use, Mr. O'Connor enrolled as a student and completed a two years' course. After leaving college he returned to his quarry and contract work as though he had never left it. During his residence in Ithaca he was school commissioner and councilman. In 1878 Mr. O'Connor responded to a call from Waterloo, New York, to associate with Rev. Louis A. Lambert in editing the "Catholic Union and Times." A few years later the office of publication was moved to Rochester and Mr. O'Connor came with the paper as managing editor.

He practically built St. Patrick's Cathedral in Rochester. The original contractor, after finishing the foundations, left the city and Mr. O'Connor completed the building. It was during this period and later that the "Hexagonal Club" flourished. About 1884 he was appointed chief clerk at the weigh lock and in that quiet position lived a contented, happy life with his work, his beloved books and congenial companions. At one time he was Democratic candidate for State Senator, his opponent being Senator Cornelius R. Parsons. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church and a member of the Cathedral parish from the time the Cathedral was erected. When he was borne to his last resting place, it was from the Cathedral doors, the building whose erection he supervised.

Mr. O'Connor married, September 4, 1875, Adelia Lewis, of Syracuse, who survives him, with four children: Mrs. Catherine Church, Elizabeth, Agnes, and Joseph Lewis O'Connor, who has been engaged for some years in the promotion and management of theatrical (road) companies; he was a graduate of the University of Rochester, class of 1908; member of Theta Delta Kappa, member of White Rats of America, a theatrical social order; has written numerous plays and poems and inherits his father's gift of letters; married, in 1913, Gertrude Kirksmith, of Kansas City, Missouri.

RITTER, Frank J.,

Business Man.

Germany has furnished to this country many men who rank among our best citizens, men who would be willing to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, in the preservation of American principles, who have proven themselves worthy of citizenship, and among this class was the late Frank J. Ritter, president of the Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company, one of the lead-

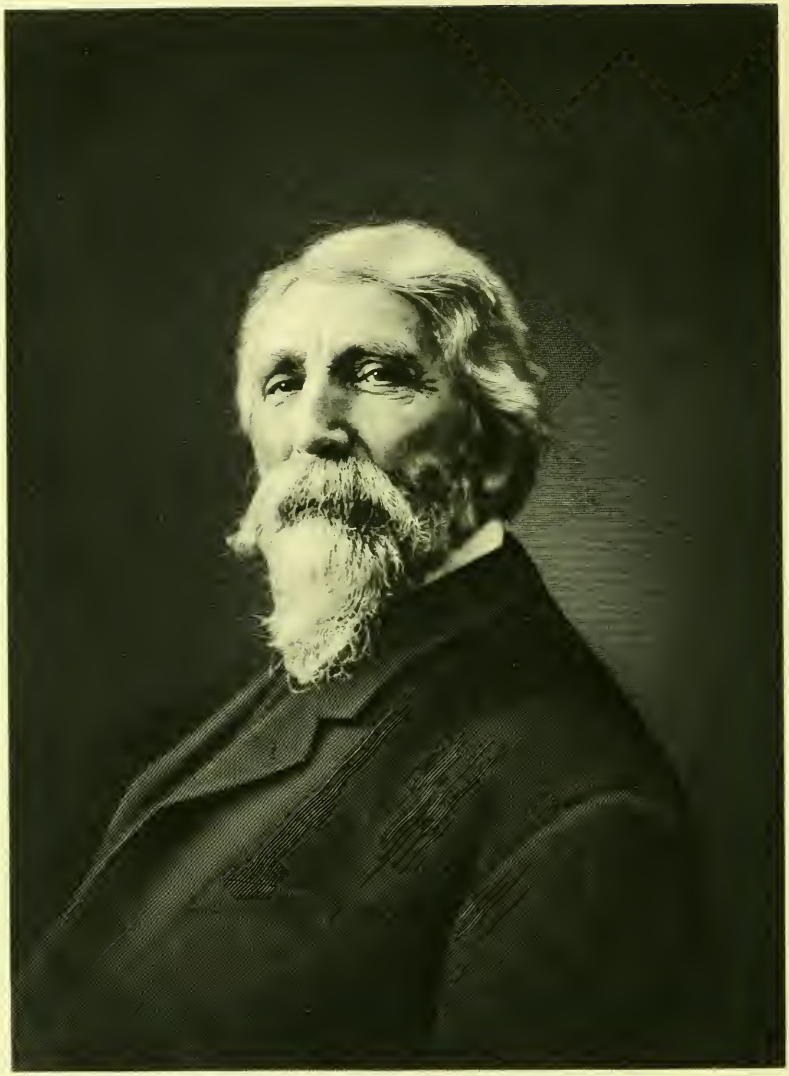
ing industries of Rochester. He was born in Astheim, Germany, December 19, 1844, died at the General Hospital, Rochester, New York, April 21, 1915, following an operation for appendicitis, and his remains were interred in Mount Hope Cemetery, Rochester, New York. He was a son of Joseph Ritter, who was a very prominent man in Germany, who served as burgomaster for many years in the city of Astheim.

Frank J. Ritter was reared and educated in his native land, remaining there until he attained early manhood, when he came to the United States, arriving in New York City, where he secured employment, remaining there a few years. From New York he removed to Amsterdam, New York, and finally settled in Rochester, where he spent the remainder of his days, becoming widely known in business circles. He there began the manufacture of parlor furniture in a factory on North Water street, this proving a successful undertaking, he being a man of business acumen, keen discernment and practical ideas. In 1887 he devoted his attention to another line of business, establishing the Ritter Dental Manufacturing Company, making dental chairs and other appliances used by dentists, and was equally successful in this enterprise, in due course of time Ritter dental products being shipped to every part of the world, they having a reputation for a high standard of excellence and durability. The first factory was situated on the river flats below the Smith Street Bridge, and in 1908 the modern factory on West avenue was erected to meet the requirements of the rapidly increasing business. The company gave employment to a number of skilled operatives, and thus was the means of adding to the population of the city, and under the wise guidance of Mr. Ritter, who was an ideal employer in every respect, the business expanded from year to year. His prominence as a business man was proven by the fact that he was chosen on the directorate of the Lincoln National Bank, in which capacity he served for many years. The only public office he ever held was that of park commissioner, to which he was appointed in 1905 and which he held until the board recently was legislated out of existence. He possessed many excellent characteristics, among which were a ready sympathy with those in distress, a whole-hearted interest in mankind in general and a mind filled with practical thoughts, and by the exercise of these was helpful to many, and he was also esteemed and honored by all with whom he was brought in contact, whether in business or social life.

Mr. Ritter married (first) in 1874, Elizabeth Fertig, of Rochester, New York. She died in 1897. They were the parents of two daughters: Adelina, (Mrs. Shumway), of Rochester, who is the mother of two children, Helen Elizabeth and Frank Ritter Shumway; Laura A. Ritter. Mr. Ritter married (second) in 1907, Sophia E. Schuknecht. Mrs. Ritter, in memory of her husband, has founded and endowed a home for the aged and an orphan asylum.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lincoln National Bank, held in April, 1915, the following tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Frank J. Ritter was adopted:

The Board of Directors of the Lincoln National Bank has heard the sorrowful news of the death of Frank J. Ritter. Associated with us as friend and fellow member for many years, we have highly appreciated his loyalty, broad vision and sound judgment which had ripened in the course of a long, eventful and successful business career. Modest and quiet in his demeanor he was a strong character, precise in his obligations and faithful in his friendships. It is with deep sorrow that we must record his death and we will sadly miss him from among our midst. Let this minute be entered on our records and a copy sent to the stricken family.



John Van Voorhis

VAN VOORHIS, John,

Lawyer, Congressman.

If those who knew the Hon. John Van Voorhis were called upon to name the strongest characteristic of his useful and honorable career, by the consensus of public opinion, fidelity would be the response. His loyalty to his home, his friends, his city and his country, to his beliefs and his convictions made him trusted wherever known and gained for him the unqualified confidence of the lowly and those high in the councils of the nation, of the distinguished members of the profession in which he figured so prominently and of those with whom he came in contact through the ties of friendship. His strong intellectual endowments, well directed, made him a leader at the bar and in Republican ranks in the State of New York and never was he known to waver in his allegiance to a cause he espoused, for his championship was ever based upon a belief in its righteousness.

John Van Voorhis, a native son of New York, born in Decatur, Otsego county, October 22, 1826, was of Holland lineage, descended from Stevens Coerte Van Voorhees, who was a son of Coert Alberts of Voor Hees (so called because he lived before the village of Hees, in Holland, hence the origin of the surname). In April, 1660, Stevens Coerte Van Voorhees was a passenger on the ship "Boutekoe" (spotted cow) which sailed for the new world. He was accompanied by his wife and seven children and settled at Flatlands, Long Island, where he purchased from Cornelius Dirksen Hoogland nine morgens of corn land, seven of woodland, ten of plain land and five morgens of salt meadow for three thousand gilders; also the house and house-plot in the village of "Amesfoort en Bergen" (Flatlands) with the brewery and all the brewing apparatus. He died at Flatlands in 1702.

One of his grandsons, Johannes Coerte Van Voorhis, removed to Fishkill, Dutchess county, in 1730, and purchased a farm of twenty-seven hundred acres, for six hundred and seventy pounds sterling. Before his death in 1757 he changed the spelling of the name to its present form, which has since been retained by his descendants.

John Van Voorhis, of this review, was the great-grandson of Johannes Coerte Van Voorhis and the son of John Van Voorhis, who was a farmer and a local preacher of the Methodist church. He was reared upon the old homestead farm and acquired such education as he could obtain in the common schools, through the school library and a few terms spent at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima. He was seven years of age at the time of the father's removal from Otsego county and after residing for a few years in the town of Scott, Cortland county, and in the town of Spafford, Onondaga county, he became a resident of Mendon, Monroe county, New York, in March, 1843. He took up his abode upon a farm at Mendon Center and in the summer months aided in the work of the fields, while in the winter seasons he taught in the district schools of Victor until 1850. In the summer of that year he became a law student in the office of John W. Stebbins, of Rochester, and in the succeeding winter taught Latin and mathematics in the East Bloomfield Academy. He was connected with that institution until the spring of 1852, and in the meantime continued his law reading as opportunity offered until December, 1851, he successfully passed the examination that secured him admission to the bar. Mr. Van Voorhis began in law practice in Elmira in 1853 as a partner of Hon. Gilbert O.

Hulse, but in 1854 became identified with the Rochester bar. Here he soon won recognition as a lawyer of wide learning, of thorough familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence and of notable force in argument and in the presentation of his cause. For a long period the law firm consisted of his brother, Quincy Van Voorhis, and himself, while later he admitted his two sons, Eugene and Charles, under the firm name of John Van Voorhis & Sons.

In 1858, Mr. Van Voorhis was married to Frances Aristine Galusha, a daughter of Martin Galusha, and a granddaughter of Jonas Galusha, who was for nine successive terms governor of Vermont. Soon after his marriage he purchased a house on East avenue, where he lived for many years.

From the beginning of his connection with the bar, Mr. Van Voorhis maintained a prominent place in the ranks of the legal fraternity and as an attorney for the plaintiff or defense he was connected with almost every important litigated interest tried in the courts. His ability, too, well qualified him for official service, he was from the beginning of his residence here a prominent factor in public life, being first elected a member of the Board of Education from the old Fifth Ward in 1857. In 1859 he was appointed city attorney, and in 1863 received appointment as collector of internal revenue from President Lincoln. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which renominated Lincoln in 1864, and was ever a staunch supporter of the martyred president. In 1878 and again in 1880 he was elected to Congress but was defeated in 1882, when there was a Democratic landslide. In 1892 he was once more chosen to represent his district in the national law making body and upon the close of that term he retired from active political life. He was one of the most earnest workers on the floor of the house, connected with much of the constructive legislation which finds its inception in the committee rooms. An indefatigable worker for his constituents, Rochester owes to him its public building at the corner of Church and Fitzhugh streets. He made a desperate fight for this, one of his first public acts, in the Forty-Sixth Congress being the presentation of a bill for a public building at Rochester. The bill was reported favorably by the committee on public buildings, but the house was Democratic and he was unable to pass it. Elbridge G. Lapham, of Canandaigua, who was one of the house leaders, opposed the bill vigorously on the ground that Canandaigua was less than thirty miles from Rochester and had a United States court house. When the Forty-seventh Congress met in December, 1881, Mr. Van Voorhis again presented his bill and secured its passage in the house after a long and strenuous contest. In the interim Mr. Lapham had been elected United States senator and in the Upper House he again opposed the measure even more vigorously than he had before. He was supported in his opposition by the late Charles J. Folger, secretary of the treasury, who lived at Geneva and was interested in Canandaigua's efforts to prevent Rochester from obtaining sessions of the United States court. Congressman Van Voorhis enlisted the support of Senator Warner Miller and the late Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, until finally, after the bill had brought about a fractional line-up in the Senate, it was passed over the heads of Senator Lapham and Secretary Folger. Every member of Congress for twenty-five years before that time had fought in vain for a public building for Rochester and the success of Mr. Van Voorhis was notable.

During his congressional career and as an attorney he was a champion of the rights of the Seneca Indians and it was largely due to his opposition that the claim of three hundred thousand dollars of the Ogden Land Company against the lands of the Indians was defeated. In 1895 a council of the Seneca nation was held on the Allegany reservation and resolutions of thanks to Mr. Van Voorhis were adopted. The resolution was engrossed and framed. The parchment on which it is written is decorated with a tomahawk and a pipe of peace and bears the nation's seal. It was always regarded by Mr. Van Voorhis as one of his most valuable possessions.

For half a century Mr. Van Voorhis remained an active practitioner at the Rochester bar and attained marked distinction. He was thoroughly informed concerning all branches of the law and his practice extended beyond the borders of New York. He was particularly strong in argument and in the presentation of his cause, which he ever contested with the qualities of a warrior. His ready sympathy was easily enlisted in the cause of the weak and oppressed and when he once espoused a cause it received his untiring efforts to the end, regardless of the fees accorded him. He was deeply interested in young men who were starting out in the profession, was always ready to assist and encourage them and they entertained for him the greatest admiration and sincerest affection, feeling that they had lost a stalwart champion and friend when he passed from this life.

Too broad-minded to confine his attention and interest to his home locality or even to his State, he was concerned in all matters of national importance and in those events which were framing the history of other nations. He firmly believed in the cause of the Boers in South Africa, gave to them his ready sympathy and addressed many public meetings in their behalf, being one of the speakers at the great Boer meeting held in the city of New York. He was equally ardent in his championship of Cuban independence and thrilled an audience with his presentation of the question at a large mass meeting in Rochester. He continued one of the world's workers until called to his final rest, October 22, 1905. Perhaps no better proof of the initial statement of this review that one of his strong characteristics was his unfaltering fidelity, may be best shown in quoting freely from the statement of many of the public expressions that were made at the time of his demise.

The Monroe County Bar Association adopted a memorial, extracts from which are as follows:

Hon. John Van Voorhis died at his home on East avenue, in the city of Rochester, on the 20th day of October, 1905. His life had been active, strenuous and full. He had no advantageous aids in making his career. What he has achieved he has achieved by his own labor and efforts. As a lawyer his practice was largely in the courts and he has been engaged in many important and hard fought cases which reached their final decision in the court of last resort. His practice was large, at times reaching into other states. His clients were for the most part individuals; corporate interest he seldom represented and he may with justice be described as the people's lawyer. He possessed ample knowledge of the law and had large experience and great ability in the trial of causes. His fearlessness in asserting his client's cause and his persistence in pressing it to a final conclusion were marked characteristics of the man. To his clients he gave his best efforts, the benefit of his large knowledge and large experience, with untiring diligence worked for their interest.

Mr. Van Voorhis possessed a strong personality in keeping with his massive form and powerful and striking features that made him the most picturesque member of our bar. He

thought vigorously and expressed himself with vigor. In the heat of conflict, somewhat brusque in manner, he was at heart kindly. He will be remembered by the members of the bar as a strong man and an able lawyer, and in social intercourse as a genial and pleasant companion. Full of years the last of his own generation of lawyers, he rests from his labors.

The "Rochester Democrat and Chronicle" said editorially:

Mr. Van Voorhis was a born fighter, a fighter who never took an unfair advantage of an adversary, but who never gave up a battle until the issue was finally adjudicated. When he was assured that his cause was just, he would never admit the possibility of ultimate and final defeat. It has been often said of him that he was a loyal friend; he was at the same time a stalwart and vigorous adversary. In common with all truly strong men, he was positive in his likes and in his dislikes; but at the same time he was generous towards all with whom he came into professional conflict. But he always stood for that which he regarded as right, and stood steadfast to the end, and his friendship was abiding. He was trained in the school of integrity, and he had no patience with departures from the path of uprightness in which his course unswervingly lay, through the world that now is to that world which is to come.

It was perhaps in his home life and in his library where Mr. Van Voorhis shone the brightest. He never gave up his early friendship for that which was noblest and best in literature. Fortunate in his early studies of the classics, he could always retire from the strife of the bar and the political arena to communion with his favorite authors; a communion which he loved to share with his friends. Although, as has been said, he never relinquished the active duties of his profession, with the later years of a more than usually successful life came leisure and opportunities for travel and purely literary enjoyment, which were more infrequent in the earlier portions of a long and strenuous career.

As a friend and counsellor of the younger members of his profession, and indeed of other professions, Mr. Van Voorhis will be long and gratefully remembered. When sought, his advice and assistance were always lavishly bestowed, and many men largely owe their success in life to his wise and timely advice.

It was vouchsafed to John Van Voorhis to come down to the close of a long and well spent life in the full possession of all his mental faculties. With him there was no fireside period, in the common acceptation of the term. His sun set suddenly. To him came not the partial mental eclipse which sometimes clouds the closing days of men who were physical and mental giants among their fellows. The end found him in the buckler and armor which his friends and his antagonists knew so well.

The "Rochester Evening Times" said editorially:

At the ripe age of seventy-nine, in full possession of his remarkable mental faculties, Hon. John Van Voorhis, one of Rochester's foremost lawyers, characterized by his virility of thought his forcefulness and his sturdy independence, passed suddenly away yesterday, leaving a vacancy in the city's public life that cannot be easily repaired.

Mr. Van Voorhis was a giant mentally and physically. When he was once convinced, the cause which attracted his support was fought for earnestly but fairly until the conclusion of the issue was reached. His wonderful mental courage, his disregard of influence, his unwavering devotion to the interests of the people rather than special interests or classes were logical products of his Dutch ancestry.

In public life Mr. Van Voorhis was the stalwart champion of his adopted city. He left his imprint in the halls of congress, where he is remembered as the best legislator Monroe ever sent to the national capital. In the practice of his profession he achieved a country-wide distinction. As a scholar and student, in his own library, he showed a side of his character that was particularly attractive to his intimates. As an advisor of young men, and as their steadfast friend, if they deserved his friendship, Mr. Van Voorhis will be sincerely mourned and his loss as a counsellor will be keenly felt.

Strong in his loves, undying in his hatreds, but fair in both, Mr. Van Voorhis made countless friends and some enemies. All, at his death, will pay the tribute that all truly great citizens strive for—HE WAS SINCERE.

The "Post Express," of Rochester, said editorially:

Mr. Van Voorhis was a man of great intensity and made both friends and enemies with remarkable ease. He was bold and vigorous in speech,

defied parliamentary usages and restraints, drove straight at his mark, affected to care nothing for the feelings of antagonists, made no objections whatever to savage thrusts in return, and delighted in intellectual conflict. It was inevitable that he should fall into difficulties occasionally in the heat of public debate, and that enemies should rise up against him, in congress and out of it. It is very doubtful, however, if these enemies long cherished their resentment, and probably all enmities created amid political strife were forgotten long ago. It is certain that Mr. Van Voorhis was always ready to forget and forgive, and his last years were those of peace and content. While he was active in public affairs he made many friends, and these he clung to with hooks of steel, was fond of their companionship, and loved to serve them.

He was a successful lawyer, who permitted nothing to sway him from the interests of his clients. He believed in knock-down blows and delighted to give and take. If he lacked diplomacy and suavity, he excelled in directness and loyalty. During the later years of his life he participated but rarely in legal battles, being content to watch them from afar; but to his last days he was conspicuous as a friend of the Indians of Western New York, appeared frequently in court in their defense, joined heartily in the efforts to protect them from the avaricious whites, visited Washington in their interest, made arguments before the senate and house committees, kept his old friends informed as to what was going on—men like Allison, Teller, Hale, Hoar and Platt of Connecticut in the senate—and strove earnestly, without thought of compensation or reward, to protect the innocent from outrage and wrong. His ceaseless effort in their behalf was characteristic, for he loved justice, hated wrong, and never dodged a fight. One of the fine features of his character was that he never dealt a blow in malice or harbored the slightest animosity toward his opponents, either at the bar or in politics. He was rugged and leonine in appearance, but within beat a warm and loving heart.

Of him Charles E. Fitch, State Regent, and for a long time editor of the "Democrat and Chronicle," of Rochester, wrote as follows:

A stalwart form is smitten. A strong heart has ceased to beat. For fifty years he was a leader at the bar; from the birth of the Republican party he was prominent in its councils, honored by and honoring it; throughout he was associated with the activities of this community. If he may not be called great, he had the qualities that inhere in greatness; he was direct in purpose, candid in speech, resourceful and resolute in act, unflinching in courage and generous in success. If, in the heat of conflict in his profession or in politics, he, who hated meanness and abhorred hypocrisy was severe in address, there lurked no malice in his thought, and he cherished few resentments. He caused no wound that he would not gladly heal. If he made foes, he would resolve them into friends, where no issue of principle was involved; and he attached friends to him as by hooks of steel. As he was self-reliant, he was also helpful. He was one upon whom others leaned. Many are they who will to-day note the kindly offices he rendered them.

As a lawyer he was learned, skillful, assiduous and absolutely devoted to the interest of his clients. Confident in his case and assured of its justice, apt in the trial and specially gifted in the cross-examination of perverse or reluctant witnesses, he gained many triumphs at *nisi prius*, but it was in the appellate courts that he chiefly excelled, for he knew the law and its application, and seldom failed to turn victory into defeat in the last review.

As a politician he believed in his party, because he believed in its principles. From devotion to its creed he never swerved, as loyal to it in its reverses as in its prosperities. For years he labored for it zealously and indefatigably and without reward. In the maturity of his years and the fullness of his power, he was commissioned to represent his district in the national congress, and no man ever represented it more ably or faithfully than did he. In speech never elaborate, in debate he was potent and often crushing to his adversary. He exalted his political faith and knew no compromise with wrong. He made a national reputation for terseness and vigor of utterance, and for integrity in civil administration in accordance with the leading of the party which redeemed the republic and accomplished its weal. And not less did he serve his immediate constituency than the country. Pensions for the veterans of the war, needed appropriations for public improvements, and the varied interests of his district testify to his diligence.

In his retirement from public life, and in a measure from the arduous duties of his profession, as the advancing years admonished him to rest, he ripened into charming companionship

with all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. In conversation he was fascinating, drawing not only upon reminiscence, but upon stores of literature with a knowledge of which he was not generally credited. All asperities had ceased and all contests had ended. His closing years were serene. He dies full of years and of honors and it will be long before he will be forgotten by the profession he adorned, the country he served and the city in which he lived so long.

Rev. S. Banks Nelson, D. D., paid a beautiful tribute at the funeral exercises. It was in part reported by the press as follows:

John Van Voorhis is dead, but we need not place a broken column on his grave. He was a man who put the cap on his own column, and then stepped off the superstructure into the glorious hereafter. His life is some senses was not even a broken arc. To him we may not apply that old simile of a ship wrecked on the shoals of time, a decrepit body and a mind approaching senility. For he raised anchor, hoisted his pennant, and waving us adieu, sailed away with his hand in that of his pilot.

Speaking of Mr. Van Voorhis's mentality, Mr. Nelson said:

He was keen and he was witty, but his wit was so keen and polished that his blade never bore away a heart sting and his bonmots sent a ripple over the faces of his hearers. His very dumbness as he lies here is eloquent and bespeaks strength. No one ever thought of John Van Voorhis without associating him with strength.

When Mahomet died one of his followers rushed out of the tent and drawing his sword threatened to run it through any one who should declare that Mahomet was dead. The Jews could not believe that Elijah was dead; they thought it impossible that any one so brave and great could die. When Moses died they refused to believe that he had passed away, not deeming it possible that he could be dead for more than a day. This is a thought that runs throughout sacred history and a thought that runs through profane history from the beginning to the present day, and it is natural thought that it is impossible for the great and good to die. This universal instinct itself declares man's immortality.

Leave John Van Voorhis out of the affairs of the city of Rochester and what a different complexion they would have. We are thankful that he was sent as a representative of this district to the federal government at Washington, for we know that our affairs were looked after by a man of character and principle. In the church, too, his influence was felt. He believed in the necessity of the Christian pulpit and was an ardent friend of every faithful preacher of the Gospel.

Dr. David J. Hill, United States Minister to the Netherlands, on learning of his death, paid a beautiful tribute to his memory which reads in part as follows:

Once a friend always a friend, was his motto so long as a man deserved his friendship. No lawyer ever more unreservedly committed his whole soul to the cause of his client, and it was one of the secrets of his success. In the unremunerated good offices of private friendship it was the same way. He believed in his cause, he believed in his friends, he believed in the triumph of right, and did all in his power to promote it. In return, his friends believed in him, and they never misplaced their faith. Sincerity, loyalty, straightforwardness, unselfishness,—these are the qualities that shone in the character of John Van Voorhis and made him seem noble as well as true to those who really knew him. This is the tribute I would lay upon his grave,—Here sleeps the soul of loyalty.

SHAW, James Boylan,

Clergyman of Commanding Influence.

James Boylan Shaw was born August 25, 1808, in New York City. The Gaelic significance of the name Shaw is sprightly, proud or spirited. His father, James Scott Shaw, was of Scotch-Irish birth, and was a merchant in New York City, and for some time high sheriff. The mother, Margaret (Boylan) Shaw, was a woman of great intelligence and deep piety, and under her teachings the son was reared to noble aspirations. He was of very lively nature, the life of the circles of

Rev. Dr. James B. Shaw

young people with whom he moved in the city of his time, which then embraced less than one hundred thousand populaiton. Through his father's position in the community he enjoyed great social advantages, and his education was well grounded. He was fitted for the sophomore class at Yale, but instead of entering college he began the study of medicine, in which he spent one and one-half years. This became distasteful to him, and he took up the study of law, which he pursued for more than two years, in the office of the distinguished Irish patriot, Thomas Addis Emmet, a brother of the eloquent martyr to Irish liberty, Robert Emmet. With brilliant prospects as a lawyer, he abandoned all this when he felt called to the Christian ministry. At this time he was twenty years of age, and at once began study to fit himself, and was graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1832. In February of that year he was licensed to preach, and for some time supplied the church at Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, New York. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Genesee in 1834, and for the succeeding five years was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Attica, New York. For a short time he preached at Dunkirk, and while attending a religious convention in Rochester, gave a sermon in the Second Presbyterian Church of that city, which afterwards came to be known as the Brick Church. Within a few days he received a call to be pastor of this church, and began his work there December 1, 1840. On the 16th of February following, he was formally installed as pastor, and thus continued for nearly fifty years. In early life he was not strong, and was twice compelled to abandon his labors by physical weakness. On the second of these occasions he spent two years on the shore of Lake Erie in recruiting. When he went to Rochester the city had some twenty thousand inhabitiants, and the Second Church four hundred and forty-five members. After an active pastorate of forty-eight years he resigned his charge, during which period the church had grown to a membership of 1,510, and the city attained a population of 135,000 people. During his pastorate the church received 1,320 members on certificate, and more than two thousand on confession. On two or three occasions he was assisted by noted revival preachers, and it was remarkable that he was able to hold so many of those who united with the church under this influence. The congregation soon became so large that it was necessary to built a new home for it, and the cornerstone of the new church was laid July 3, 1860. This was completed in June of the following year, at a cost of $61,881.73. Of this sum, owing to the financial conditions caused by the Civil War, twenty-four thousand were secured by loan. Through the efforts of Dr. Shaw but little more than three years were required to pay off this debt, and in 1887, through his personal efforts, $10,000 were collected to pay for an organ. During his pastorate the church contributed for benevolent and charitable purposes nearly $300,000. His influence and power over not only his congregation, but the people of the community, were of steady growth. His kindly nature seemed to draw all to him, and one biographer said of him: "The 'sermon that he was' had such a Gospel sweetness and inspiration in it, that it drew out from those whom he met, however rough and worldly, some response of goodness. His heart was stored, like a bee-hive, with this sweetness of the good and kind deeds, which had disclosed themselves to his eyes in men accounted hardened and irreligious."

Early in life he received from the col-

lege of the Western Reserve the honorary degree of A. M., and in 1852 the University of Rochester gave him the degree of D. D. He became a great influence in the councils of the Presbyterian church, both at home and abroad, and in 1873 was a delegate to the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, where he made an address, which was published in Europe and America. This drew from an Episcopalian clergyman of the same name in Scotland, the following note: "I liked your speech not only as the utterance of a Presbyterian Doctor of Divinity, but as that of a true man, and, if I mistake not, a thorough Celt. The ring of the sentences is much more Celtic than Saxon. After this preface, may I beg your acceptance of the accompanying Memorials of the Clan to which I have every reason to believe you belong." Dr. Shaw was a member of the General Assembly which met in Philadelphia in 1837, and which resulted in a division of the Presbyterian church. This caused him great sorrow, and he was indefatigable in his labors to bring about a reunion of the two factions. He was a member of the joint committee of fifteen on reunion, which, in 1869, after thirty years of separation, brought the two assemblies together again. Before the reunion Dr. Shaw had been elected by acclamation moderator of the New-School Assembly which met in Brooklyn in 1865. In 1880 he was made a representative of the Presbyterian church in Pan-Presbyterian Council held in Philadelphia, and was elected a commissioner to the centennial session of the General Assembly at Philadelphia in 1888, but was obliged to decline on account of ill health. By advice of his physician, Dr. Shaw resigned his pastorate, April 17, 1887, and preached his closing sermon as active pastor December 4th of that year. He was elected pastor emeritus, and delivered the charge to the people on the installation of his successor, Rev. William R. Taylor, April 10, 1888. He passed away at his home in Rochester, May 8, 1890.

During the years between his resignation and his death, he continued, insofar as his strength would permit, his works of visitation among the sick and sorrowing, took part in the services of his own church, and was often called upon for service in other churches of the city. To the last he kept up his habit of early rising, and when he was over eighty years old he was still found at his study, nearly a mile from his house, before eight o'clock in the morning. At the close of the last week when he was able to be out, nearly two months preceding his death, he said to his family, "Well, if I am sick, I have just finished a new sermon, but it is the last sermon I shall ever write." In his "Reminiscences" before the Presbytery, at St. Peter's Church, he said, in answer to questions about his sermonizing habits, "My family tell me that I am a 'regular Irish stew.' As soon as I finish preaching Sunday I commence casting about for a subject for the next week, and I keep on till I get hold of a subject or a subject gets hold of me. By Tuesday or Wednesday I generally get to writing, and I generally work with the impression that somebody or something is likely to interrupt me at any moment. I feel like a man trying to do something with the sheriff looking over his shoulder. Still, during all these years, I have never allowed anything to interfere with my preparation for the pulpit. I would not neglect this if it became necessary to lock myself in my room. I have expended more labour on my sermons than on anythings else, writing them all twice, first with a pencil. An old sermon I have very little use for. Men who preach old ser-

mons are generally shelved. I never took as much pains with my sermons as now. If the dictionary contains a shorter word than the one I have written I want to substitute it. My aim is to make the sermons idiomatic. This is the reason the children are able to go away and say, 'Why, I can understand Dr. Shaw's sermons.' This I regard as the greatest compliment a minister can receive." He said once on coming home from his summer vacation, that his two warmest welcomes had been from the Jewish Rabbi and from the Roman Catholic Bishop.

At the reception which was given him, after his resignation, in Powers Hall, and which was attended by representatives of nearly every religious denomination in the city, Bishop McQuaid said: "I think of no other city in the United States where we Catholics are so well treated by the pulpit and the press. The fair treatment which we have received in the pulpits of the city is due largely to the counsel and the word of Dr. Shaw. He never felt that in proclaiming his own views and religious doctrines, he was obliged to send out bitter words against any class in the community. He never felt that he must use contemptuous epithets in speaking of anyone. He always felt that any man working for God and Christ was a blessing to the community. Sometimes the Celtic blood has stirred within him, for like myself, the doctor is an Irishman, but he has held these passions down and restrained himself from flinging out harsh words at anyone." Dr. Landsberg, too, of the St. Paul Street Synagogue, said: "One of the first men to welcome me in this city was the Rev. Dr. Shaw. He has gained the admiration and esteem of all with whom I am connected. He has exercised a beautiful liberalizing influence. It makes us all happy when we meet him on the street." On another occasion the Rev. Dr. Saxe, the Universalist minister, himself one of the oldest pastors in the city, spoke of Dr. Shaw as "a man who mellows with age and who is as preëminent for a sweet and Christian-like spirit, as for the exceptional length and success of his pastorate, and whose sunset promises to be more resplendent than his noon, truly 'the old man eloquent'." In his fortieth anniversary sermon, preached in 1880 Dr. Shaw said: "I am a younger man to-day than I was forty years ago. True, I may not be able to walk as far, or lift as much as I once could, but if I can not walk as far, with the wing which faith has lent me I can soar higher; and if I cannot lift as much, I can trust more and my heart can hold out longer. My heart does not tire half as easily as it did forty years ago." In his forty-sixth anniversary sermon, he said, "I live in a wider world than I did. I belong to a broader church than I did. Now I can fellowship those who, in my darker days, I wanted to keep on their own side of the wall. I have the free use of all the powers of my soul, and, instead of living inside of a shell, the Lord hath brought me into a 'large and wealthy place'."

Dr. Shaw married (first) Miss Emily Chase, of Auburn, and five of their children survived him at his death, namely: James Shaw, of Rochester; William G. Shaw, of New York; Augustus C. Shaw, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Orlando Merrill, of Louisiana; and Caroline, widow of John West. He married (second) Laura Rumsey, of Silver Creek, New York, who preceded him in death, in 1885, leaving a daughter, Mary R.

A few of Dr. Shaw's expressions, found in sermons, or remembered from association with him, may be repeated here:

There is no dog so surly as a church dog. The crookedness of the crooked stick is what commends it to me. It is so crooked that it cannot lie still. So after a while it takes itself up and goes to some other place. We Presbyterians have made ourselves think that the Christian world, by and by, will open its mouth wide and swallow the shorter and longer catechisms and the confession of faith, swallow them and keep them down.

The following is extracted from the sermon delivered at Dr. Shaw's funeral by the Rev. Herman C. Riggs, D. D.

The white-haired noble figure in which dwelt the stately soul of this man of God has been familiar in this church, and upon the streets and in the homes of this city, for many years. Even outwardly he was a marked man, to look into whose face was a benediction, to feel the grasp of whose hand was an inspiration. All his physical form and fashion bespoke the man of clean and dignified thought, in whose character manly beauty and strength had sweetest combination.

He was so human; whether strong or weak,
Far from his kind he neither sank nor soared,
But sate an equal guest at every board.
No beggar ever felt him condescend,
No prince presume; for still himself he bare
At manhood's simple level, and where'er
He met a stranger there he left a friend.

His mental qualities and gifts, too, were of rare excellence. His intellectual power was not of that brilliant sort which is so likely also to be fictitious, but of that quiet and genuine sort which most safely impresses men. He was characterized by great variety and range of abilities, reinforced by wide reading and careful cultivation. A lively imagination, a fine poetic sense, a bubbling humour, a gentle good will, held continual interplay with his logic in all the fertile speech of his conversation and his preaching. He was a writer of simple, vigorous, luminous English, with enough of the power of thought in it to stimulate and feed the most active mind, with so much of the power of sympathy and truth in it that the dullest heart could not but feel. He was a preacher, earnest, impressive, eloquent; a safe teacher and guide of men; an ardent lover of truth, and as ardent a despiser of sham; many sided, quick of thought, ready in resources, alive to all the interests and questions of the day, broad and liberal, while staunchly loyal to the true and the right, one who both hated all sin and loved every sinner with all the power of his great nature.

And the underlying secret of this power in preaching and in prayer, so permanently characteristic of his ministry, was his own rich faith as a Christian. He was the man of sincere piety in all that this word can be made to mean. No member of this congregation ever doubted this. The most cynical critic in this community has never been ably to doubt it. He who was most ready to doubt others has been compelled to confess that here, at least, was a genuine Christian man. Religion was the one great concern with him. Heart and lips and life were full of it. As perfectly as any man I ever knew he entered into sympathy with Paul in his wonderful words, "For me to live is Christ." It was thoroughly and consciously a truth in his experience that Christ was living in him, the animating principle of a hidden, spiritual life made possible and real to him through his own close personal union with Christ. Of necessity, therefore, by the constraints of the sweetest compulsion, he was an active Christian. He loved to serve his Master, and his fellow-men for the Master's sake.

The esteem in which Dr. Shaw was held by his contemporaries is shown by the following extracts:

"Dr. Shaw belonged to all of us," said a prominent Roman Catholic of the city. "God grant you health and strength," said a priest who wrote to him not long before his death, "to be in the future as in the past a ray of sunlight and happiness to us all."

From the "Rochester Union and Advertiser:" For nearly half a century he was pastor of the Brick Church in Rochester, and during that long period he so bore himself within his own communion, and toward those of whom he was not, as to command the universal and most profound respect and veneration of all. Entirely free from guile, child-like in his simplicity, charitable in the broadest sense of the term, profound in thought, forcible though mild in expression, always preaching and doing well—Rev. Dr. Shaw was a lovable character who challenged the admiration of every creed and class, and whose departure from life is a loss not merely to his own church, but to every other

church, and to the community without any reference to any church. With sincere sorrow the "Union" mourns his death and marks it as an event in the history of Rochester worthy of commemoration.

From the "Rochester Democrat and Chronicle:" Full of years and crowned with the honors that are accorded to deeds of beneficence, the good pastor has gone to his reward. For nearly fifty years he has been a part of the life of this city, intimately associated with its material progress, as well as its spiritual vitality. His voice has been heard in favor of all goodly enterprises. To one religious communion he has been guide, friend and father. To its membership he has broken the bread of life. He has baptized their children, he has married their young men and maidens, he has buried their dead. By them he was loved, as it has been the privilege of few men to be loved. Coming to them, in the flower of his youth, they have seen his form begin to totter and his locks to whiten, but each added year increased the reverence with which he was regarded and the sanctity in which he was held. No closer earthly tie can be established than those which unite a pastor to the people with whom he has long been associated. Advancing times does not corrode the links of such intimate communion. It but brightens and strengthens them. Under his leadership the Brick Presbyterian Church became one of the largest and best known of the churches in the denomination, distinguished for its harmony, the beauty and the vigor of its life, and its constant and generous charities. When, some two years ago, he resigned his pastorate, one universal expression of regret and sympathy accompanied him to his retirement, and the prayer was most earnestly uttered that he might be spared yet many years to commune with his people if he could no longer serve as their pastor.

But not alone was he cherished by those whom he especially served. He was known and honored and loved by this entire community. He was a good citizen and an earnest patriot. Naturally conservative, his mind still yielded to the persuasion of new truth, in the realms of philosophy, of science and of theology. A firm champion of his own faith, he could see the truth that was in other creeds, and, above all divisions of sects, he trusted in the wisdom and mercy of the All Father. In our streets and in our houses his presence was as sunshine, and his greeting was benediction. He identified himself with our interests, and no good cause suffered from his apostasy. He believed that religion was made for everyday use, and not for conventional occasions —that it was serviceable for time, as well as for eternity. He labored for his country and for his God. There have been greater men than he — and, in his modesty, he never assumed superiority —but there have been few purer, or better, or nobler men. His memory will long abide here, as that of one who, through goodness, became great, and left behind him an abiding influence. Rochester will long mourn as she has long esteemed, James Boylan Shaw.

From the "Rochester Post-Express": There was no man in this community more loved, and the grief will be general; but it will be tempered by the thought that he who has gone wrought faithfully and fruitfully during the span of his lengthened years and left behind him not only the far-reaching results of his labors as a clergyman, but the example of a noble life and the memory of a beautiful character. Dr. Shaw was successful as a pastor in a material way. He so commanded the love and confidence of his people as to build up one of the strongest churches in his denomination. It was under his guidance ever active, liberal, and harmonious. He had the tact requisite for the control of so great a congregation; but he never had to compromise his dignity, his purity, or his integrity to preserve his popularity. He was clearly a strong, determined man, as nature made him; but either a softer touch of nature or a Divine grace put into him a strange power of love and sympathy; and it was probably that that gave him his wonderful influence. He was a man loyal to his own creed, but tolerant of the creeds of others; and his weight was cast for coöperation in Christian endeavor, not for controversy. He was not perhaps a great preacher, but he was a sincere and interesting one, with a fine manner, a winning voice, and a quaint tone. He seldom missed making a point with an audience and making it simply and easily. Above all he was one of that small class of speakers—the men who know when to stop. He had the discretion not to spoil an effect when he had attained it, and surprised his hearers by ceasing, not by proceeding with a discourse. The power to make himself regretted in this way is the last given to an orator; and many even among great orators never receive it.

The Methodist Ministers of the Rochester District: Whereas, the Rev. James B. Shaw, D. D., for forty-seven years active pastor and for the last two years emeritus pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church of this city, has been removed

from our midst by death, we deem it our duty and privilege to give formal expression to our sentiments and feelings on the occasion; therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of Dr. Shaw we realize that a prince and a great man has fallen in Israel. We submit to the inevitable, and offer sincere thanks to God for the gift of such a man and Christian minister to our city and to the Christian world—a man so distinguished for board catholicity of spirit, for sweet gentleness and beneficence of temper, for genial social amenities, for wonderful genius and success as a pastor, for distinguished talents as a preacher of the gospel, for lofty patriotism as an American citizen; and we are thankful that he was spared to fill to completeness the orb of a life so perfect as an example to others, so replete with devoted Christian service to the world.

Resolved, That while we approvingly and admiringly have found in Dr. Shaw a loyal son of the Presbyterian church, heartily and zealously devoted to the building up of his own denomination as the most effective means of advancing the kingdom of Christ amongst man, yet we claim him as a brother beloved, whose generous catholicity of faith transcended all denominational boundaries and distinctions, and made him a glorious witness for the Christ "who is head over all things to the church, which is his body, the fulness of him that filleth all things."

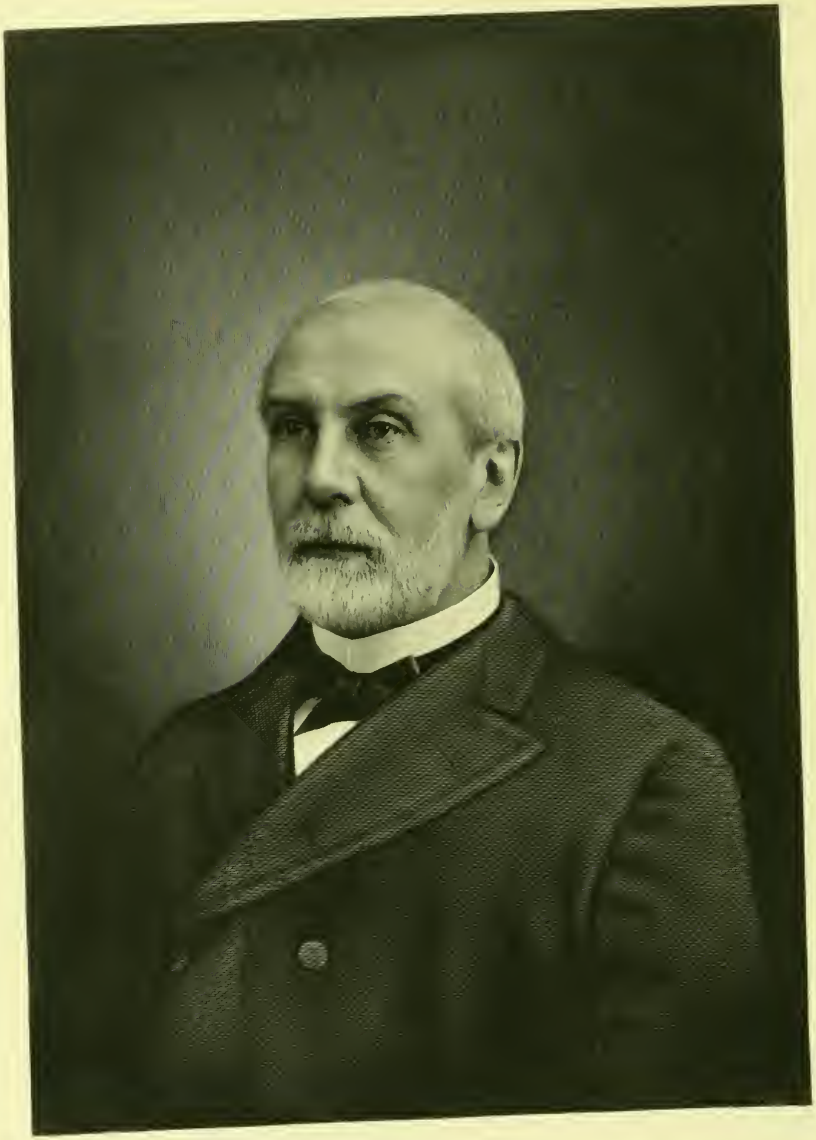
The Genesee Baptist Ministerial Association: Resolved, That we express our deep appreciation of his long and loving labors in the church of his faith and fathers, that we testify to his Christ-like life, that we acknowledge his personal worth and work and that we extend to his church and family our sincere sympathy in this hour of their sorrow.

MILES, William Emmert,

Leading Contractor and Manufacturer.

Everywhere in our land men have been found who have worked their way from humble beginnings to places of high esteem in the material, civic and social world, and it has ever been one of the proudest boasts of our fair country that such men are accounted of thousandfold more worth and value to the commonwealth than the aristocrat with his inherited wealth, position and distinguished name. Thus it was with the late William Emmert Miles, of Rochester, New York, for years one of the best known and most progressive business men of Monroe county, New York. He is remembered as a man of great energy and rare judgment, qualities he carried into all affairs in which he was interested. He possessed a high degree of intelligence, few of his compeers excelling him in the possession of a fund of general information, which, coupled with his amiable disposition and companionable manner, made him one of the most successful and popular men in the city. He was indeed a manly man, and the honor and esteem in which he was held by all who came in contact with him, whether in a business, public or social way, was but the just tribute to his worth. His parents were William and Catherine (Emmert) Miles, who settled at Victor, Ontario county, New York, being among the pioneer settlers in that region. Subsequently they removed to Maryland, making that their home.

William Emmert Miles was born in Rochester, Monroe county, New York, April 6, 1830, and died at his home in Rochester, New York, August 2, 1899. Until the age of sixteen years he attended schools in the vicinity of his home, then, feeling himself well equipped for the battle of life, entered upon his business career in the employ of his brother, who was a contractor. He continued with him for some time but, while he was still a minor, the "gold fever" of 1849 broke out, and young Miles, who was ambitious and energetic far beyond his years, embraced this opportunity of seeing something of the world, and sailing around Cape Horn, made his way to California in that year. He lost no time in accepting various positions which gave the opportunity to work at the trade in which he was pro-



Oscar Craig.

ficient, and after he had followed this for a short time, he established himself in business independently, and so successful were his methods, and so favorably was his reliable work commented upon, that he became one of the leading contractors in that section of the country, and executed some of the most important contracts of the period, among them being the State House in Olympia, Washington, which is still standing. Gold mining also occupied a considerable portion of his time, and between this and contract work, the sixteen years he passed in the Far West were not alone busy ones, but they were also attended by a marked degree of pecuniary success.

At last a desire to return to the home of his earlier days seized Mr. Miles, and disposing of his business interests in the west, he set his face eastward and returned to Rochester, the scene of his former activities. Naturally he found conditions had changed in the east as well as in the west, but it did not take him long to become accustomed to changed conditions, and he established a large factory for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, the capital he had accumulated in the west enabling him to carry on his operations in the east on an extensive scale. His plant was located on Aqueduct street for a number of years, and when it was destroyed by fire, Mr. Miles, in association with his brother, purchased land on Water street, and there built a large factory. This was equipped in the most modern manner for that period, and their output was of the highest standard of its class. In consequence, their business reached extensive proportions, and Mr. Miles was actively identified with it until a few months prior to his death in 1899. Business advertising was an almost unknown factor in those days, but in any case it would have been unnecessary for these wares to be advertised, as their excellent quality was their best and sufficient advertisement. In political matters Mr. Miles gave his ardent support to the Democratic party, but was never desirous of holding public office.

Mr. Miles married, May 29, 1873, Cora Booth, born November 16, 1847, a daughter of Ezra B. and Hannah L. (Alworth) Booth, the former born in Vermont, the latter's parents coming to Rochester at an early day from their home in Dutchess county, New York. Of the six children of Mr. and Mrs. Miles three died in infancy, the others being: Edward B., who was graduated from the Dental College in Baltimore, is now practicing his profession in Rochester; Catherine L., now Mrs. Chauncy C. Clark, of Rochester and Mrs. Ruth H. Witherspoon, also of Rochester. The life of Mr. Miles was filled with good deeds and kindly thoughts, and all who knew him entertained for him the highest regard by reason of his upright, honorable career. Those who were permitted to be closely associated with him felt it was a privilege, for they felt the power of his strong personality, the unfailing strength of his well balanced nature and the stimulus of his example in many ways. He was a great man in the well rounded and sterling qualities of his character, as well as in the more concrete sphere of business activities, and in his death the community suffered an irreparable loss.

CRAIG, Oscar,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Among the men who achieved prominence in the legal profession, residents of New York State, must be mentioned the late Oscar Craig, who was born in Medina, Orleans county, New York, November 14, 1836, son of Joseph and Elizabeth

(Herring) Craig, both deceased. Joseph Craig was one of the general merchants of Medina for a number of years, later removing to Monroe county, New York, settling on a farm in the vicinity of Brockport, which he cultivated and improved. His closing years were spent in Brockport, where he died, honored and respected by all with whom he was brought in contact.

Oscar Craig attended the public schools of his native town, completing his studies at the age of seventeen years, and then, having decided upon the profession of law for his lifework, went to Schenectady, New York, and matriculated in Union College, graduating therefrom in 1856, after two years of study, whereupon he returned to Medina and placed himself under the preceptorship of a Mr. Servous, of Medina, with whom he remained for a short time, and then entered the office of a Mr. Parker in Buffalo as a law student, remaining there for three years, and in 1859 changed his place of residence to Rochester, and there concluded his course with Judge Strong. For a short period of time he practiced with Judge Strong, and later opened an office in the Powers Building, where he was engaged in a general practice for several years. Accepting the position of attorney for the Monroe County Savings Bank, he moved his office to that building and was the local representative of that institution for several years. His private practice steadily increased year by year, he being entrusted with cases of the greatest importance, which he handled in a masterly manner, thus displaying the thorough mastery he had of legal knowledge and his familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence in various departments. He was ever the student, keeping abreast with the modern thought along the line of his work, and his client's interests were ever uppermost in his thoughts and actions, he never neglecting any duty in the preparation of a case or in its presentation in the court room. He was highly regarded by his professional brethren, and ranked as one of the leading lawyers of Rochester. He was the attorney who drew up the bill for the transfer of the inmates of the Poor House to the State Hospital.

Mr. Craig was a man of charitable and philanthropic ideas, always interested in every project that had for its object the betterment of mankind, and was actively connected with the State Board of Charities, serving as president of the same for fourteen years, up to the time of his death, the appointment being made by Governor Cornell. In politics he acted independently, casting his ballot for the candidate whom he considered best qualified for office, irrespective of party affiliation. He was an active and consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church, of Rochester, in which he served as elder, also assisting in the work of the various societies connected therewith, and of which his wife was also a faithful member.

Mr. Craig married, in 1861, Helen M. Chatfield, of New York City, a daughter of Levi S. Chatfield, who was also a prominent attorney and resided for several years in Otsego county, New York, after which he removed to New York City. Prior to that time he was made Attorney-General for the State and acted in that capacity for four years. He resided in New York City several years, after which he retired from active practice, making his home in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where his death occurred in 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Craig resided at No. 33 South Washington street, Rochester, the house, erected in 1816, being one of the oldest residences of the city, a landmark which for almost a century has been a

silent witness of the growth of Rochester and the changes which have brought about its present conditions. There Mr. Craig died, January 2, 1894, and there his widow still resides. This brief resume of Mr. Craig's career proves conclusively that his name is entitled to mention in the list of the prominent men, now deceased, of Rochester.

Memorial adopted by the Rochester bar, January 6, A. D. 1894:

The members of the Rochester Bar who are now assembled, desire to make public expression of their common feeling of sorrow that the useful, stainless and honored life of Oscar Craig has been closed by a too early death.

Absolutely without selfishness, he devoted the last and best years of that life to the painful and unrewarded service of the State and its unfortunate and degraded classes, and sacrificing it thus upon the altar of humanity he hastened by many years the event which now has removed from us the noble and gentle character that none could know without admiration and affection.

WILDER, George,

Financier, Ideal Citizen.

Versatile in his talents, a man of culture and refinement, strong business ability, and of sympathetic and charitable nature, George Wilder lived a life that was a blessing to all with whom he came in contact and an honor to the city in which his entire life was spent. For twenty-three years he was connected with the banking interests of Rochester, twenty-one of these years being spent with the Central Bank as cashier and vice-president. He was a financier of rare ability and was recognized as one in whose integrity it was safe to confide, whose advice was grounded on knowledge and experience. It is unusual to find qualities that make the able financier combined with an artistic temperament, but Mr. Wilder was an enthusiastic patron of musical art and a cultured musician as well, freely joining with his dramatic ability in the presentation of light operas and musical entertainments given by the Festival Chorus. He was generous in his giving, no worthy cause failing to secure his support. He was identified closely with the church and socially was very popular. Few men whose tastes and activities were so diversified ever attained more favored standing in their community, and none left a record of a more useful, successful life.

George Wilder was born in Rochester, January 24, 1863, died at his home in Brighton, a suburb four miles distant, October 13, 1909, son of Samuel Wilder, a pioneer dry goods merchant of Rochester and owner of the Wilder Building. George Wilder after thorough courses in preparatory schools, entered the University of Rochester, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1885.

In 1886 he entered the employ of the Traders' Bank and from that date until his death was identified with financial institutions in Rochester. He spent two years as clerk in the Traders' Bank, leaving that institution to become cashier of the newly organized Central Bank. From 1888 until 1899 he continued as cashier, then was elected vice-president, remaining in that office until removed by death. He was also a director of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company, director of the Aristo Company, of New York, and of the Pfaudler Company. Able and conservative, yet progressive in spirit, he was the ideal banker, avoiding all pitfalls that often entrap the unwary financier, yet strong and ready to lend his support to those legitimate enterprises that look to banks and bankers for financial aid. He was a recognized force in financial circles and was held in high esteem among the men

who have made Rochester famous for its sound financial and manufacturing houses.

Far removed from the world of finance is musical art, yet Mr. Wilder was closely connected with Rochester's musical life. He was generous in his contributions and with the best artists of the city took personal part in the programs rendered by the Festival Chorus and aided largely in the success of that organization. Himself a vocal musician of ability, he sang with the chorus in a series of light operas given in aid of city charities. He was a lifelong member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church and took a deep interest in the many activities sustained by that church. He was fond of open air recreation and was an active member of the Genesee Valley and Country clubs. He aided in the work performed by the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and in every way that seemed to him good worked for the upbuilding of the commercial interests of his native city. His generous nature responded to every call of charity and in a private way he aided many men to better things. Death came to him suddenly, and on October 15, 1909, he was laid at rest in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Mr. Wilder married, February 14, 1900, Lillian, daughter of Alexander Lafayette and Sarah Augusta (Prouty) Chew, the former named born in New Orleans, but an early resident of Geneva, New York. Their children are: George, Helen Beverly, and Alexander Lafayette Chew.

BREWSTER, Harry Langdon,

Enterprising Business Man.

A descendant of "Elder" Brewster, the Puritan, of New England parentage, but born in New York, Mr. Brewster in early life, after securing a full technical education, located in the city of Rochester, there achieving remarkable success and contributing largely to the commercial importance of his adopted city. In this day of blazing thoroughfares and brilliantly lighted buildings it is difficult to conceive that the tallow dip and kerosene burning lamp have only been displaced during the lifetime of even the present middle-aged, but such is the fact, and to Mr. Brewster Rochester owes the introduction of the first incandescent globes made by Thomas A. Edison for electric lighting purposes. Furthermore, he organized and successfully managed the first electric light company in the city. With the merging of the city's lighting interests he passed out of prominence in that department of the city's utilities, to achieve equal success in other fields of activity along electric lines.

A man of remarkably excellent judgment in business matters his advice was sought and followed by his many friends. He was prompt and energetic in business and conscientiously performed not only the letter but the spirit of his obligations. Kindly and generous in nature he was the center of a very large circle of friends but it was in the family circle that he found his greatest pleasure. During his later years he traveled extensively in this country and abroad, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Harry Langdon Brewster was born in New York City and died at his home, No. 408 East avenue, Rochester, New York, November 1, 1910. He was the second son of William W. and Julia (Noyes) Brewster, and grandson of Elisha and Eunice (Hull) Brewster, a descendant in direct male line from Elder William Brewster, the Pilgrim and Puritan. He attended city schools, completing his studies at the Polytechnic School of New

Harvey Langdon Brewster

York City, whence he was graduated at the age of twenty years. He at once located in Rochester and until his death was prominent in the business life of that city. Early in his business career he made the acquaintance of Thomas A. Edison and through him became interested in Mr. Edison's new discovery of incandescent globes for lighting by electricity. He became deeply interested and with clear foresight at once realized the vast field the invention opened to capital. He organized the Edison Electric Light Company, the first company of its kind in Rochester, secured franchises, and as director, secretary and manager successfully controlled the company until its merger with the present lighting and railway interests. These incandescent globes introduced by Mr. Brewster were the first used in the city. He was active in the affairs of the Niagara Gas & Electric Company, and for eight years was the efficient president of the company, but in 1903 disposed of his interests. For several years he was director of the Federal Telegraph & Telephone Company of Buffalo, and was closely identified with other important Rochester enterprises including the Vogt Manufacturing Company, the Judson Pin Company, and the Judson Power Company. In all these his strong administrative power and business strength were amply demonstrated and no enterprise with which he was connected but profited through his ability.

He was a long time member of the First Baptist Church, and was a member of its board of trustees for many years. While in no sense a "club man" Mr. Brewster was a member of the Genesee Valley and Rochester Country clubs and of the Republican Club of New York City. Social and genial in nature he made many friends and thoroughly enjoyed the society of his fellow-men, but his country home in North Carolina and his city home in Rochester were chosen resorts in which he spent his hours "off duty." Death came to him after a brief illness and now after life's "fitful fever," he sleeps in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Mr. Brewster married Harriet J., youngest daughter of Junius and Lavenda (Bushnell) Judson, whose splendid lives are recorded elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Brewster inherits the womanly charms and graces of her sainted mother, with the strong characteristics of her honored father. She is a social leader and in church and charity bears the part the Judsons have ever borne. At her beautiful home in Rochester with her only daughter, Gwendolen J. Brewster, she dispenses a charming hospitality. The culture that comes from education and travel in many lands is hers and in the daughter's personality the sterling Judson traits are perpetuated.

HARRIS, Edward,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs.

The profession of the law, when clothed with its true dignity and purity and strength, must rank first among the callings of men, for law rules the universe. The work of the legal profession is to formulate, to harmonize, to regulate, to adjust, to administer those rules and principles that underlie and permeate all government and society and control the varied relations of men. As thus viewed there attaches to the legal profession a nobleness that cannot but be reflected in the life of the true lawyer who, conscious of the greatness of his profession and honest in the pursuit of his purpose, embraces the richness of learning, the profoundness of wisdom, the firmness of integrity and the purity of morals, to-

gether with the graces of modesty, courtesy and the general amenities of life. The late Edward Harris, a veteran lawyer of Rochester, New York, was certainly a type of this class of lawyers, and as such he stood among the most eminent members of the bar in the State. His was a noble character, one that subordinated personal ambition to public good, and sought rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. Endowed by nature with high intellectual qualities, his was a most attractive personality. Without the advantages which arise from high educational training in early youth, and the still further benefits of a college course, Mr. Harris rose through his personal ability which lifted him above all disadvantages.

Edward Harris was born in Morton Corbit, Shawbury, Shropshire, England, March 24, 1835, and died after an illness of a few hours' duration at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William E. Sloan, No. 125 East avenue, Rochester, New York, September 16, 1911. His parents, Henry and Ann (Webb) Harris, were English tenant farmers, descended from that sturdy English yeomanry which has been noted in the history of that country. His early life did not differ from that of other boys in his class, but he early showed his determination to make his way in the world by his earnest desire to acquire an education, which he accomplished by walking each day to Grinshill, a small village three miles away from his home, and there attended the public school, a course he pursued diligently until he was fifteen years of age, when the oppressive Corn Laws of England, combined with other circumstances, made it necessary for the family to retrench in various ways. In family council it was decided that it would be worth while to investigate conditions in the New World, and accordingly, in 1849, Joseph Harris, an elder brother of Edward Harris, and James Harris, a cousin, were sent to America to make personal investigation. Upon their arrival in New York they heard much in favor of the agricultural advantages offered by the western section of the State, and at once took the packet up to Albany, and thence traveled by railroad to Rochester, where they found conditions even better than had been represented to them. The eloquent reports they despatched to their home decided Henry Harris to come to America with his family, which he did in 1850, bringing eight of his ten children, his son Joseph having preceded him as above stated, and one son remaining in England. They sailed from Liverpool in the schooner "London," making the voyage to New York in exactly one month, which was an excellent record for that period. In a letter written by Edward Harris, and which is still one of the prized possessions of the family, he recounts some of the incidents of this voyage, among these being the fact that they were obliged to act as their own commissary department, the ships of that day supplying bare transportation and nothing else. They spent no time in the city of New York, where they were landed at the old Castle Garden, later the scene of the triumphs of the celebrated Jenny Lind, and now converted into use as the New York Aquarium, but made the journey to Rochester as quickly as the traveling facilities of those days would permit. Upon their arrival at Rochester they were met by the son and nephew, and they and their baggage were loaded on hay racks and driven to a point near the location of the present Snow estate, near Gates, and there Henry Harris bought a small farm.

Edward Harris worked on the farm for one year, then commenced to work inde-

pendently to make his fortune, being well equipped for this undertaking by having a sound mind in a sound body. It is but nautral that he should seek his fortune in the nearest town of importance, Rochester, and his subsequent career amply proved the wisdom of this decision. After considerable search he found employment in the office of Henry Ives, an attorney of growing reputation. The duties of Edward Harris were to sweep out the office, and keep it in proper order, and to run errands for which he received the magnificent compensation of one dollar per week and the privilege of spending his spare time in reading law. That he wasted no moment in idleness is shown by the fact that at the end of six years the ambitious office boy had become a practicing attorney, while he still retained his connection with his first employer. The very difficulties with which he had been obliged to contend had developed in him a power of concentration which enabled him to accomplish apparent wonders, and this was soon recognized throughout the city. He was elected counsel for the Rochester Savings Bank in 1870, and in 1879 was elected attorney of the bank to succeed Isaac Hill. Each year brought additional success and achievements of more note and greater importance, so that his fame as an attorney became a widespread one, no longer confined to local matters. He was made attorney for the New York Central Railroad Company, of which one of his sons, Albert H. Harris, is now general counsel and vice-president. Mr. Harris formed a partnership with his son, Albert H., in 1882 under the style of Harris & Harris. Daniel M. Beach and Edward Harris, Jr, were admitted to membership in the firm on the first day of January, 1905, and in the spring of that year Albert H. Harris became general attorney of the New York Central Railroad and removed to New York City. On the first day of March, 1907, James S. Havens was admitted to partnership and the firm name changed to Harris, Havens, Beach & Harris. Willis A. Matson and Samuel M. Havens became members of the firm on the first day of April, 1911, and the partnership thus constituted continued to Mr. Harris' death. Mr. Harris was honored and respected by his associates in all classes of society, and many were the tokens of varied character presented to him. At the annual dinner of the board of trustees of the Rochester Savings Bank, held at the Genesee Valley Club, January 16, 1910, a magnificent silver loving cup was presented to Mr. Harris in commemoration of his election as a member of the board forty years previously. Until within a few hours of his death Mr. Harris attended to his business affairs as usual, his death being caused by paralysis of the throat.

Mr. Harris married, in 1860, Emma Louise Hall, who died November 27, 1905, a daughter of the Rev. Albert Gallatin Hall, at that time pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church. He is survived by two daughters, Elizabeth H. Brewster and Emily H. Sloan, of Rochester; and three sons, Albert H., of New York; Francis J., of Canandaigua; and Edward, Jr., of Rochester; two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Ives and Mrs. Harriet Turner, of Rochester; and many grandchildren. Many were the resolutions tendered and the editorials printed in memory of Mr. Harris, but the limits of this article will not permit the reproduction of all. Those submitted will, however, show the consensus of public opinion.

At a meeting of the Rochester Bar Association, held to take action on the death of Mr. Harris, Justice Nathaniel Foote said in part:

Mr. Harris has been for some years the Nestor of our bar. A premonition of his physical trouble which caused his death led him some three or four years ago to withdraw from the more active duties of his profession, and to limit his work to consultation with his partners and clients, and to the supervision of a part of the work of his office. He gave up almost entirely the trial of cases and the argument of appeals in which he had been so active and successful throughout his long and distinguished career. This was by advice of his physician, and the wish of his family and associates. He retained, however, to the last his mental vigor unimpaired.

His death is especially sad and impressive to me, not only because I esteemed him as a friend and greatly admired his unique and unusual ability as a lawyer, but he was almost the last survivor of those in active practice at the time I became a member of this bar in 1874. Mr. Harris' eminently successful career at the bar affords a striking example of what may be accomplished in our profession by industry and integrity, without the aid of a superior education, or the help or influence of relatives or friends. Mr. Harris had the advantage of physical health, and a mind adapted to grasp and apply readily legal principles and rules, otherwise his success was due entirely to his unaided efforts, and to the high character which he had and which he developed in his daily life.

Mr. Harris was greatly trusted by his clients, so much so, that I presume it may be said that the importance and value of the interests entrusted to him by his clients to safeguard and defend, were perhaps greater in the aggregate than to any one of his contemporaries at this bar. He had peculiar and unusual ability to put what he had to say or write into the smallest number of necessary words, and thus his pleadings, contracts and briefs were models of clear, accurate and concise statements. This but reflected the clearness in his own mind of the essentials of the matter he was to deal with, obtained by long study and investigation.

He was also a great authority and expert upon real estate titles in this region, and his work in detecting and correcting defects in the records of titles, has been of the highest importance and value to the present as well as future owners. Our County Clerk's office contains, and will preserve a record of so much of the work of his long years of practice at this bar. The validity of a great number of real estate titles depends upon the accuracy and intelligence with which that work has been done. I think all will agree that none has surpassed, and few have equalled, the high grade of his work of this kind. It was a work of great importance and value to his clients for whom it was done, but it does not stop there. It will be of value to all future owners of the property.

The bar and this community have suffered a very real and distinct loss in the death of Edward Harris. Few are competent to fill his place and do his work as well as he did it.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Security Trust Company, held Monday, September 18, 1911, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

In the death of Edward Harris the State and this community have sustained a great loss. Among the strong and progressive men of this city he was a tower of strength. In the legal profession which he so signally adorned, he enjoyed a State-wide reputation for preëminent ability, and high ideals which earned for him the admiration, respect and love of his associates at the bar and of the judges of our courts. As a modest and tolerant Christian gentleman he was a fine type of all that is best in the church to which he gave his unwavering faith and steadfast service. In common with our fellow-citizens, we shall sorely miss him in all the manifold and influential relations which he bore to this community.

To this institution, and to us, his associates in the conduct of its affairs, his death is an immeasurable loss which can be but feebly expressed in words.

As one of the founders of the Security Trust Company, as member of the Board of Directors from the day of its organization, and as its president since 1895, he was a constant and leading factor in its growth and development. His fine sense of honor, his genius for practical affairs, his unflagging zeal and untiring energy, his wise counsel and uniform courtesy, were to us a never failing inspiration. He was our guide, counsellor, and friend. His vacant chair will be filled, but the place which he found in our hearts will ever be sacred to his memory. He is gone but not dead, for to live in hearts we leave behind, is not to die.

LINN, Samuel H.,

Successful Physician.

The career of Dr. Samuel H. Linn, of Rochester, New York, was one of honorable achievement and stirring interest. A graduate of both dental and medical colleges, he was a veteran of the Civil War which for four years raged in the United States, and a member of the Masonic order, holding the highest attainable degree. One of Rochester's most eminent physicians, Dr. Linn passes into history as one of the most able men of his day and generation. Length of years in which to labor for humanity's cause were vouchsafed him and until the very end of his years, seventy-three, he remained at his post. Eighteen of those years were spent in Russia in professional work and in the clinics of St. Petersburg (Petrograd), Vienna and other cities he acquired a wonderfully comprehensive knowledge of medicine. The high honors he acquired in Free Masonry were capped by the thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, which was conferred upon him while abroad, the American Consistory at that time not having the authority to confer the highest of all Masonic degrees. That honor came to him unsolicited as it does to all its holders, being conferred solely in recognition of "distinguished services rendered the order."

Dr. Linn was a son of Hugh Linn, who was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1818, married in Manchester, England, Mary Chadwick, of Dublin, Ireland, later coming with her to the United States and settling in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he died at the age of eighty-two years He was a prominent member of the Masonic order for half a century, and was also a well known member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Hugh and Mary (Chadwick) Linn were the parents of six sons and two daughters: William, now a resident of Philadelphia; Samuel H., of further mention; Thomas, now a physician of Nice, France; Hugh J., now a physician of San Francisco, California; Benjamin F., deceased; Matthew, deceased; Jennie, deceased; Mary A., now Mrs. Adams, of Philadelphia.

Samuel H. Linn was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1843, died at his home, No. 243 Alexander street, Rochester, New York, February 26, 1916. He was educated in Philadelphia schools and began the study of dentistry, but the outbreak of the Civil War changed his plans for a time, he enlisting in the United States navy. He saw severe service in regular and special lines, being at different times assigned to the United States war vessels, "Hartford," Admiral Farragut's flag ship, the war tug "J. E. Bagley," the "Aries" and the "Mackinaw," on duty in Albemarle Sound, Mobile Bay, in the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic and West Indian waters. He was one of the party of volunteers to accompany Lieutenant Cushing in his daring and successful raid to destroy the Confederate ram, "Albermarle." He was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service, June 1, 1865.

After his return from the war he entered the School of Dentistry, University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated D. D. S., class of 1866. He then went abroad, locating in St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia, where he practiced his profession for eight years very successfully, being court surgeon-dentist to the court of Alexander III. He spent three years in medical study and in hospital work in Vienna, Paris and London, returning to the United

States in 1877. He then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1878, received from that institution his degree, M. D. The same year he returned to St. Petersburg, where he continued in medical practice for ten years. He was very highly regarded in the Russian capital, both as dentist, during his first eight years, and as a physician during his last sojourn of ten years. In 1888 he returned to the United States and located in Rochester, New York, where he continued in medical practice until his death in 1916. He conducted a general practice and was subject to call at any hour until about 1906, when he notified all his patients that henceforth he would only treat patients at his office.

He was highly regarded as a skillful physician, and was an honor to his profession, both as practitioner and as a contributor to its literature through the medical journals and published works. He was the translator of De. E. Doyen's work, "Technique Chirurgicale," a volume of six hundred pages, a most valuable addition to medical literature, its author, an eminent French physician. He was a member of the Monroe County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Philadelphia Academy of Medicine. During his eighteen years residence in Russia, he visited the United States every year, making a record of having crossed the Atlantic forty times. He had a large acquaintance, both American and European, numbering among his friends men of highest eminence, both in the professions and in official life in both continents. He ever held his comrades of the army and navy in the highest esteem and was associated with them in membership in C. J. Powers Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and William T. Sherman Command, Union Veterans Union. He was made a Mason in early manhood, holding all degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites and was a member of all the various bodies of the order, lodge, chapter, council, commandery, shrine and consistory. The thirty-third and final degree in the Scottish Rite was, as previously stated, conferred upon him during his residence abroad. He was also for a long time affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Linn married, in 1886, Edith Lenore Willis, only child of the late distinguished Dr. Frederick Llewellyn Hovey and Love M. (Whitcomb) Willis, mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work, who survives him with two sons: Dr. Willis Linn, of Rochester, and B. F. Linn, of Corning, New York. Mrs. Linn is a talented writer of verses and has contributed a great deal to current literature. Her poem, "Restless Heart, Don't Worry So," has been translated into French, Russian and German, and is widely circulated in England and the United States and is set to music by three different composers. She has also published several books of verse.

BAKER, Charles Simeon,

Civil War Veteran, Lawyer, Legislator.

In the death of Charles Simeon Baker, which occurred in Washington, D. C., April 21, 1902, the city of Rochester and the State of New York lost a man of the highest integrity, of lofty ideals, of unassailable character, whose aim and purpose was the uplifting of humanity and the betterment of mankind, especially in the community in which he resided.

Charles Simeon Baker was born in Churchville, Monroe county, New York, February 18, 1839, the youngest son of James and Catherine (Gaul) Baker, his father a carriage manufacturer, who came

Chas. L. Baker

from England at an early date. Charles S. Baker attended the school in the vicinity of his home, in 1854 continued his studies by becoming a student in the Caryville Collegiate Seminary, and the following year became a student in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary in Lima, New York. During the winter of 1857-58 he served in the capacity of school teacher in Leroy, New York, and in the spring of 1858 removed to Rochester, New York, and having determined to follow the profession of law as his lifework, he placed himself under the preceptorship of Messrs. Danforth and Terry, with which firm he remained until his admission to the bar in December, 1860. He opened an office in Rochester for the active practice of his profession, later having as his partner, John H. Jeffries, and subsequently entered into partnership with his son, William J. Baker, his office at the time of his death being in the Powers Block. He was a man of ability and tireless energy, which, coupled with his high character, won for him merited distinction in his chosen profession. He prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care, and his legal knowledge was manifest in the strong presentation of his cause before the courts.

At the beginning of hostilities between the North and South, at the first call for volunteers by President Lincoln, Charles S. Baker offered his services to the government, enlisting in April, 1861, as a member of Company E, Twenty-seventh Regiment New York Infantry, and he served for one year. He was appointed to the rank of first lieutenant and the first battle in which he participated was the first battle of Bull Run, in which he was so disabled as to necessitate his return home. He then resumed the practice of law, which line of work he followed until the time of his death.

In due course of time Mr. Baker became recognized as one of the distinguished members of the Republican party of New York. In youth, as in maturer manhood, his broad and sympathetic nature led to his cordial identification with the party in its struggles to prevent the further extension of slavery and enlarge the area of freedom. He gave careful and deliberate study to the questions and issues of the day, and was an active factor in the councils of his party. He served in various capacities, namely: As president of the Board of Education, placing the Bible in the schools; as school commissioner for two terms; as a member of the New York State Assembly during the years 1879, 1880 and 1882; member of the State Senate during the years 1884 and 1885; as member of the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses in Washington, being elected by large majorities. He served upon some of the most important committees in the House of Representatives, especially distinguishing himself as chairman of the committee on commerce when six new States asked for and gained admission to the Union. He performed effective work in securing pensions for worthy veterans or the widows and orphans of soldiers, and in this labor of love no politics, creed or race entered, the preference being given to the poor and needy. He possessed in large degree the gift of initiative, hence was largely instrumental in pushing forward the legislation which established the State railroad commission at Albany, and in Washington, as in Albany, was deeply interested in the transportation question and was the author of a bill creating the interstate commerce commission. The States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Wyoming gave public acknowledgement of their indebt-

edness to him for their admission into the Union when in 1890 he traveled through the West, being everywhere enthusiastically received and entertained.

Mr. Baker was a prominent member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having been one of the organizers of Corinthian Lodge of Rochester, which he served as worshipful master for two years, and equally prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Loyal Legion, and George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in this connection keeping in touch with his old army comrades, many of whom he assisted in material ways. He was an active and consistent member of the Central Presbyterian Church in Rochester, and at the time of his death was serving in the capacity of elder. He was an earnest Christian, whose life was actuated by high and honorable principles and who at all times lived in conformity with his professions.

Mr. Baker married, June 22, 1861, Jane E. Yerkes, a native of Rochester, New York, daughter of Silas A. Yerkes, who removed from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Rochester, New York, in 1820. Children: Charles A., a resident of Washington, D. C.; Leigh Yerkes, a practicing eye specialist of Washington, D. C.; Cornelius B., engaged in the banking business in Kansas City, married a daughter of ex-Governor Morrill, of Kansas; William J., an attorney with offices at No. 31 North Fitzhugh street, Rochester; Harold H., a practicing physician of Rochester; a daughter, died in infancy. Leigh Y. and Harold H. are graduates of the University of Michigan. Mr. Baker was a faithful and loving husband, a kind and affectionate father, deriving his greatest pleasure at his own fireside.

At the time of his death resolutions of sympathy and respect were passed by the different lodges with which he was connected; the Alumni Association of Livingston Park Seminary, which his wife attended in girlhood; the Infants' Summer Hospital, to which he had been a generous contributor; the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Education, while hundreds of letters were received by the family. All contained an expression of appreciation for the rare beauty and strength of his character and the great usefulness of his life.

At a meeting of the members of the Monroe County Bar held to take action on the death of Mr. Baker it was said:

> As a lawyer he was well read, skillful and adroit. His office was a model of method, order and neatness. It was as an office lawyer that he excelled. The antagonisms, the contentions, the contradictions, the disputes, the personalities, the ill temper and the friction which sometimes accompany a litigated practice had no charms for him. His superiority was seen in his office when in personal contact with his clients and his associates at the bar. The courtesy with which he treated everyone was one of his marked characteristics. He did not encourage needless litigation. He sought to harmonize differences, to bring men together and took the broadest view of his duty toward his clients. No one who came into connection with him as a lawyer failed to honor him for his broad spirit, for his firm integrity and for his elevated conception of the trust reposed in him as an attorney and counselor. As a friend he knew no faltering. Those who knew him well, who were admitted into the inner circle of his life, came to see in him noble qualities of mind and heart, which will always cause them to remember the man, Charles S. Baker, with affectionate regard.

The "Rochester Democrat and Chronicle" said of him:

> Mr. Baker was of notable and impressive physique. Large and commanding in stature, with a face in which sagacity, benevolence and kindliness were singularly blended, with a manner at once both dignified and genial, he was sure to attract attention in any company. He not only made friends, but held them to him by the compelling power of genuine sympathy and helpful-

J. A. Schoeffel

ness. It is doubtful if, when he was at the height of his congressional career, any man in Washington had more personal friends, of all parties throughout the country, than he. Stanch as the stanchest in his republican principles, he never permitted his partisanship to interfere with his personal relations, and when the democracy was in control of the executive and legislative branches of the government Mr. Baker could, without compromising his republicanism, secure as many favors at Washington as if he had been a democrat. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of President Harrison and had an intimate personal as well as political friendship with President McKinley.

One who knew him well wrote:

In all the multiplied activities of his fruitful life his energies, means and influence were always thrown upon the side of justice, mercy, truth and righteousness. The wealth of his great nature and the genial companionship of his warm, generous heart drew to him the rare and sweet friendship of many who took high rank in the various departments of church, state and literature, as well as others closely identified with the financial growth and prosperity of our great country. He allowed no differences of creed or party to mar these friendships but took the best of each life that touched his own. Conspicuously useful as he was in public affairs, it was as husband, father, brother and friend, within the cheery and sacred precincts of his own home, that the rare sweetness and all embracing love of his large and noble nature were most richly bestowed.

One who knew him well said:

His parents bequeathed to him the riches of virtuous training and example, a happy temperament, high aspirations, untiring energy and a love of righteousness for its own sake. The fruitage of these qualities during all his years brightened, stimulated and blessed not only his own life but the lives of a great multitude of his fellows, brought into close or even casual relationship with him.

SCHOEFFEL, Francis Anthony,

Civil War Veteran, County Official.

The long years of the life of Colonel Francis A. Schoeffel were filled with activity and usefulness such as endear a man to his fellows and bind him to them with no common ties. All men respect and honor a man who gives of his all in defence or support of a principle, and such sacrifice was Mr. Schoeffel's when he went to the front in the Union army. Likewise is homage paid one who administers a public office with courage and fidelity, lofty ideals, and such administration was a part of Colonel Schoeffel's record as sheriff of Monroe county. But to define the causes that made Colonel Schoeffel a man loved and admired wherever known is a task that could never be accomplished. Others have possessed sterling characters, have lived uprightly, and wrought usefully, and still have been denied the measure of public esteem that was accorded him. His qualities were those of the heart, and from a heart filled with fraternal love and good will went forth the appeal of personality and character that men could not resist.

Colonel Schoeffel was a resident of Rochester at the time of his death, that locality also having been his birthplace, Greece, Monroe county, where he was born, being later incorporated within the city of Rochester. He was born July 20, 1834, and after a general education specializing in mechanical study and pursuits, and for many years was employed as master mechanic in the great locomotive manufacturing works in Schenectady, New York. The outbreak of the Civil War found him, a young man of twenty-five years, among the first to offer his services to the Federal government, and he was commissioned captain of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in April, 1861, and with his regiment went at once to southern battle fields, his first promotion coming the following year, when he was raised to the rank of major. In numerous of the important engage-

ments of the first two years of the war he bore an able part, and after the battle of Gaines' Mill, in which he was wounded in the leg, he received his second promotion within the twelve month, becoming lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth. When his regiment was mustered out of service in 1863 Colonel Schoeffel returned to his duties and responsibilities at home, bearing with him an honorable name and record as soldier and patriot. Upon the restoration of peace he was active in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, State and National, and until his death found many of his pleasantest associations and comradeships among his companions-in-arms of other days. He was a member of Peisner Post, participated as a leader in its activities, and when death claimed him it was his fellow-members of this organization who performed the ceremonial rites over his remains, bestowing upon him the honors and tributes that only one soldier can render another.

In all the life of his city Colonel Schoeffel had the interest of the loyal, progressive citizen, and it was this alert citizenship that caused the leaders of the Democratic party in Monroe county to name him as the party candidate for sheriff. The lot of former Democratic candidates in the district had usually been ignominious defeat, and it is worthy testimony of the esteem in which he was held that he carried a decisive victory for his party in 1881. In office he fulfilled the high expectations entertained by all, and his administration was clean, business-like, and above-board. Upon retiring from the sheriff's office Colonel Schoeffel accepted the commission as assistant superintendent of streets of Rochester, and in his new post showed the same zeal and ability that made his former service conspicuous, giving to highway problems his thought, time and energy. Until his death he was connected with the highway department as assistant superintendent, serving his city faithfully and well.

While perhaps the strongest associations of fraternity and fellowship that bound Colonel Schoeffel to his fellows were those he enjoyed as a member of the Grand Army, the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders also received his loyal support, and in the former he held the Knights Templar degree. In religious belief he was a Universalist. His death occurred August 13, 1908, and his comrades of the "Old Thirteenth" drew up and placed upon the minutes of the Peisner Post this resolution:

Resolved, That in the death of our late commander, Colonel F. A. Schoeffel, this organization has lost its most generous, efficient, and brave commander. In the trying hours of battle he stood bravely at his post, never faltering under the most trying circumstances and performing his every duty nobly. We sincerely regret his departure from our midst, never to return. To his family we extend our earnest sympathy in the hour of their deep affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the archives of this organization and that a copy be engrossed and sent to the family.

He married, August 15, 1860, Sarah Cawthra, and had seven children, of whom five are now living: George B., Major Francis H., Captain John B., Susan Blanche (Mrs. Frederick A. Frost, of Rochester, one son, Donald Schoeffel Frost); and Margaret Elizabeth. Two of his sons have served under the flag he fought to save and in the United States army have added to the military fame of the name of Schoeffel.

LODER, George Franklin,

Valued Citizen of Rochester.

With the passing away of George Franklin Loder, August 8, 1915, Roches-

ter loses a valued citizen and the Masonic order mourns a well beloved brother, who, for half a century, in lodge, chapter, commandery, and shrine, subordinate and grand, had been a bright and shining light. It was his pride to relate that for forty years he had not missed attendance at a regular conclave of Monroe Commandery until the winter of 1914-15, when confined in the hospital undergoing treatment for the disease that caused his death.

To "Shriners" he is known as one of the fathers of their order, and to the members of Damascus Temple, Rochester, as the founder of that temple and for many years its potentate. To the Masonic order at large he was known as a manufacturer of regalia and uniforms, and as a loyal brother. Other orders claimed his interest, but to Masonry he was particularly devoted, belonging to all bodies of both York and Scottish Rites. The military spirit was strong within him and prior to the Civil War he was an officer of Rochester's noted military organization, the City Light Guards. He was a veteran of the Civil War and the military branches of the fraternal orders had for him a strong attraction. For many years he directed the drills of Damascus Temple Patrol and designed uniforms for many organizations. The uniformed political clubs, a feature of olden time campaigns, also attracted him, and in 1880 he was commander of Rochester's campaign clubs; in 1884 was brigadier-general of the two regiments of plumed knights; and from 1888 captained Company A, Boys in Blue. He always retained a warm interest in his comrades in arms, and in Grand Army circles was well known. He is remembered by the older citizens of Rochester as the efficient superintendent of the carriers and city delivery at the post office, 1874 to 1884, and as a leading worker in the ranks of independent voters. But it was as a fraternity man that he was best known, and when his body lay in state in Gothic Hall at the Masonic Temple, guarded by Templars from Monroe Commandery, many hundreds of his brethren from the local Masonic bodies and from other orders paid their last mark of respect to their honored brother. He was borne to the grave by the first six line officers of Monroe Commandery marching to the dolorous strains of the "Dead March," played by the Knights Templar band, and in the funeral procession were his comrades of Rochester commanderies, representatives of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine headed by their potentates, members and officers of Genesee Falls Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in full regalia, and members and officers of the other Masonic bodies of the city. At Gothic Hall and at the grave the services were in charge of Monroe Commandery, and the beautiful Knights Templar burial service was never more impressively given. Highest Masonic honors were accorded the dead brother, so long and so prominently connected with the order. It had been his dying wish that Rev. Arthur W. Grosse, pastor of the First Universalist Church, of Rochester, officiate at the funeral service, and although absent from the city Dr. Grosse returned in response to a telegram and fulfilled his comrade's wish. He sleeps in Mount Hope Cemetery.

George Franklin Loder was born in Irondequoit, New York, September 21, 1842, died in the Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester, August 8, 1915, son of Daniel P. and Eliza (Cross) Loder. When a child he was brought to Rochester by his parents and there he obtained his education in public school No. 14 and in Satterlee's Institute. His first work as a wage earner

was as newsboy for the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle companies, and he later learned the roofer's trade under John Siddons. He worked at his trade until 1862, then enlisted, leaving for the front, August 29, 1862, as first lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. He served until January, 1863, then was stricken with an illness that sent him to the hospital. Later he was "invalided" home and for the following fifteen months was under the constant care of a physician. He was variously employed until 1874, then was appointed by Postmaster Daniel T. Hunt superintendent of mail carriers and city delivery. He held this position ten years, retiring to engage in the manufacture of regalia and equipment for fraternal and uniformed organizations, and continuing in this business, with offices in the Reynolds Arcade until his death. He was peculiarly fitted for his business and became well known all over the United States. He not only made but designed many society uniforms, the badges, emblem, and regalia of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine being of his design. The official emblem worn by every "Shriner" was designed by Mr. Loder, the only change being in substituting a scimitar above the tiger claws instead of a golden bar.

He was "made a Mason" in Genesee Falls Lodge, April 14, 1866. He was greatly impressed with the beauty of the Masonic ritual, took an early and deep interest in the work, and beginning at the bottom held in succession every office in the lodge, serving as master in 1871, 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1893. He saw his lodge grow, in part through his influence, until it became the largest in the world, and in the nearly half a century of his Masonic life he never sundered the membership, being at death a trustee. By virtue of his office as master he became a member of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York in 1871, and in 1873 and 1874 was district deputy grand master.

From "Blue Lodge" Masonry Mr. Loder passed to capitular Masonry, becoming a Royal Arch Mason of Hamilton Chapter, December 16, 1869, serving that chapter as trustee for thirty-seven years. He then had conferred upon him the degrees of Cryptic Masonry by Doric Council, Royal and Select Masters, and in 1869 applied for and received the degrees of Templar Masonry in Monroe Commandery. He was an enthusiastic Knights Templar and took a leading part in commandery work. In 1875 he was elected eminent commander, and for many years was captain-general, also serving as recorder. For a score of years he trained Monroe Commandery Drill Corps and led them through the intricately fascinating manoeuvers that made them famous at State and Triennial Encampments of the order. In later years he presided at the reunions of the old drill corps, and in the funeral procession, directly in front of the body of their dead leader, marched members of the original drill corps, those who served under him during the years 1877 to 1880. The new drill corps of the commandery, as a mark of respect to the old veteran, conferred upon him the honorary title of inspector-general, and gladly sought his advice and counsel. On becoming eminent commander in 1875 he became by right a member of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York, where he quickly began his upward march to the highest honor. Each year he was advanced in rank until in 1892 he was elected grand commander of Knights Templar in the State of New York, having held every subordinate office. He never lost his interest in Templar Masonry and in June of his last summer on earth he

George J Oaks

attended the Conclave held in Buffalo, taking active part in the deliberations of the Grand Commandery, although just recovered from a long illness.

From the York Rite Mr. Loder passed to the Scottish Rite and held the thirty-two degrees conferred by the Consistory, Valley of Rochester. In its early years he took active part in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was exalted ruler of Rochester Lodge. He was also a member of the Veiled Prophets, at one time supreme monarch of the United States and monarch of Lalla Rookh Grotto.

In 1872 Mr. Loder met William J. Florence, who had obtained a ritual in Egypt, upon which he founded the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, an order which, while not Masonic in character, but purely social in nature, cannot be gained save by Knights Templar Masons or by thirty-second degree Masons of the Scottish Rite. Mr. Loder became at once deeply interested, received the degree, and became one of the founders of Mecca Temple, New York, known as "Mother Temple," September 26, 1872. Invested with full authority, "Noble" Loder returned to Rochester, formed a class among his Templar and Scottish Rite friends, and in the same year the officials of Mecca came to Rochester, conferred the degrees, and instituted Damascus Temple, the second temple formed in the United States. Of the charter members of Damascus but two survive, William H. Whiting and Henry M. Plant. As a "father" of the order and by virtue of his own personality, Noble Loder was very popular and for many years it was the annual custom to select him potentate. He was well known to the "Shrine" leaders and not long prior to his death the Imperial Council made him imperial potentate emeritus. He took his usual interest in the military division and ever maintained a warm feeling for the "Arab Patrol" of Damascus Temple. Other orders and organizations to which he belonged were the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, C. J. Powers Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and W. T. Sherman Command, Union Veterans' Association, the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, the Masonic, and other clubs.

He took a keen interest in public affairs and was a Republican in politics. He served the Seventh Ward of Rochester as supervisor many years ago, was the candidate of the Citizens' party in 1896 for mayor, and in 1912 was the candidate of the Democratic-Progressive ticket for president of Common Council. He ran far ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by a plurality of eight hundred and thirty.

Mr. Loder married Mary U. Deming, daughter of George M. and Mary (Wright) Deming, who survives him with an only daughter, Nina.

OAKS, George J.,

Major and Business Man.

Although five years have elapsed since "taps" was sounded over all that was mortal of Major Oaks, his memory is yet green and he lives in the recollection of his many friends as a high type of American citizenship and the loyal Christian gentleman. He rose from the ranks in both military and business life, his record being unfaltering performance of duty, the faithful execution of every trust reposed in him, and the observance of the strictest ethics of business integrity. That his fellows esteemed him was but the natural result of a life lived in accord with the laws of God and man. He bore the scars of mortal combat, but his soul was as clean as the Masonic apron he

wore as an emblem of that purity of life and rectitude of conduct so essential to the gaining of admission to that "house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens."

He was of foreign ancestry, his father a German, his mother of French parentage. George Oaks, his father, came from Germany in 1839 and located in Rochester, New York, where he engaged in building operations for several years. Later he became a car builder, remaining in Rochester until after the death of his wife, Mary Ann (Pronguey) Oaks, in 1878, aged sixty-two years, then resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, with his son, Francis, until his death, July 21, 1895, at the age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Oaks was the daughter of Jean Pierre Pronguey, who came from France in May, 1823, settling on a tract of land at Irondequoit, near Rochester, then a small town. He had served in the French army under the Great Napoleon and went down in defeat with his loved commander at the battle of Waterloo, June 16, 1815. After coming to Rochester he engaged in farming as a market gardener and so continued until his death at the age of seventy-nine years.

Major George J. Oaks, son of George and Mary Ann (Pronguey) Oaks, was born in Rochester, February 9, 1842, died in the city of his birth, July 11, 1910. He was educated in public and parochial schools in Rochester and at St. Charles College, near Baltimore, Maryland. He was a mercantile clerk in Rochester at the outbreak of the Civil War and a member of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, New York State Militia. When a call for men was made in 1861 the warrior blood of his French grandsire asserted itself and although but nineteen years of age he offered his services, enlisting on April 30, 1861, as a private in Company G, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry. He went to the front with that company, serving until August 1, 1861, when Company G was transferred to the Third Regiment, New York Cavalry, as Company K. After faithful service until September 1, 1861, he was honorably discharged through special order of the War Department and returned home. In July, 1862, he assisted in organizing a company of which he was commissioned second lieutenant, his commission dating September 9, 1862, his Company E, of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He served with distinction until the close of the war, receiving honorable discharge, July 1, 1865. He saw war intimately and in all its horrors, suffered wounds and privations, saw his colors bow in defeat and wave in victory, saw the net draw tighter and tighter around the Confederate leader, General Lee, and in the last battle of the war at Sailor's Creek on April 6, 1865, he aided in the capture of the Confederate general's rear guard. When the curtain finally rang down on the saddest drama in American history, the private of 1861 was Major George J. Oaks, with a proud record of "gallant and meritorious service on the field of battle." His rise in rank was as follows: Second lieutenant, Company E, One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, September 9, 1862; first lieutenant, January 7, 1863, commission dating from December 13, 1862; captain, June 20, 1863, commission dating from June 3, 1863; brevet major, April 2, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious service in front of Petersburg." He was aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General William H. Morris, First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, from February until July, 1864, and as aide to

Major-General James B. Ricketts, commanding, he was appointed ordnance officer of the Third Division, on October 22, 1864, saving the ordnance train of the Sixth Army Corps from capture when the Union troops were surprised at dawn by Early's army. He gained his major's commission at the storming of Fort Fisher, when, at the head of volunteers, he executed a movement that cut off a body of Confederate troops. He was in the battle of first Bull Run and subsequently was under fire in thirty-three engagements, including Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Wilderness, Petersburg, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and the last battle of all, Sailor's Creek. On March 27, 1865, he was granted leave of absence for twenty days and was in Washington on March 31. He visited the war department in search of information and was there told that if he rejoined his regiment at once he would be in time to take part in the final scenes of the great war drama. He reached his regiment about six p. m. on April 1, and that night, at the head of his company, marched with the regiment to support the picket line. They lay on their arms all night until three a. m., when the entire corps was massed in columns for the assault on Fort Fisher, in front of Petersburg. The fort fell at the first attack, its fall dividing Lee's army. It was at this point that Captain Oaks executed the movement that resulted in the capture of a large body of Confederates, a splendid military action that brought him his brevet major's commission. He was with his regiment during the final days until the last battle, April 6, 1865, followed by Lee's surrender on April 9th at Appomattox Court House, a village in Virginia twenty miles east of Lynchburg. From his baptism of fire at Bull Run the record of private, lieutenant, captain, and major was a proud and inspiring one, a fine example of lofty patriotism, unflinching courage, and bravery that never bordered on the foolhardy but that took him straight along the path of duty with unfaltering footstep. At Bull Run he was wounded in the head by a buckshot. At Monocacy he was hit in the head, left wrist, thigh, and left side, but with all spent but one week in Newton University Hospital at Baltimore.

When the war closed he returned with his battle-scarred but triumphant comrades to the "arts of peace," securing a position in Rochester with the millinery and fancy goods house, S. Rosenblatt & Company. He seemed peculiarly adapted to the business and so firmly did he entrench himself in the confidence and esteem of the house that he was admitted a member of the firm by the purchase of an interest. In 1877 Mr. Rosenblatt died, and in partnership with another old employee of S. Rosenblatt & Company, A. C. Calhoun, he founded a new firm, Oaks & Calhoun. The partners conducted a most successful business until May 27, 1907, when their place of business was destroyed by fire. Major Oaks then retired from active business and until his death enjoyed the fruits of his nearly half a century of active business life. He had numerous affiliations outside of the world of business. He held all degrees in York and Scottish Rite Masonry up to and including the thirty-second, belonging to Genesee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar, Rochester Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and Damascus Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His military orders were George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, New York Commandery, and the United States

Military Institute, associate member. He was a past commander of his local Grand Army post, past department commander of New York Grand Army of the Republic, and past commander-in-chief of the Union Veterans Association, ranking as general. He was a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, a body he served officially. He took little active part in politics yet was ever alive to his duties as a citizen, manifesting deep interest in those problems that affect the body politic. His opinions were strong concerning men and measures and his support was constant in behalf of all movements tending to elevate moral and educational standards. He was gifted vocally and for half a century was a member of the Rochester Maennerchor, singing in various church and Masonic choirs. Such is the record of Major George J. Oaks as soldier and citizen, the record of a man unselfish, retiring, and modest, yet one who failed in no duty, met every issue squarely, and at the age of sixty-eight years went to his long home, full of honors and bearing the respect of every man who ever knew him.

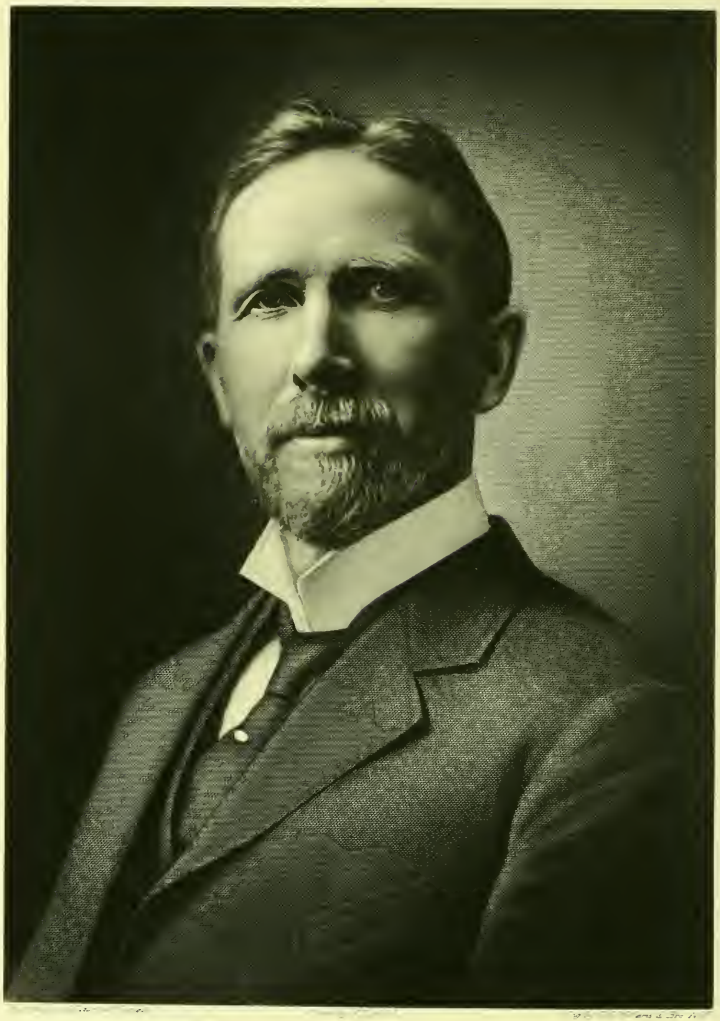
Major Oaks married, February 28, 1878, M. Louise E. Colvin, daughter of Darwin Colvin, M. D., a prominent physician of Clyde, New York. Mrs. Oaks is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, deeply interested in benevolent and charitable work, but in a most quiet, unostentatious, practical way displaying her sympathy and concern. She continues her residence in the city to which she came as a bride nearly forty years ago.

COPELAND, David,

Business Man.

Copelands came to New England from England at an early date and to New York about the time of the Revolution. Jonathan C. Copeland was a Revolutionary soldier, and his son, David (1) Copeland, was a commission merchant of Rochester, where his son, David (2) Copeland, was born, lived and died. This branch of the family came to Western New York from Connecticut. David (1) Copeland settled in Rochester about 1825. He married Martha Shepard and among their children was a son, David (2) Copeland, to whose memory this sketch is dedicated. He was born in Rochester and in that city won his business successes, worked for the good of the community in church, fraternal order and in public position, and finally passed away after a life of usefulness and honor.

David (2) Copeland was born in Rochester, New York, August 16, 1832, and there died September 17, 1890. He was educated in Rochester schools, and early in life became a building contractor, erecting during the ten years he was so engaged several of Rochester's prominent buildings including the old Presbyterian church built in 1859 and the Church of the Immaculate Conception. He was also associated for a time with his brother, Gerry Copeland, in contracting in the State of Michigan and while there built the Court House at Lansing. He was one of the leading contractors of Rochester in his day and bore a high reputation as master builder. Later he became interested in the manufacture of fine furniture, a business in which he continued until his death. In 1882 he bought the business of H. O. Hall & Company and organized the firm of Copeland, Durgin & Company, manufacturers of sideboards, tables and all kinds of high-grade furniture. As senior member of the firm David Copeland was its active head until his death, in 1890. He was an excellent business man, prosecuting his business with energy and adhering strictly to the highest principles of honor



James T. Miller

and upright dealing. He was an earnest Christian and in his life exemplified the teachings of the Master he served. He gave freely of his substance to benevolent enterprises of church and city, and was ever ready to respond to the necessities of the poor and needy. For many years he was a member and an elder of the Third Presbyterian Church of Rochester, and very active in the various activities of the church, and as it grew in strength and power was a potent factor in the extension of its influence and in its change of location to East avenue. He was president of The Humane Society of Rochester; trustee of the Orphan Asylum; supervisor of the Homoeopathic Hospital, and for seventeen years was president of the Rochester Philharmonic Society. He was a member of the Masonic order and was an influential member of the city government, serving as alderman from the fourth ward and as member of the Board of Education for many years.

David Copeland married, February 8, 1858, Emily Sabey, born in London, England, daughter of James Sabey, who came to the United States in 1838. After a year spent in Michigan James Sabey with his family located in Rochester, New York, where in 1849 he established a hat business on Main street, there continuing for many years. He was an active churchman, serving as vestryman of Christ Episcopal Church for many years. After his death his widow, Mrs. James Sabey, gave to Christ Church a beautiful marble pulpit as a memorial to her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Copeland were among the first to erect cottages at Lake Summerville. She survives her husband, resident at No. 185 Rutgers street. She has a brother, George Sabey, and a sister, Mrs. Winn, residing in Rochester. Four children were born to David and Emily (Sabey) Copeland: Clara May, who resides with her mother; Jennie Isadore, married W. A. Naramore, of Rochester; Albert Edward, who succeeded his father in business and continued it until 1906 when he sold it and is now engaged as a real estate dealer; Esther Chapman, married H. E. Swezey, of Buffalo.

MILLER, James T.,

Prominent Business Man.

Although in the prime of life, in point of years, at the time of his decease, James T. Miller accomplished a vast amount in the time allotted him. To say of him that he rose from comparative obscurity to rank among the prominent business men of Rochester is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life, yet it is but just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his business record was one that any man would be proud to possess. Beginning at the very bottom round of the ladder, he advanced steadily step by step until at the time of his death he was occupying a position of prominence attained by but few men. Through his entire business career he was looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he did not fulfill, and he stood as an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business acumen, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. He was respected by the community-at-large and honored by his business associates.

James T. Miller, who was one of a family of ten children, was born on a small farm, consisting of twenty acres, at Lamson, Onondaga county, New York, October 25, 1864. After graduating from the public school, he completed his studies at the Phoenix High School.

When seventeen years of age he took up his residence in Rochester, and there spent the remainder of his days. He entered the service of one of the retail establishments in the capacity of a clerk, where his business ability was readily recognized and appreciated, and shortly afterward he was admitted to membership in the firm. In the meantime he devoted his attention during his leisure time to the real estate business, which proved a highly profitable enterprise, and later he relinquished his former line of work in order to devote his entire time to real estate transactions and building operations. Noting the possibilities for greater advancement in the manufacturing business, he became associated with Winfield P. Pembroke and Charles J. Pembroke, who were possessors of patents, processes and formulae by which typewriter ribbons and carbon paper could be profitably manufactured, and they together formed the Kee Lox Manufacturing Company, a firm of large magnitude and an international reputation at the present time, representing one of the prominent industries of Rochester, of which Mr. Miller was the secretary and treasurer from its organization to the time of his decease. In these capacities he exercised the executive management of the company, and under his wise management, and with the very excellent product that his associates were able to produce, the concern became very prosperous, their financial standing and reputation for honorable dealing ranking with the highest in the business world. Mr. Miller possessed untiring energy, was quick of perception, formed his plans readily and was determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his executive ability proved a valuable asset to the company of whose finances he was in charge.

Mr. Miller was one of the public-spirited men of Rochester, ever taking a keen interest in the growth and welfare of his adopted city, and during his career manifested those sterling qualities that ever commanded respect and are at all times worthy of emulation. He was a member of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and could always be depended upon to support the efforts of that body to create new enterprises and to strengthen the old ones. He was particularly interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and the Mechanics' Institute, and in other institutions that tended to benefit the city along material, moral, social and intellectual lines. For many years he was a student of Spiritualism, and was an active and helpful member of the American Societies for Physical Research, contributing freely of his time and means to the advancement of their work.

Mr. Miller married, June 17, 1903, Carrie E. Reeder, of Rochester, New York, who survives him. Mr. Miller died at his late residence, No. 325 Oxford street, Rochester, August 19, 1913. During his residence in Rochester he contributed to the strength of its citizenship, abounded in good works, and his untimely death, at the age of forty-nine years, was deeply regretted by all with whom he was brought in contact, either in business or social life. He was an excellent business man and left to posterity, in the form of the Kee Lox Manufacturing Company, an enterprise of great merit that stands as a monument to his memory.

AVERELL, William Holt,

Long Time Resident of Rochester.

Liberally educated and a man of broad culture, strong and forceful in character, true to every trust reposed in

him, loyal to his friends and steadfast in his fidelity to any cause he championed or to any principle he espoused, William Holt Averell during the thirty years of his residence in Rochester, New York, won the highest respect of that community and left the impress of his distinctive personality upon his time. By birth and descent he inherited a legacy of good blood, and to the virtues of his sires he added the personal traits that so blended with those of inheritance as to form a perfect character.

William H. Averell was born in Morristown, New Jersey, August 1, 1849, died in Rochester, New York, October 13, 1904, son of William John Averell, born in Ogdensburg, New York, and Mary Lawrence Williamson, his wife. William John Averell, a banker and gentleman farmer of Ogdensburg, New York, having extensive landed interests largely in Lawrence county, New York, was a descendant of an old Colonial family early seated at Cooperstown, New York. Mary Lawrence Williamson was a descendant of an influential early New Jersey family, granddaughter of Matthias Williams, a graduate of Princeton College and a leading lawyer of his day. Her father, Jonathan Dayton Williamson, was a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, an officer of the navy, and died at Havana, Cuba, where he was buried.

William H. Averell obtained his early education in Ogdensburg schools, passed to Northampton Preparatory School, thence to Yale University, whence he was graduated with honors, class of 1872. After graduation he joined his father in Ogdensburg and aided in the conduct of the latter's bank for two years. In 1874 he located in Rochester, organized the Furnaceville Iron Company, and was connected with that company for several years in official capacity. He later became a partner in the wholesale grocery firm, George C. Buell & Company, a connection that existed until his death. He had other important business interests and was a director of the Genesee Valley Trust Company. He was one of the progressive men of his day, yet conservative, well balanced, and sane in all his business operations. He won public esteem and by sheer force of character became a leader in the mercantile world.

At Yale he was a member of the noted senior society, Scroll and Keys, and in Rochester was an honored, active member of the Genesee Valley and Country clubs. He was fond of open air sports and recreation, thoroughly enjoying the opportunities afforded by these clubs, as well as of others to which he belonged in Northern New York. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He had little taste for public life, but was deeply interested in all that concerned the public welfare and exercised all the rights pertaining to American citizenship. He was an Independent in politics, and in religious conviction a vestryman of St. John's Church, later of St. Paul's.

Mr. Averell married, June 13, 1878, at Rochester, Mary Bloss Buell, daughter of George C. Buell and Elizabeth Bloss, his wife. Children: William Holt (2), born in Ogdensburg, May 13, 1879, graduate of Yale University, class of 1900, two years with the Great Northern railroad, eight years with the Southern Pacific railroad, and for the past five years general superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; Elizabeth Buell, associated with Mrs. John W. Anderson, of the Arden Studios, New York City; Ruth, married Dwight R. Meigs, head master of the Hill School, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

CURTIS, Eugene Thomas,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

One of Rochester's native sons, Eugene Thomas Curtis, in his useful life, his business connections, and his philanthropic work, was an honor to the city of his birth. A veteran of the Civil War, it was not until after his return from the army that his active connection with the "Union and Advertiser" began, but from 1865 until his death in 1910 he held close relations with that newspaper, for several years and until his death being president of the corporation owning and publishing it. Kindly-hearted and benevolent, he engaged in many forms of philanthropy, but his especial interest was young men. He was one of the organizers of the Boys' Evening Home maintained by the Unitarian church, and from its foundation in 1889 until his death was its efficient president. He acquired large business interests in his native city and left an honored name in the commercial world.

Eugene Thomas Curtis was born in Rochester, October 25, 1844, died at his home, No. 95 South Fitzhugh street, May 7, 1910, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Gurney) Curtis. He obtained his early and preparatory education in the public schools of Rochester, and after graduation from the high school entered Williams College in 1861. He continued in the college throughout his freshman and sophomore years, but in his junior year he left college and enlisted in the Union army. He served until the close of the war, then returned to Rochester, which city was ever his home. Some years later Mr. Curtis and several other students who had left the college to enter the army were awarded their degrees by the college authorities.

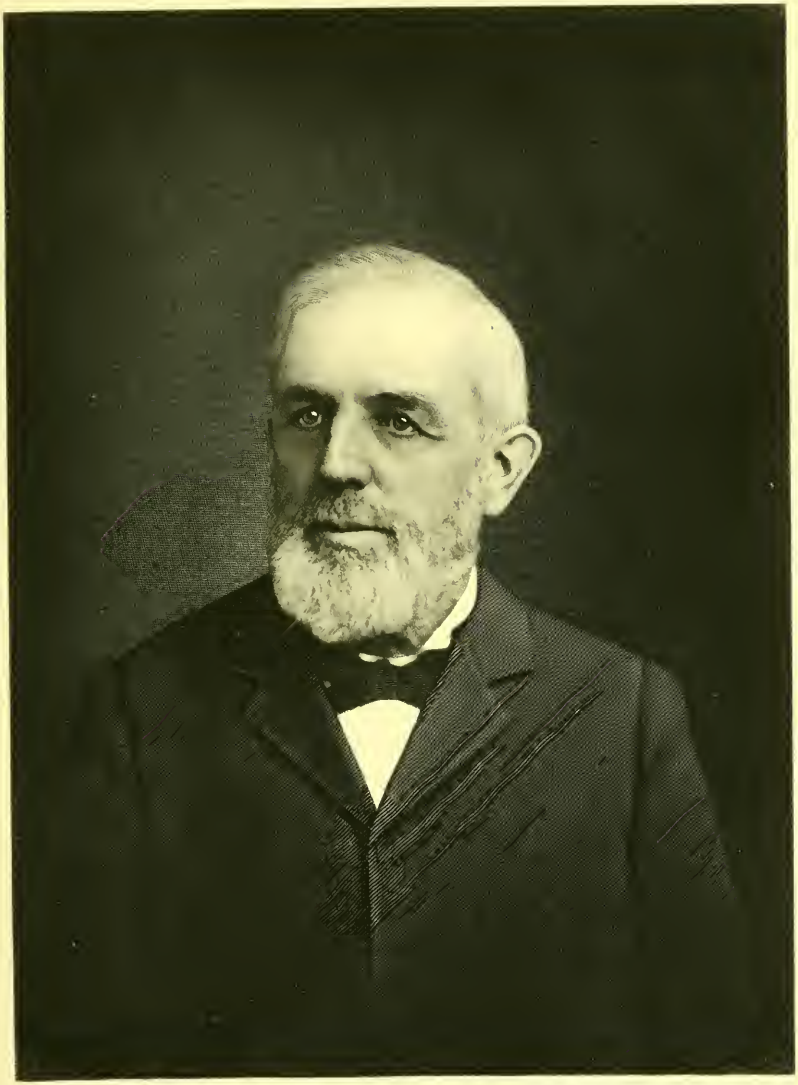
In 1865 he entered the office of the "Union and Advertiser" and for several years was engaged with that company exclusively. He then became a member of the shoe manufacturing firm, Curtis & Wheeler, continuing for many years head of that firm. When the Union and Advertiser Company became a corporation Mr. Curtis was elected president and held that office until his death. The paper prospered under his business guidance and is now the leading afternoon daily paper of the city. Mr. Curtis was a director of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company, director of the Monroe County Savings Bank, and had other important business interests. He was an active member of the Unitarian church and for fifteen years served as president of the board of trustees. He was deeply interested in the Boys' Evening Home of the church, which he served for twenty-one years as president. His prominence as manufacturer and publisher was officially recognized by the Chamber of Commerce in 1891 by his election as president of that body. He was also deeply interested in the work of the Mechanics' Institute of Rochester, and held active membership in the G. H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Curtis married, October 4, 1866, Sarah L. Thompson, daughter of Nathaniel and Julia (Harvey) Thompson, natives of Rochester, who survives him (a resident of Rochester) with her two sons, Gurney T., a resident of Rochester, married Alice Peck, two children, Helen Gurney, and Edward Peck; and Joseph, a resident of Rochester, married Grace Hastings, of Rochester, one child, Kathleen Hastings.

MILES, Franklin,

Retired Business Man.

Many years have come and gone since the advent of the Miles family, of which Franklin Miles, of Rochester, New York,



Franklin Miles

Ira M. Ludington

was a worthy representative, in this section of the country, and the earlier members of the family were among those brave and sturdy pioneers to whose undaunted zeal and energy the earlier prosperity of this country is due. The parents of Franklin Miles, William and Catherine (Emmert) Miles, lived in Victor, Ontario county, New York, for a time, then in Maryland, Otsego county, New York, which had been the birthplace of the father.

Franklin Miles was born in Bloomfield, New York, February 12, 1832, and died in Rochester, New York, August 2, 1907. He acquired what was considered a good, practical education in those days, in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, and lived with his parents until he had attained the age of eighteen years. He then determined to branch out for himself, and for the purpose of carrying out this idea, took up his residence in Rochester, with which city he was identified from that time forth. His business for a long time was that of a contractor and builder, and he was thus practically engaged in the growth and development of the city. Subsequently he became associated with his brother in the manufacture of sashes, doors and blinds, the style of the firm being W. E. & F. Miles, and this industry was successfully carried on until 1899, when Mr. Miles disposed of his interest in the enterprise, and retired to the comfort and ease of private life, undisturbed by business trials and responsibilities. While the firm had the usual amount of business competition to contend with, they had no difficulty in holding their own, owing to the reliability of their methods of doing business and the excellent quality of the materials they used. Early in their affairs they made it a rule never to sacrifice quality of material or workmanship in order to gain additional profit, and the wisdom of this method soon became apparent in increased orders and the steady continuance of their trade even when others were struggling from the effects of panicky years. The men in his employ regarded Mr. Miles in the light of a fatherly friend rather than as an employer, and they were ever given the maximum wages, a consideration which is so frequently lacking. Not long after the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Miles enlisted in the Thirty-third Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and when his term of service expired in this, he at once reënlisted, becoming a member of the Forty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and remained in service until the close of the war. In political matters, as in every other field, Mr. Miles was a man who preferred to form his own opinions rather than have them formed for him, consequently he was an Independent, and thinking he was best serving the interests of the community by devoting his time and attention to furthering its commercial and industrial prosperity, he never evinced any desire to hold public office.

Mr. Miles married (first) in 1854, Sarah Fay, whose death occurred in 1871; he married (second) in 1876, Agnes E. Crowner. While prominent and influential in the business world, Mr. Miles was of a quiet and retiring disposition socially, and found his greatest pleasure within the home circle. He ever believed that integrity and straightforward dealing ought to go hand in hand with success, and his own life record is ample verification of this belief.

LUDINGTON, Ira Millard,

Prominent Railroad Contractor.

Among the representative citizens of Rochester, New York, who, by their honorable exertions and moral attributes

have carved out for themselves friends, affluence and position, and by the strength and force of their own characters overcame obstacles which, to others less hopeful and courageous, were apparently insurmountable, the name of Ira M. Ludington, who died January 27, 1910, must ever appear as a synonym for all that is enterprising and progressive in citizenship. Endowed with a many-sided mental equipment, combined with an energy and an enthusiasm which made him a tireless and effective worker, he gained a success in life which cannot be measured by financial prosperity only. He is a descendant of English ancestors.

The name of Ludington is of English origin, derived from a parish at one time called Lydington, in Northamptonshire, as first mentioned in Domesday Book, when it was a part of the Bishopric of Lincoln. It has since been set off to the county of Rutland. The chief seat of the family seems to have been in the Eastern Midlands, though families of the same name appear in the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Leicester, Huntingdon, Northampton, Warwick and Worcester. There is a credible tradition that in the Third Crusade a Ludington was among the followers of Richard, Coeur de Lion, and that afterward, when that adventurous monarch was a prisoner in Austria, he sought to visit him in the guise of a palmer, in order to devise with him some plan of escape. Because of such loyal exploits he was invested with a patent of nobility, and with the coat-of-arms of the family: Pale of six argent and azure on a chief gules a lion passant and gardant. Crest: A palmer's staff erect. Motto: *Probum non penitet.* Robert Ludington, gentleman, was a merchant in the Levantine trade, and also made a pilgrimage to Palestine. He died at Worcester, England, in 1625, at the age of seventy-six years. The exact degree of relationship between him and the American immigrant is not known, but there is reason to believe they were of the same family.

Ira M. Ludington was born in Sullivan county, New York, April 3, 1849, and died suddenly at his home, No. 237 Rutgers street, Rochester, New York, January 27, 1910. For many years he was prominently identified with railroad enterprises, his first work in this field being the construction of the New York & Oswego railroad in 1867, and he subsequently became roadmaster of this line. The construction firm of D. C. Jackson & Company offered him the position of superintendent, and he entered upon the duties of this office in 1877. The third and fourth tracks of the New York Central, from Lyons west, were laid under his personal supervision, and in 1878 he superintended the construction of the Rochester & State Line railroad, now known as the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. From 1890 to 1893 he superintended the construction of the Ontario, Carbondale & Scranton railway, now the New York, Ontario & Western, from Hancock, New York, to Scranton, Pennsylvania; from 1893 to 1898 he held the office of general manager of the Rochester & Irondequoit railway, building the Summerville Electric Line and also the East Boulevard during this time. He established himself in the railroad contracting business independently in 1898, and constructed the Rochester & Sodus Bay Trolley Line complete; he also constructed that part of the Greenwich & Johnsonville railroad from Greenwich to Schuylerville, New York; forty miles of double track work of the New York, Ontario & Western railroad, in Sullivan, Delaware and Chenango counties; built State highways in Orange

J. Lee Judson

county; had State contracts at Medina and Lockport; constructed an electric railroad from near Syracuse to Skaneateles; and during the four years prior to his death built the Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern Electric Line from Lyons to Auburn and from Port Byron to Peru. Those competent to judge always gave his work highest praise.

Mr. Ludington married, February 7, 1871, Mary R. Weed, daughter of Samuel B. Weed, of Ulster county, New York, who survives him, as do his sons, Claude and Ira, who are president and treasurer and vice-president of the I. M. Ludington's Sons, Inc., respectively, carrying on the business founded by their father, and now engaged in many large contracts. Also a granddaughter, Norma Ludington Wynan, a grandson, Charles Ira Ludington, and a sister, Mrs. Jennie Weed. His religious affiliation was with the Church of the Epiphany. Mr. Ludington was a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he had risen to the rank of a Shriner. In any and every relation of life he was a most independent and dependable man, strong in his convictions, looking to no man to outline for him any course of reason or action, and failing in no trust or responsibility that fell upon his shoulders. He was a man to be trusted and looked up to; adhering unfalteringly to whatever he believed to be right, so fearless in defense of his honest convictions that he awakened the respect of even those who opposed him.

JUDSON, J. Lee,

Extensive Manufacturer.

J. Lee Judson was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14, 1847, son of Junius and Lavenda (Bushnell) Judson, mentioned in this work. When four years of age, his father located in Rochester, New York, and there his entire life was spent. He was educated in public and private schools, and in early life he became his father's assistant in his manufacturing business. He gained a thorough training in the business methods of the day, and this combined with inherited ability and energy amply equipped him for his life work. He became a power in the manufacturing field, and in 1896, when his father passed away, the son became head of the Judson Companies, the Judson Governor Company, the Judson Pin Manufacturing Company and the Judson Power Company, of all of which he was the executive head until his death.

He formed his first connection with the Rochester public utilities upon the organization of the Edison Electric Company, and he was a member of the first board of directors, and became its president. In 1892 a merger was effected of the Brush Electric Light Company, the Rochester Electric Light Company, the Edison Electric Company, the Rochester Gas Company and the Citizens' Gas Company, the resultant combination being known as the Rochester Gas and Electric Company. Mr. Judson was chosen president of this corporation, which position he held until his death, October 5, 1901. While closely identified with many great Rochester interests, his connection with that company during the first nine years of its existence was most valuable and far-reaching in its results to Rochester. One result which he sought in that connection was the utilizing of the great power of the Genesee river with its three falls within the city limits. Although this power in New York State is second only to that at Niagara Falls, it was then little used. His well thought out theory was that this great flow of water could be conserved, regulated and tempered by a series of low dams in the river from Rochester to a

point south of Mt. Morris, thus securing a steady flow during the periods of low stages of water in the river. With this in mind, he gradually acquired for the Rochester Gas and Electric Company nearly ninety per cent. of the water rights in the Genesee river within the city, also dams and water powers in the Genesee river and its tributaries, which gave that company eighty per cent. of the rights in the river and on the watershed north of Mount Morris, including the outlet at Silver Lake. He did not live to see the completion of his great plans, but he did accomplish so much that only a few days before his death he confided to a friend with satisfaction that thus far the success of his plans had entirely met his expectations.

He was closely identified with the Rochester banking corporations, and was influential in their management. He was vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company, trustee of the Security Trust Company, trustee of the Rochester Trust Company, and a director of the German American Bank. The foregoing were the chief business interests of a strong man fortified with an inflexible will and an integrity of purpose that gave him an unusual power. There was no subterfuge possible in dealing with him, for his sturdy honesty courted and required fairness. He was courageous; he could not be frightened or coerced into any course which varied a hair's breadth from his standards of right. As a result of such methods, he left the interests he represented and so successfully conducted until his death upon a sure foundation.

In a most unostentatious way, Mr. Judson gave largely to institutions of charity and philanthropy. He was a member of the board of trustees of the University of Rochester, and just before his death was elected a vice-president. His religious convictions were deep and abiding, and in his daily life he was ever guided by those convictions. He was a member of the Second Baptist Church, and served long as president of its board of trustees. He gave to university and church valuable service, and when a trust was accepted he gave to that trust his best efforts.

Though many years have passed since J. Lee Judson died, his memory is cherished in loving remembrance, not alone by the family he so dearly loved, but by all those who came in contact with him in the different walks of life.

J. Lee Judson married Mary C. Mack, who survives him, with five children, namely: 1. Marie L., became the wife of Harry Palmer Rusling, a banker of Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1903. 2. Junius R., a graduate of Yale College, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and of Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1901; he entered the Rochester Gas and Electric Company at time of his father's death and continued with the same as secretary until 1904; since that time has engaged in the practice of law at Rochester, New York; he is a member of the Genesee Valley Club, University Club and the Country Club; married, February 17, 1906, Bessie Fearey, of Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of Thomas H. Fearey,, and they have one son Thomas Fearey. 3. Grace A. 4. Josephine L., became the wife of George N. Shafer, president W. E. Pruden Hardware Company, New York City, January 1, 1909. 5. Marjorie Elizabeth, who died April 12, 1908.

Lee Mack Judson, the eldest son, had passed his preliminary examinations preparatory to entering Yale College in the class of 1897, when in the summer of 1892 he was drowned while spending his

L. D. Haines

vacation at Blue Mountain Lake in the Adirondacks on the 25th of July. He was a student, athletic in his diversions and was popular with his schoolmates and teachers. By his death, a life of great promise was suddenly ended.

GRAVES, Lorenzo S.,

Leading Manufacturer.

Lorenzo S. Graves, who is now numbered among the honored dead, and who for many years was a leading manufacturer and one of the most prominent residents of Rochester, came to this city in 1858. He was afterwards connected with several of the leading productive industries here and finally established the Graves Elevator Company, which later became the Otis Elevator Company, with which business he was associated until 1900. He achieved such a goodly measure of success that his methods are of interest to the commercial world and in an analyzation of his life work it will be found that he based his business principles and actions upon the rules which govern industry and strict, unswerving integrity.

A native of Massachusetts, Mr. Graves was born in Southboro, July 18, 1831, his parents being Watson and Fanny (Dench) Graves, the latter a descendant of old Revolutionary stock. The father was born and reared in Southboro, Massachusetts, and while a young man he learned the boot and shoemaker's trade, following the same at Southboro during the early part of his life. He then removed to Ashland, Massachusetts, where he lived retired during his later years. His widow afterward made her home with her son and while visiting her daughter in Newark Valley she passed away.

In taking up the personal history of Lorenzo S. Graves we present to our readers the record of one who for many years figured prominently in connection with the industrial development of the city. He acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Ashland and Andover, Massachusetts, and completed his studies in the school at Amherst, Massachusetts. He was living in Worcester, that State, at the time of his marriage to Eliza G. Coffin, an old schoolmate. Her father, Captain Moses Coffin, of Nantucket, Massachusetts, was a sea captain and master of vessels. After leaving the sea he settled in Willimantic, Connecticut, where he was employed in the first paper mill in the United States. Subsequently he removed to Ashland, Massachusetts, where he resided until 1851, when he became a resident of Springfield, Vermont, where both he and his wife passed away. Their daughter, Eliza G., became the wife of Lorenzo S. Graves and unto this marriage were born two sons, Edward, who died in infancy, and Fred B., who married Frances Oswald. He was for years superintendent and manager of the Otis Elevator Company, but is now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Graves also reared an adopted daughter, Ida L., who is now the wife of Charles H. Chase, a nurseryman residing at No. 4 Winthrop street.

In early manhood Lorenzo S. Graves learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, making as high as twelve pairs of boots per day, so expert had he become at hand labor. Upon his removal to Rochester in 1858 he began working as a shoemaker in the employ of a Mr. Churchill. After a brief period, however, he turned his attention to teaming, and a little later, in 1860, he gave to the world as the result of his inventive genius and study the Graves sole cutter, a machine for cutting leather soles. He then began the manufacture of the same, his factory being located on Mill street. He also engaged in the manufacture of paper cutters

and shoe machinery and was very successful in both lines, continuing the business for a number of years and winning a creditable place as a substantial representative of commercial interests here. At length he decided to engage in the building of elevators and the Graves Elevator Company was formed, and the present large factory now operated under the name of the Otis Elevator Company was erected at Nos. 198 to 210 Commercial street. From the beginning the enterprise grew rapidly until several hundred men were employed on the construction of all kinds of passenger and freight elevators which were shipped to every section of the country. This became one of the largest productive industries of the city. It was developed along progressive, modern business lines, not only meeting but anticipating the needs of the trade in this direction, and Mr. Graves continued at the head of the concern until 1901, when he sold his interest to the Otis Company, at which time the firm name was changed to the Otis Elevator Company, of which the son was the efficient superintendent and manager for many years. The father then retired to private life. He was always a very busy man and in his earlier years his evenings were devoted to study and investigation, especially along architectural lines. His experiments resulted in inventions which gained for him a prominent place in the business world. He certainly deserved much credit for what he accomplished and justly earned the proud American title of a self-made man, for he had a capital of but a few dollars when he and his wife arrived in Rochester. The years passed and his industry and ability made him one of the well-to-do citizens. His success may be ascribed to his positive, determined pursuit of business and to the fact that he was a man of unflinching commercial integrity.

After retiring from the field of manufacture Mr. Graves, accompanied by his wife, traveled quite extensively, visiting many points of interest in this country and also making three trips to Europe. They likewise visited the Holy Land and various sections of Asia and South America. Mr. Graves was always deeply interested in historic research, and during their travels he and his wife gathered many interesting relics of all kinds in various parts of the world, Mrs. Graves now having in her home two large, fine cabinets well filled with shells, stones and other interesting relics of their trips.

In his political views Mr. Graves was a stalwart Republican who took much interest in the party and its growth. He was frequently solicited by his friends to become a candidate for office but always refused. He built a large and beautiful residence at No. 257 Lake avenue, where his widow yet resides. There in the spring of 1903 he became ill and his death occurred April 21, 1905. Mrs. Graves belongs to the Central Presbyterian Church. Theirs was a most congenial married life and the very close companionship made the death of the husband an almost unbearable blow to Mrs. Graves. His loss was also deeply felt throughout the city where he had resided for more than forty-five years—honored as one of its leading business men and prominent citizens. He was one of the ablest and best known manufacturers of Rochester, was genial in manner, and though his time was largely occupied by the details of extensive business interests, he always found time and opportunity to devote to those of his friends whose calls were purely of a social character. He was a thorough exemplification of the typical American business man and gentleman.

LIKLY, William Charles,

Successful Manufacturer.

For half a century the name of Likly has stood as a synonym for reliability, energy and progress in Rochester's business world and wherever the manufactured products bearing the name are sold. Founded by the father and continued by his sons, the house of Henry Likly & Company—now the Henry Likly Company—manufacturers of trunks, traveling bags and other leather goods, became one of Rochester's representative commercial houses, owned and managed by the founder and his son, William C. Likly, both men of sterling character, masterly ability and executive strength, true types of the men who have made Rochester famed as a great manufacturing and business centre. Although but forty-eight years of age when his earthly career ended, William C. Likly was president of one of the largest companies of its kind in the entire world, a company with which he had been associated from his twentieth year and was not only the executive head but was thoroughly familiar with every detail of the large manufacturing plant operated by the Henry Likly Company and had personal knowledge of every phase of manufacture from bench to finished product. Founder and son, now both passed to the spirit land, were men actuated by most worthy motives, and controlled by the highest principles, both were honored and respected in life and truly mourned in death.

Henry Likly, the father, was born in Perth, Canada, January 18, 1836, died in Rochester, New York, December 12, 1897. He came to Rochester with his widowed mother in the spring of 1848, and after securing a good public school education entered the employ of A. R. Pritchard, a manufacturer of trunks and traveling bags, a business he had established in Rochester in 1844. Henry Likly served a full term of apprenticeship, becoming an expert maker and designer of trunks and traveling bags. So valuable did he eventually become to the business, that he was admitted to the firm on January 1, 1848, the new firm name A. B. & T. H. Pritchard & Company. In 1871 further changes were made, the firm then becoming A. B. Pritchard & Likly, and so continuing until Mr. Likly and his brother-in-law, W. D. Callister, purchased the Pritchard interest and as sole owners conducted the business under the firm name, Henry Likly & Company. They developed a very large business as manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, Mr. Likly continuing the active head until his death. A Republican in politics and deeply interested in public affairs, he never accepted public office although often urged to do so, believing he could best serve his adopted city in a private capacity. He was a charter member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 805, Free and Accepted Masons, and a past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He lived a life of usefulness, lived it in honor and passed the name of Likly to his sons unsullied by any unworthy act of his. He married, in 1861, Helen E. Callister, who bore him two sons, William Charles, of further mention, and Henry, born March 12, 1870, and all his mature life associated with his father and brother in business.

William Charles Likly, eldest son of Henry and Helen E. (Callister) Likly, was born in Rochester, March 31, 1867, died in his native city, at his home, No. 95 Merriman street, September 7, 1915. He attended the grammar and high schools and the Free Academy of Rochester, and after graduation at the age of seventeen years, entered the employ of the Traders' National Bank as messen-

ger. He remained with that institution for one year, then spent another year in the service of the old Union Bank. In 1887 he became associated with his father and until the latter's death in 1897 was his trusted and valued assistant. He then became head of Henry Likly & Company and until his own death, eighteen years later, was the impelling, directing force that kept that company in the front rank in trunk manufacture. While the business was started by Mr. Pritchard in 1844, it was brought to its present immense proportions by Henry and William C. Likly, whose ambition was not only to rank with the largest, but with the best, most reliable trunk and traveling bag manufacturers, an ambition realized by both father and son. When it is known that in one year 1,500,000 feet of lumber was used in the making of trunk boxes alone and that the output exceeded 30,000 trunks and bags in the same year, some idea of the magnitude of the business of Henry Likly & Company may be gained. William C. Likly was president and treasurer of the Henry Likly Company from its incorporation until his death, and in addition to the responsibilities of that position was president and treasurer of the William D. Callister Realty Company, treasurer of the Henry Likly Realty Company, director of the Genesee Valley Trust Company and director of the Traders' National Bank, the last named institution, the one with which he began his business career as a lad of seventeen years. In all the foregoing responsible positions Mr. Likly evidenced the strength of his business ability, the breadth of his vision, the depth of his convictions and the height of his devotion to the truest principles of fair dealing, uprightness and integrity. The Henry Likly Company was built upon character and as the foundation so the entire structure. No name is more widely known among dealers in their specialties in the United States and none is held in greater respect. And as William C. Likly received the name from his father so he passed it to his son "unsullied by any unworthy act of his."

Although devoted to his business interests, Mr. Likly realized that there were other obligations of life to be met and in meeting them he filled all the requirements of good citizenship. He enjoyed the companionship of his fellow-men and was associated with them in church, club and fraternity. He was a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Corinthian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Genesee Valley, the Rochester, Whist, Rochester Country and Oak Hill Country clubs, taking an active interest in all. A Republican in politics, he never sought or accepted public office, but was a supporter of all movements that promised progress or improvement. Thus his life was passed in honor and in usefulness. He was laid at final rest in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Mr. Likly married, September 12, 1893, Nancy B. Watts, of Rochester, daughter of Frederick Bakus Watts, born in Rochester, and Katherine (Drummond) Watts. Mrs. Likly survives him with two children: Henry Kenneth, now (1916), a student at Cornell University, and Helen Catherine.

ARCHER, George Washington,

Leader in Business, Political and Social Circles.

Leadership in more than one line is seldom vouchsafed to an individual, but the late George W. Archer aided largely in molding public thought and opinion in business, political and social circles. Endowed by nature with strong mentality,

Lew N. Archer

he carefully prepared for every duty that devolved upon him, and with a sense of conscientious obligation met every requirement and responsibility. An upright manhood, and a strong desire for the advancement and upbuilding of the community wherein he resided, were the elements which made him honored and respected by all with whom he was brought in contact.

George W. Archer was a native of Rochester, New York, born February 8, 1837, son of John and Elizabeth Archer, and a descendant of an English ancestry. John Archer was a native of England, from whence he emigrated to this country in 1831, locating at first in New York City, where he remained for three years, devoting his attention to the business of contracting and building, and then became a resident of Rochester, which in that year became an incorporated city, and he there continued his business of contracting until 1857, when he retired from active business pursuits. His death occurred in the year 1873, aged seventy years. Among the children of John and Elizabeth Archer were: Robert W.; George W., of whom further; Mrs. Mary A. Copeland and Mrs. Joseph A. Cochrane; John W.

George W. Archer attended the public schools of Rochester, and completed his studies at Eastman's Business College, from which institution of learning he was graduated. At the age of seventeen he began his business career, learning the trade of carpenter in his father's shop, and upon the retirement from business of his father, in 1857, entered the employ of his brother, Robert W. Archer, who had purchased the patent of a dental chair. Later he became a bookkeeper at Petroleum Center, Pennsylvania, in which capacity he served until June, 1864. He then became the proprietor of a machine shop at Tar Farm on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania, which he conducted until 1868, success crowning his efforts, and in that year, owing to the illness of his brother, he returned to Rochester, and assumed the management of his brother's business, the manufacture of dental and barber chairs, and so continued up to the time of his retirement from business, a few years prior to his death. The business was conducted under the firm name of R. W. Archer & Brother until 1873, when the senior partner died, and George W. Archer continued in the business alone until January 11, 1881, when he admitted his brother, John W. Archer, to a partnership, under the firm name of George W. Archer & Company, which style was in effect until January 1, 1884, when the Archer Manufacturing Company was incorporated with George W. Archer as its its president. The business increased in volume and importance year by year, assuming large proportions, ranking among the leading industries of the city of Rochester, giving employment to many hands. Being a man of good business ability, keen foresight and great resourcefulness, he widened the scope of his activities by engaging in other lines of endeavor which yielded him large returns for labor expended. He was largely interested in oil production in Pennsylvania; from 1882 to 1884 he was president of the Rochester Gas and Electric Company, of which he had previously served as treasurer; was president of one of the suburban roads; was vice-president of the Rochester Pullman Sash Balance Company; treasurer of the Vulcanite Paving Company, and a member of the directorate of various enterprises of the city.

Mr. Archer was a staunch adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, on which ticket he was elected alderman, serving from 1881 to 1884. In 1886 he

was a candidate for mayor of Rochester on the same ticket, but was defeated by Cornelius R. Parsons. He took an active interest in public affairs, and in the management of these he displayed the same qualities that made his business career so successful. Mr. Archer derived considerable pleasure from his interest in horses and horse racing, he serving for many years as president of the Rochester Driving Park Association. He was a starting judge of marked ability, and often served in that capacity at meets of importance, and when Rochester had a place in the Grand Circuit, the meets in that city ranked among the best in the United States. Mr. Archer was the owner of horses for a number of years, and the teams he drove in Rochester, before the days of the motor car, were something to compel the admiration of lovers of fine horseflesh. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Genesee Valley and Rochester Whist clubs. Mr. Archer married, September 14, 1865, Augusta McClure, who survived him.

Mr. Archer passed away at his late home, No. 83 St. Paul street, Rochester, June 11, 1911, aged seventy-four years. Thus ended a long, active and useful life, which left an impress for good upon all who came within the circle in which he moved.

WOODBURY, Willis E.,

Successful Business Man.

When Mr. Woodbury returned from Colorado in 1882 he was a young man of twenty-five, possessed of capital, experience, strong business ability and an ambition to win a name in the business world. How well he succeeded in that ambition, the firm of W. E. Woodbury & Company, of which he was the head from its foundation, with its chain of grocery stores in several New York cities, must be the answer. From Puritan and Huguenot ancestors he inherited his rich store of energy and talent but he drew so heavily upon his physical resources that five years prior to his death he was an invalid and forced to retire from business.

He was a true son of Rochester, educated in her schools, one of the builders of her commercial greatness, and with the exception of five years spent in Colorado, his years, fifty-eight, were passed in the city of his birth. He descended paternally from Jonathan Woodbury, who came from England to Massachusetts, in 1624, and maternally from John Boughton, a French Huguenot, who came in 1635.

His father, Daniel A. Woodbury, born in Vermont, was an engineer, located in Rochester, founded and conducted the Woodbury Engine Company, for many years, was a partner with his son in W. E. Woodbury & Company for thirty years, but not active in business for several years preceding his death. In early manhood he married Minerva C. Boughton, born in New York, who bore him four children, all now deceased.

Willis E. Woodbury, son of Daniel A. and Minerva C. (Boughton) Woodbury, was born in Rochester, June 23, 1857, died at his home, No. 344 Lake avenue, in his native city, January 14, 1916. He was educated in Rochester public schools, was engaged with his father, owner of the Woodbury Engine Company, for a time, but at the age of twenty years he went to Colorado, spending five years in Leadville, connected with the silver mining interests of that mountain city. He was in the West from 1877 until 1882, then returned to Rochester, shortly after founding the grocery firm of W. E. Woodbury & Company, his father joining with him in the enterprise. He succeeded with his single store in Rochester and soon a

A. A. Warner

branch store was started, then another and another, until his chain numbered ten stores in different parts of the city. Branches were then established in Elmira, Batavia and Geneva, all owned by W. E. Woodbury & Company and under the direct management of W. E. Woodbury, the founder and head. Fourteen stores were included in this large enterprise, all operated under a safe, conservative policy, and transacting daily a vast volume of retail grocery trade. Mr. Woodbury developed a wise executive ability, which, coupled with his sound judgment, cautious yet not timid policy, rendered the house one of the strong and prosperous mercantile enterprises of Rochester.

With his own private business well systematized and controlled, he gradually acquired other interests, and at the time of his retirement in 1911 he was a director of the Genesee Valley Trust Company, a director of the Traders' National Bank, and vice-president of the E. M. Upton Cold Storage Company. He was highly regarded in mercantile and financial circles, and was very popular socially. Uprightness and integrity marked his course through life and the success he won was fairly earned. He utilized the possibilities his judgment and foresight pointed out, and not only brought prosperity to his own door, but added to the welfare and upbuilding of his city. His genial, social, friendly nature won him a host of friends, and his manly qualities retained them.

In political faith he was a Republican, but extremely independent in his political action. He was a member of Lake Avenue Baptist Church, and aided in the good works of his denomination. His clubs were the Genesee Valley, Rochester Country, and Rochester Whist. He was a member of the Society of Founders and Patriots, and took an active interest in all the organizations to which he belonged.

Mr. Woodbury married, November 10, 1884, Mamie C. Christian, daughter of Peter and Anna Christian, of Rochester, who survives him residing at the beautiful family home, No. 344 Lake avenue. She has two daughters: Minerva C., married Chauncey C. Woodworth, and has a son, Chauncey C. (2), and a daughter, Barbara R. Woodworth; Evelyn M., resides with her mother.

WARNER, Andrew Jackson,

Leading Architect and Builder.

In 1849 there came to Rochester, New York, from "the land of steady habits," a lad of sixteen years who was destined to leave a distinct impress upon the architecture of that city, to add to its artistic beauty and to the strength of its citizenship.

This lad, Andrew Jackson Warner, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 17, 1833, died in Rochester after an illness of four years, September 4, 1910. He was of early New England descent, son of Amos and Ada (Austin) Warner, his father a farmer, his grandfather a soldier of the Revolution serving under General Washington.

Andrew J. Warner spent his early life in New Haven, obtaining a good education in the public school. At the age of sixteen he came to Rochester where he had an uncle, Merwin Austin, an architect, who took the lad into his office. He continued under his uncle's instruction for seven years, receiving little salary but developing decided talent in designing and draughting. At the end of seven years he asked for increased salary and on being refused, left the office proposing to start in business for himself, not disheartened at all by his uncle's prophesy that he would

"starve to death." He soon secured a foothold, his skill, willingness and perseverance winning him friends and at first, small commissions. As he grew in years and experience, greater opportunities came to him and the time arrived when he was recognized as the leading architect in all Western New York. He did a very large business, employing many men, and as an honorable reliable superintendent and builder gained a reputation in keeping with his skill as a designer. He made architecture his deep and constant study from mechanical and artistic standpoints, harmonizing his designs with the location to be occupied, its purpose intended and the materials to be used in its construction. He had the highly developed faculty of visualizing a projected building before a line was drawn, but so thoroughly did he study a location that, after the material to be used was decided upon, a vision of the building arose in his mind and from that time it was but a matter of architectural detail. Every important building that he ever erected seemed to exactly fit its location, to harmonize with its surroundings, to be built of the proper material to bring out its best features, and of a design strictly appropriate to the purpose for which it was intended. He was master of the different orders of architecture, and of the period styles of residence construction and of interior design and furnishing, the latter a branch in which many architects are weak.

Among the famed buildings in Rochester that he designed, planned and superintended, the best specimens of his art and skill are found in the Brick Church, First Baptist Church, First Presbyterian Church, Powers Block and Hotel, Ellanger and Barry Building, Wilder Building, City Hall, Second Court House, Entrance to Mt. Hope Cemetery and Lyceum Theatre.

He was an untiring worker, at his office day and night, wholly devoted to his business, suffering nothing to interfere with the prompt fulfilment of his engagements. His artistic soul delighted in harmony in all things, thus music was a great pleasure. He was of a social, friendly nature and found enjoyment in the society of his Masonic brethren at such hours as he allowed himself "off duty." He belonged to Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Rochester Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and attained the thirty-second degree. He was a Unitarian in religious belief, but took little interest in politics and no part in public life. He retired from business about ten years prior to his death. But the name he bore and the reputation he gained is worthily upheld by his son, J. Foster Warner, now Rochester's leading architect.

Andrew J. Warner married, March 22, 1855, in the old Foster home, 91 Frank street, Rochester, Kate Foster, daughter of Jonathan Foster, born in Hillsboro, New Hampshire, July 14, 1801, and his wife, Huldah (Griffin) Foster, born July 17, 1802, at Pittsford, New York. Mrs. Warner's father was a prominent citizen and a pioneer of Rochester. On first coming to Rochester Huldah Griffin forded the Genesee at the point where the old jail stood near the present site of the Erie Railroad Station. Andrew J. and Kate (Foster) Warner were the parents of four children, two dying in infancy. Their eldest son, William Amos, was born December 27, 1855, the youngest son, J. Foster, May 5, 1859. Mrs. Warner survives her husband with whom she celebrated her "Golden Wedding" and five succeeding anniversaries of their wedding day, residing in the old home, 37 North Washington street. She has two grandsons, Andrew Jackson and John A. Warner.

ASHLEY, Egbert Fairchild,

Fire Underwriter and Insurance Expert.

While Mr. Ashley during his more than thirty years of business life spent in Rochester, New York, gained high reputation as a fire underwriter and insurance expert, a line of business activity to which his life was exclusively devoted, he was equally well-known and highly regarded for his fine personal qualities, his activity in church affairs and his charities. Genial and lovable in nature he made many warm friends and numbered his intimates among the best people of his city. Although born beyond the confines of the United States, he was of American ancestry—his grandfather a member of Congress from New York—and when but an infant he was brought by his parents to Ogdensburg, New York, that state ever afterward being his abiding place, and from 1872 until his death in 1907 Rochester was his home. He began his business career as a clerk, became a partner in the same business, later became sole owner and left to posterity the record of a successful business life and an example of Christian living worthy of emulation.

His grandfather, Judge Henry Ashley, was born in the state of New Hampshire, later became a resident of Dutchess county, New York, where he attained eminence as a lawyer, jurist and statesman, representing his district in Congress during the years 1825-26. Clarence Ashley, son of Judge Henry Ashley, was born at Catskill, New York, married at Odgensburg, New York, Emily Frances Fairchild, also born in New York, and at the time of the birth of his son was living at Brockville, Canada. A few months later he moved to Ogdensburg, thence to Binghamton, New York, there engaging in the hardware business until 1872 when he located in Rochester, his home until death.

Egbert Fairchild Ashley, son of Clarence and Emily Frances (Fairchild) Ashley, was born at Brockville, Canada, January 8, 1856, died at his home in Rochester, September 16, 1907, death resulting from injuries received when thrown from his carriage a year earlier. When he was a few months old his parents moved to Odgensburg, New York, thence to Binghamton, where he attended public schools until 1872. In that year the family moved to Rochester where he completed his studies at the Satterlee private school. In 1874, being then eighteen years of age, he entered business life as clerk to Mr. Raymond, who conducted a fire insurance agency in Rochester. He remained with Mr. Raymond in clerical capacity for ten years, mastering every detail of the business and developing strong ability as an underwriter. In 1884 he was admitted to a partnership in the agency and so continued until 1891 when death dissolved the association that had existed for seventeen years. Mr. Ashley purchased from the Raymond heirs their interest and continued the business until 1906 under his own name. In that year the agency had assumed such large proportions that Mr. Ashley—who had no sons—placed it upon a permanent basis by incorporation as the Egbert F. Ashley Company, but retained control as its executive head. The accident which eventually caused his death occurred the same year and closed his connection with a business with which he had been identified for thirty-three years. As a business man he held a high position and there was no phase of the fire insurance business of which he was not master. Upright and honorable he was implicitly trusted, many important firms and corporations committing to him the sole control of their fire insurance department.

Mr. Ashley was a long time member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church

and active in parish affairs. His sympathy with those in misfortune led him into active charitable work, and at the time of his death he was treasurer of the Home for the Friendless. He was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. His clubs were the Rochester, the Genesee Valley and the Rochester Country. In political faith he was a Republican, but although strong in his party fealty he was not an active worker, nor did he ever seek or accept public office.

Mr. Ashley married, December 26, 1889, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary (Hunt) McConnell, of Rochester. The father was a native of Scotland, came to New York at six years of age, settled in Rochester, New York, died in his eighty-seventh year. Mrs. Ashley survives her husband and with her only child, a daughter, Mary Frances, born March 15, 1892, resides at No. 24 Hawthorn street, Rochester. Both are member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Ashley is also survived by a brother, W. Osborne Ashley, now president of the Egbert F. Ashley Company, the largest insurance agency in Rochester.

KIMBALL, William S.,

Honored Business Man and Humanitarian.

William S. Kimball, deceased, one of the foremost business men of Rochester and the friend and associate of many of the eminent citizens of New York, passed away March 26, 1895, leaving behind a record which is an honor to the history of the State of New York. Others have figured more prominently before the public in winning military and political distinction, but William S. Kimball, through his private business affairs and the efforts which he put forth directly for the benefit of the city, greatly promoted its upbuilding and improvement. He stood, however, for intellectual and aesthetic culture, for humanitarianism and benevolence, and as the years rolled on their course and were added to the cycle of the centuries each one was filled with successful accomplishments and good deeds that indicated that, while not without that laudable ambition for advancement in the business world, Mr. Kimball also possessed the thorough understanding of its principles and its possibilities that led him to aid his fellowmen and work for individual character development, for civic virtue and for national progress. Although the life record is ended, the full value of his work cannot be estimated until interests with which he was connected have reached their full measure of possibilities for good.

William S. Kimball was a native of Boscawen, New Hampshire. At the usual age he became a student in the district schools in his home locality and he entered business life when a youth of fifteen as an apprentice in the Lawrence Locomotive Works, where he thoroughly acquainted himself with the machinist's trade. Anxious, however, for further educational privileges, for he had come to a realization of the value of mental discipline, he entered school at Derry, New Hampshire, later studied at Andover, Massachusetts, and completed a course in mechanical drawing and engineering in the Troy Polytechnic Institute. He was now well qualified for the active, onerous and responsible duties of life and became employed in the rebuilding of locomotives in the railroad repair shops in Concord, New Hampshire. He thus added to his theoretical training broad practical experience, and gained a thorough and practical knowledge of locomotive engineering.

On resigning that position Mr. Kimball came to Rochester, and upon the outbreak

William J. Kimball

Kimball.

of the Civil War was appointed master mechanic in the navy, being attached to the South Atlantic squadron under Admiral Dupont at Port Royal, South Carolina. There he was detailed to repair the machinery of transports and gunboats and under his supervision were employed a force of one hundred mechanics on the reconstruction of two old Nantucket whalers, the "India" and the "Edward." Mr. Kimball resigned his position in the navy in 1863 and from that time forward was connected with the tobacco trade in Rochester. He was the founder and promoter of the Kimball Tobacco Works, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the country, in which connection he gained a world-wide reputation. He also became vice-president of the American Tobacco Company and developed his business interests in that line until he became one of the foremost representatives of the tobacco trade in the United States. Not alone to this line did Mr. Kimball give his time and energies, for he figured in connection with the management of various important financial and corporate interests. He was president of the Union Bank, vice-president of the Security Trust Company, a trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank and president of the Post Express Printing Company. He was likewise a director of the Rochester Railway and the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railroad Company. His judgment was sound, his discrimination keen and his sagacity far-reaching.

Many interests and measures which had no moneyed interests for Mr. Kimball also received his coöperation and the benefit of his judgment and management. He had a ready sympathy and a wide charity. Too broad-minded to limit his belief by any creed or dogma, he recognized man's obligations to his fellowmen and withheld his support from no plans for the amelioration of the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate. He acted as president of the City Hospital and also of the State Industrial School, and was much interested in the great sociological problems which bear upon the evolution of the race in its intellectual and moral progress. He was a lover of art, and the beautiful at all times appealed to him. He acquired renown almost equal to that which he gained in business in bringing together a large and valuable collection of orchids which was long recognized as one of the choicest in the country. He also collected an extensive library and a very fine art gallery, embracing numerous works from the most famous artists of the world. He died in the prime of life, passing away at Virginia Beach, Virginia, March 26, 1895.

The "Post Express" said of him:

The death of William S. Kimball, of which intelligence has just come, must be regarded not simply as a private loss, but as a public calamity. Probably no other man was ever so closely identified with the various social, business, charitable and educational interests of a community as Mr. Kimball has been identified with those of Rochester. He was a man of great wealth, but what was much rarer, a man who believed in putting his wealth into full activity and throwing his personal energy into every movement for the public good. He was the first to be asked where a contribution was needed, where help in the shape of an investment was sought, where individual prestige was required. He was in the full vigor of manly strength, in the full flush of rational enjoyment of life—eager as a boy in the pursuit of new interests, and satisfied as a boy in the practice of old pastimes. His alertness and gayety were unfailing; and his frankness, courtesy, and good nature were such that his mere presence was enough to win popularity. As a business man he was fertile in resource and untiring in effort; but not less characteristic was his enthusiasm in the matter of recreation. He made the wisest choice in his methods of rest and relaxation. He loved the sea and spent much of his spare time beside it; he loved the woods and was an indefatigable sportsman. As a natural consequence he loved nature and was deeply

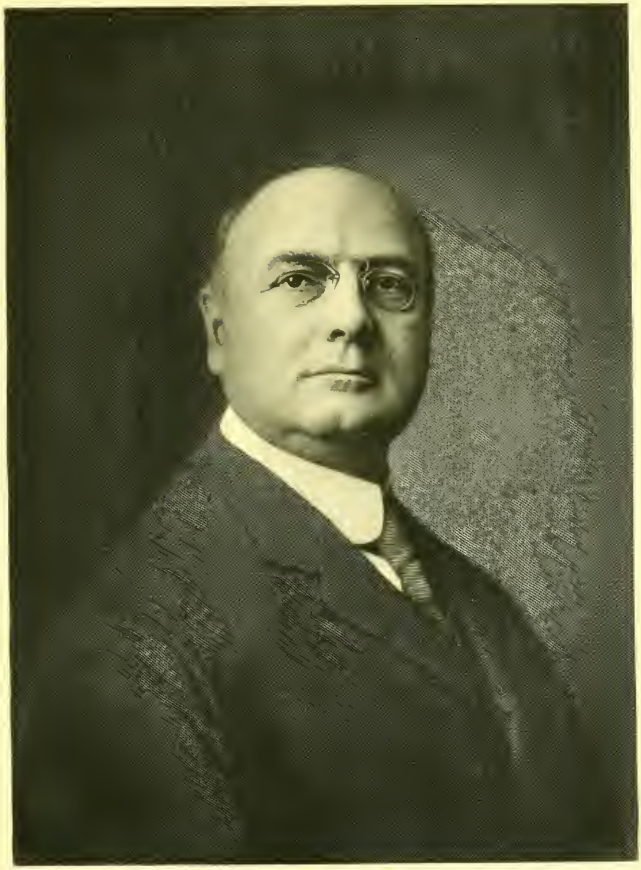
learned in much of the lore of forest and stream. Even when most earnestly at work in the establishment of his great manufacturing business, he devoted himself to the culture of orchids, and became an authority on them as well as on other flowers. In the search of greater leisure he had gathered a magnificent gallery of choice paintings. It is sad to think of a man with so many capacities for what is fair in the world, so many opportunities to be useful, so prompt a disposition to active effort for what is good, cut off, so suddenly, from light and life and the affection of friends and family.

KIMBALL, Harold Chandler,

Prominent Man of Affairs.

Harold Chandler Kimball, late of Rochester, New York, was a man in whom business ability and strong intellectual force were combined with broad humanitarianism. At all times he was correct in his valuation of the worth of an individual or a situation, whether it concerned business interests or public life, and his labors were of a character which made him a valued element in the growth and development of Rochester, while his sterling characteristics endeared him to those with whom he came in contact. He did not seek in foreign fields the position for business advancement, but in his own community so directed his labors that he became known as one of its most substantial citizens. His interests were broad, and in his entire nature there was nothing narrow or contracted.

Harold Chandler Kimball, son of William S. Kimball, one of the prominent tobacco manufacturers in the United States, was born in Rochester, New York, March 5, 1861, and died of pneumonia at the Rochester General Hospital, February 1, 1911. After an excellent preparatory education, he matriculated at the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882, the degree of Bachelor of Sciences being conferred upon him. While attending the university, he was a member of Psi Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. Upon the completion of his university career he became a member of the firm of William S. Kimball & Company, retaining his connection with it until shortly after its absorption by the American Tobacco Company, in 1890. He then became actively interested in other enterprises, one of these being the construction of the Chamber of Commerce Building, which he completed in 1894, and the last few years of his life were largely devoted to its management. Among the activities with which Mr. Kimball was prominently identified was the Post Express Printing Company, of which corporation he was the secretary. He was a trustee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce; a trustee of the Rochester General Hospital; vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; a member of the board of directors of the Mechanic's Institute; member of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants; Transportation Club of New York; University Club of New York; Society of Colonial Wars; Genesee Valley Country Club of Rochester; Rochester Athletic Club; Rochester Whist Club; Frank R. Lawrence Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hamilton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Monroe Commandery, Knights Templar; and The Protectives. Music and books were the favorite forms of recreation of Mr. Kimball, and in connection with this it may be said that he was a most accomplished musician. For a number of years he had been the organist of St. Andrew's Church, and the following incident will give a clue to the character of the man: One day it was noticed that he came slightly late to the morning service, but he went quietly to his place at the organ, and conducted the musical portion as usual. Later it was noticed that



H. Kimball

his eyebrows had been burned from his face, and it was then found out that he had that morning gone with the Protectives to fight a fire and with his accustomed bravery and forgetfulness of self had fought the hot blaze until his eyebrows were scorched from his face. He had said nothing of this to any of his church associates.

Mr. Kimball married, in 1889, Martha Whitney Pond, daughter of Charles F. Pond, at one time comptroller of Rochester. She was at her husband's bedside when he passed away, but their two sons, the one a sophomore at Harvard University at the time, and the other a student at St. George's School, at Newport, Rhode Island, could not reach their father's deathbed in time to see him before he died.

Few deaths of prominent men in Rochester in recent years have evoked so many and such heartfelt expressions of sorrow as that of Mr. Kimball. This was not alone due to his leading position in the social and business life of the community, but to his winning personality. He was essentially a quiet and reserved man, but with a wonderful gift of true sympathy and kindness that endeared him to his employes and to all others who came in contact with him. Much of his time during the last years of his life had been devoted to the management of the Chamber of Commerce Building, and the board of trustees of the Chamber of Commerce, and the employes of the building held a special meeting in memory of Mr. Kimball, and adopted suitable resolutions, a copy of which was presented to the bereaved family. Mr. Kimball had scarcely reached the prime of life, and judging from what he had already accomplished in various directions, it was to be confidently expected that the city would have been a great gainer by his further activities had he been spared.

LOWE, Samuel H.,

Public Spirited Citizen.

In the death of Samuel H. Lowe, of Rochester, New York, the community sustains a loss which can scarcely be overestimated. His individuality was so indelibly imprinted upon the thought and development of the city, that it not only commanded the respect of those with whom he was associated, but gained for him the warmest personal admiration and the stanchest friendships. His heart and mind were both deeply concerned with the affairs of life, with the interests of humanity, and with those problems which have a bearing upon the welfare of the race. No subject was too lofty or too small to gain his interest, as long as he felt that he was serving for the welfare of the greatest number, and he gave free expression to his thoughts and ideas. In many instances he received kindly letters of appreciation, in many other instances, alas! only ingratitude was the return. It is almost impossible to place a correct value upon the life and works of Mr. Lowe. It is well known that he was a man of influence in the city, but influence is an intangible thing and scarcely to be measured. He belonged to that class of men who wield a power that is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral and is exercised for the public weal and and not for personal ends. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations he belonged to that public spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number.

Samuel H. Lowe, son of George Lowe, was born in Flushing, Long Island, December 13, 1840, and died at his home in Rochester, New York, No. 77 Mason street, July 25, 1911. After an excellent

preparatory education he became a student at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, and would doubtless have been graduated from that institution with honor, had not an attack of typhoid fever been the cause of his abandoning his studies. At an early age he had affiliated with the Methodist church, labored actively in its interests, and was in his early manhood when he was licensed to preach. Not long after his marriage Mr. Lowe received a call to the Charlotte Methodist Church, and served there efficiently for a period of two years, after which he removed to Rochester, in 1870, and was identified with the interests of that city from that time until his death. He at once entered upon his career as a newspaper man, a field in which he was to earn such well merited success. His first connection in this direction was with the old "Evening Express," now the "Post-Express," for which he wrote editorials of exceptional ability, which greatly raised the standing of the paper. His ambition, however, would not permit him to rest here. In association with Samuel D. Lee and several others, he founded, August 5, 1879, "The Morning Herald," in which project he was the leading spirit, and was chosen to be the editor-in-chief, a post for which he was eminently fitted. The paper was published in Smith's Arcade for about two and a half years, then removed to its present quarters in Exchange street. For the fifteen years immediately preceding his death, Mr. Lowe was editorial writer on "The Democrat and Chronicle."

One of the greatest pleasures of Mr. Lowe was the art of photography, in which he had by far outstripped the ranks of a mere amateur, many of his pictures showing the artistic ability and the finished work of the professional photographer. One apartment in his home was fitted up as a dark chamber, as Mr. Lowe preferred to do every step of the work with his own hands. An especially fine set of views was taken while he and his wife, in company with former Congressman Charles S. Baker and his family, were in California, after an interesting trip across the continent. Music was another art which had great charm for Mr. Lowe, and he was an accomplished performer on the violin, commencing its study after he had passed the half century mark in life, and so earnest was he in his pursuit of this study, that he had succeeded in mastering the most difficult compositions. His interest in religion and all matters connected with it was an unceasing one. He was a member of the First Methodist Church of Rochester for twenty years, and he was the starter of a mission in the northwestern part of the city which became Glenwood Church in 1891. Mr. Lowe was a charter member of this, a member of the first board of trustees, and remained continuously a member of that church, and later of Grace Church, which was a merger of Glenwood and Hedding churches. For a number of years he served as president of the Glenwood board of trustees, always was a teacher in its Sunday school, and in recent years had had charge of the Bible class for women. He was generous and devoted in his support of Grace Church, when it was weak, was one of the three to decide whether it should be continued or not, and was a member of the building committee which had in charge the erection of the present fine edifice.

Mr. Lowe married, in 1868, Harriet C. Ellis, daughter of William and Lydia (Manning) Ellis, of Rochester, who survives him, as do several nieces and nephews. The death of Mr. Lowe was an unexpected one, and a great shock to all. He had not been feeling well for a few

days, but had apparently recovered, when a stroke of apoplexy cut off his earthly career. The limits of this space would not permit a reproduction of even a comparatively small number of the numerous testimonials which were printed and tendered in memory of Mr. Lowe, but it seems fitting that at least two should be appended.

Justice Arthur E. Sutherland said:

Samuel Halsted Lowe was one of the truest gentlemen I ever knew. His death is a great loss to this community, and a sad bereavement to many friends. To know him was to love him. He was a strong and brave man, a man of practical affairs and yet of sensitive nature. As an editorial writer he had a style that was known for the purity and charm of diction which characterized it. He was one of the earliest residents of the section of the city where he lived, and took great pride in the growth of that northwestern section.

Rev. Earl D. Shepard, pastor of Grace Church, spoke of his influence as a Christian and a man, and said in part:

He was a Christian man—a man in its best sense, and a Christian in its true sense. His character was transparent, thoughtful, sympathetic, kind and generous. His life was both a tribute and a witness to God—a tribute because he paid his homage, and his worship to God. His belief in the vital and fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion, his lifelong devotion to the cause, the truth and righteousness in all their relations, bear witness to the depth of his personal tribute to God. In his life work this aim was conscientiously followed. His pen was wielded for moral uses, and in the pages of a great daily paper exercised wide influence. Another great daily paper of which he was one of the founders, has borne generous acknowledgment of the influence of his early impression upon, and his continual high service in that field. With constant fidelity he sought to do his life work well, and in the solemn waiting of such an hour as this, those who knew him best, are of one accord, that he well achieved life's high success. His life was one of unending devotion to the ministry of God. At first a minister of the Gospel, and later by carrying into secular life that devotion to high ideals and that noble use of his editorial pen which characterized his life work. His influence was always for the best, and those who were fortunate enough to be numbered among his friends, cannot but feel at this time a sense of great personal loss.

THOMPSON, William Little,

Expert Lumberman and Manager.

The successful man is found not alone in public life or in the professions, nor is he always in the public eye, but often in a quiet and unobtrusive way manages large interests and conducts weighty enterprises veiled from the general view. Such a man was William Little Thompson, expert lumberman, manager and executive. He was a resident of Rochester from 1897, in charge of the land, lumber and mining interests of Hiram Sibley. He held no public offices but by his business associates he was known as a man of quiet, forceful manner, strong character, and extraordinary ability. He had the happy faculty of attracting and retaining friends and was most highly regarded by all who came under the charm of his personality.

William L. Thompson was born in Oakland county, Michigan, November 22, 1857, died in Rochester, New York, May 30, 1915, after a long illness. He was the son of Orange S. Thompson, a prominent Michigan lumberman, and Helen (Hamlin) Thompson, his wife, both representatives of old and eminent families. Until the age of sixteen years he attended school, but his father's death in 1873 compelled him to forego further school life, self-study and experience completing his education. His first position in the business world was as bookkeeper in Saginaw, Michigan, with the Hiram Sibley Lumber Company. He advanced rapidly, became an expert in timber values, and until 1890 was extensively engaged in purchasing

and selling pine forests and timber lands. In 1890 he organized the Panther Lumber Company, of West Virginia, in which Mr. Sibley held the controlling interest, and in 1894 Mr. Thompson was sent to Panther to take charge of the lumber and mining interests of the company. He spent three years in Panther, then in 1897 came to Rochester as manager of all the large Sibley interests. In addition to the duties this position involved he was interested in other activities and bore many responsibilities. He was one of the incorporators of the McKinley-Darragh Mining Company, controlling silver mines in the Cobalt regions, Canada, and at the time of his death was treasurer and a director of the company. He was also a director of the Panther Lumber Company, director of the Sibley Coal and Coke Company, of West Virginia, and held large interests in many Rochester business enterprises. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Michigan National Guard in 1880. He was an Independent in politics, never an office seeker, although deeply concerned in all that affected the public weal. Genial and social, he enjoyed the pleasures of club life, holding membership in the Genesee Valley and Oak Hill clubs, of Rochester. He was also a member of the Masonic order, belonging to a Saginaw, Michigan, lodge.

Mr. Thompson married, in Saginaw, Louise C. Simoneau, daughter of Leander and Zoa (Toronjeau) Simoneau. Children: M. Louise, George Lee, Hiram W., born January 8, 1890, died March 1, 1905 and Bettie. Mrs. Thompson survives her husband, a resident of Rochester.

FITZ SIMONS, Michael H.,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

During a career of signal activity and usefulness the late Michael H. Fitz Simons did much to further the industrial, civic and economic progress of the city of Rochester, New York, of which he was one of the most honored sons, and in his influence in promoting the varied affairs of the section was both potent and far-reaching. He stood as a type of the steadfast, honorable and upright business man, and of the loyal and public-spirited citizen, and his fine intellectual powers increased materially his usefulness and prestige as one of the noble workers of the world. The entire course of his life was dominated by a high sense of duty that prompted him to tender his services in support of every righteous cause that was brought to his attention. He was long a prominent and influential citizen of Rochester, and maintained an inviolable hold upon the respect and esteem of all who knew him. A man of firm convictions, broad-minded, keen and distinct individuality, he made his life count for good in all its relations, and in this biographical and memorial history touching those who have contributed conspicuously to the upbuilding of New York in manifold ways, it is most consonant that a tribute of some length be paid Mr. Fitz Simons.

Michael Fitz Simons, his father, was the overseer of the estate of Gravel Mount, and when this was sold, he established himself in business as a miller. Later he removed to Rochester, New York, where he erected a stone residence on Plymouth avenue. He married Alice Tumulty.

Michael H. Fitz Simons was born in Castletown, County Meath, Ireland, July 27, 1838, and died in Rochester, New York, at No. 565 Lake avenue, March 23, 1907. He was about nine years of age when his parents took up their residence in Rochester, New York, and with that city he was closely identified throughout the remainder of his life. He acquired his

educational training in Public School No. 3, and he was still very young when he associated himself with his brother, the late General Charles Fitz Simons, of Chicago, forming a partnership which engaged in the marble and monument business on State street, near Center street. He became the sole owner of this enterprise when his brother became a participant in the Civil War as a member of a cavalry troop which he himself organized. He sold this business in 1876, devoting his time and attention to real estate matters, in which he achieved eminent success. In connection with this he became interested in building operations, carried these on on an important scale, and instead of having a contractor as a middleman, superintended all the various stages of construction personally, thus assuring himself of the solidity of the structures. These manifold business activities did not, however, prevent him from devoting a considerable share of his time to the more ornamental pursuits of life. He devoted many hours to the study of philosophy and higher literature, and in connection with this pursuit was chosen a member of the board of trustees of the Rochester Athenæum, before he had attained the age of thirty years. He was president of the Athenæum twice, and presided at the lectures which were given by men who had achieved prominence in that time. During the progress of the Civil War the lectures were delivered in the old Corinthian Hall, and among the eminent speakers heard there were Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, and others equally prominent. Mr. Fitz Simons was a Shakespearean scholar of high attainments, and when the Rochester Shakespeare Club was organized by Dr. Holland in 1865, he became a member of this organization and was affiliated with it until the time of his death. His dramatic talent was of an unusually high order, and had he chosen to devote his talents to this field, he would undoubtedly have ranked with the best interpreters of Shakespeare and other classical writers that the world has ever produced. It was one of the pleasures of his large circle of friends and acquaintances to listen to his recitals of the leading parts in Hamlet, Julius Caesar, Macbeth, etc. He was a man who thoroughly realized the value of time, and for this reason never wasted a moment. It was this trait that enabled him to devote a portion of his time to the public affairs of the city, and he was a factor to be reckoned with in the political life of his day. The Second Ward elected him as school commission in 1875, and during the second year of his period of service he was elected president of the Board of Education. He was then elected by the same ward as a member of the Common Council, served from 1877 to 1881, and then resigned. While a member of this honorable body he served as chairman of the finance committee, an office the duties of which are now performed by the comptroller of the city. So highly appreciated were his services in this office, that the Democratic party nominated him for the office of mayor of the city, but the Republican party was numerically too strong. He purchased the Crittenden home in 1877, at the corner of Oak and Erie streets, used this as his residence until 1904, when he removed to No. 565 Lake avenue, where his death occurred. During his term of service as alderman he was the organizer of the first "clean government" movement. Unlike the majority of politicians, he was scrupulously honest and devoted himself to the interests of the city, without the shadow of a selfish motive. His unflinching and unvarying integrity naturally raised up a host of enemies for him, but he had the support and

appreciation of all right minded and right thinking men, and the mental strength and stamina to uphold his ideas of what was right and fitting according to his way of thinking. Much was done to oppose the carrying out of the projects he had in view, but where it was a question of the good of the community, he went on his way despite opposition, and considered the attacks made upon him as a result of his straightforward methods as compliments of the highest order of merit.

Mr. Fitz Simons married, January 20, 1869, Caroline Seeley Leary, daughter of the late Daniel and Caroline W. Leary. They became the parents of children as follows: Curtis, a resident of Rochester, married Mildred Englehart; Frances, living with her mother, was a kindergarten teacher in the public schools for a period of ten years; Walter Roy, of Rochester, married Frances Welton; Alice, living at home; Edith, Mrs. Walter Vernon Rising, of Rochester; Augusta, Mrs. Homer B. Bendict, of Brockport; Charles Alvin, married Alice G. Swartout; Portia L., Mrs. Ernest M. Goold, of Albany; and one deceased.

BRAGDON, George Chandler,

Poet and Editor.

The life of the late George Chandler Bragdon, of Rochester, New York, was crowned with the honor and respect of all, and with a success which was achieved by his sterling qualities of mind, and a heart true to every manly principle. He never deviated from what his judgment indicated to be right and honorable; he never swerved from the path of duty; and his high purposes and upright life have caused his name to be placed on the roll of the honored dead of the city of Rochester. His success resulted from continued and unremitting and conscientious effort, and by this means he attained a leading place among the representative men of his city.

George C. Bragdon was born in Richland, Oswego county, New York, April 29, 1832, and died in Rochester, New York, August 7, 1910. His education, which was an excellent one, was acquired at Mexico Academy and Union College, and upon its completion at the last mentioned institution, he engaged in the profession of teaching, with which he was identified for a number of years. The field of journalism next engaged his attention. The first daily paper published in Watertown, New York, was edited by him. He was the proprietor and editor of the Adams "Visitor," for a time and subsequently founded "The Ithacan," which became a powerful and influential journal under his able management. His connection with other publications was a wide one, and he was at different times either editor or member of the staff of "The Watertown Post," "The Oswego Times," "The Oswego Palladium," "The New York Financier," "The Utica Herald," "The Dansville Advertiser," "The Rochester Union and Advertiser," and "The Rochester Post Express."

His style of writing was a cultivated one and was marked by a sincerity and vigor characteristic of the man in all he undertook. It is doubtful if any other man in the county ever prosecuted any subject with the vim and energy that Mr. Bragdon put into any matter that he took up. He was untiring in season and out of season, by day and by night, and had he put the same power into any business project, he would undoubtedly have made a profound impression; his hard and unceasing labors on ordinary occasions would have sufficed to move mountains. He would at times concede that his efforts were largely wasted, but on the next occasion, when vigorous writing was demanded, he would be just as insistent and ag-

gressive, absolutely fearless in the expression of his opinions. No one ever challenged his devotion and sincerity; he was always single hearted and honest.

In later years he contributed liberally to newspapers and magazines, articles and essays of a philosophical and speculative tendency, and in a volume of poems "Undergrowth," he showed poetical ability of a high order. His poems show a tenderness of thought and a facility of rhyme and expression which compare favorably with the best we have in the English language. Sincerely believing the teachings of Emerson, he followed in the footsteps of that sage. He was one of the first theosophists in the city of Rochester, and was an active member of this society, remainng so until his last illness compelled him to give up all outside duties.

Mr. Bragdon married, March 22, 1860, Katherine E. Shipherd, and they had two children: May and Claude Fayette. His life was devoted to his family, his friends, to young men who start out dependent on their own efforts, and to those principles which he believed to be right. His unswerving purpose, his unquestioned fidelity, and his unchanging will commanded the highest respect of all. He was a leader in the cause of liberty, of freedom and of progress, and his hearty coöperation was ever given to that which tended to elevate mankind. He belonged to that class of men who wield a power that is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political, and is exercised for the public weal and not for personal ends. Regarded as a citizen and in his social relations, he belonged to that public spirited, useful and helpful type of men whose ambitions and desires are centered and directed in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number.

GRANT, Wilbur Samuel,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The late Wilbur S. Grant, of Rochester, was a man whose marked characteristics were kindness of heart, courtesy and business strength. For years his name was intimately associated with business and financial affairs. Well educated and well bred, he stood as a high type of American manhood and chivalry, being courteous, refined and popular. Wilbur S. Grant was born in Richmond, Indiana, October 28, 1872, son of George Huntress and Mary Isabelle (Blanchard) Grant. The former is deceased, but the latter is living at the present time (1915). His father was a prominent and influential manufacturer of Indiana, and was for many years engaged in the manufacture of school, church and bank furniture, being an inventor of note in this line.

In the public schools of his native city Wilbur S. Grant mastered the common branches of learning and qualified for entrance into Earlham College, from which he graduated with the class of 1892, and then went to Wabash College, but owing to the death of his father, left before graduating to engage in business. In 1895 he came to Rochester, New York, which was his home and the scene of his useful labor until his death, which occurred in Rochester, Minnesota, March 1, 1915, five days after being operated upon. His first business connection in Rochester was with the Taylor Brothers Company's thermometer works. He was also with the National Cash Register Company, and in newspaper work for a time, but in 1902 he became associated with the Rochester Folding Box Company, one of the important manufacturing enterprises of Rochester, and acted as secretary and treasurer, as well as manager of this large concern, the growth and success of which was

largely attributable to his efforts and wise business and executive management. He was also connected with the financial and banking history of Rochester as a member of the board of directors of the Union Trust Company and the following resolutions were passed by the board at the time of his death:

A deep shadow is cast on our Board by the death of our esteemed and honored friend, Wilbur S. Grant, who died in Rochester, Minnesota, on March first, nineteen hundred and fifteen. Of splendid physical proportions, he was good to look upon; in his business relations he was prudent but forceful, keen and tenacious, upright and safe. In his relations to his fellows he was genial, kind, endearing. His membership in this Board was valuable and helpful. We shall miss him, but remember him with high regard and great satisfaction.

FRED W. ZOLLER, President,
BLAKE S. RAPLEE, Secretary.

Mr. Grant's social nature found expression in his membership in the Genesee Valley Club, being chairman of the house committee; the Rochester Club, the Oak Hill Country Club, the Rochester Country Club, and the Gun Club. He served as chairman of the Greens Committee and as a member of the board of managers of the Rochester Country Club. He was an active and helpful member of the Third Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought nor desired public office.

At a regular meeting of the board of managers of the Genesee Valley Club, on March 6, 1915, this memorial was unanimously adopted: "It is with the deepest regret that we record the decease of our beloved fellow member of this board, Wilbur S. Grant, whose kindly presence won our affection, and whose efficient aid in the affairs of the Club commanded our grateful esteem." Signed, Joseph Hunn, President.

Mr. Grant married, October 10, 1905, Amy Richardson Mayo, daughter of William Franklin and Rachel Clarissa (Hanover) Mayo, of Maine and Massachusetts, respectively, resident of Boston for many years, he engaged in the wholesale shoe and rubber business, largest in Boston. Mrs. Grant survives her husband, with their two children, Rachel Hanover, born December 15, 1906, and George Huntress, born May 16, 1909. As a husband and father he was loving and deeply loved, of domestic tastes, devoted to the welfare of his wife and children and counting no effort or sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote their best interests.

He passed away March 1, 1915, at the age of forty-two, leaving to his family the reward of well directed labor, but more than that, the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. Those who knew him best and were most familiar with his nature, rich in its kindly sympathy and generous spirit, may well echo the words:

"He was a Man. Take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again!"

The following lines very aptly describe him:

"Mild and gentle as he was brave—
When the sweetest love of his life he gave
To simple things.
Thy harp of life was tuned to Charity:
Blind justice swept its strings in harmony
With rare fidelity: and love of Man
The theme that filled thy soul with melody!
True to thy God, thy Family and thy Friends."

MANDERY, Joseph J.,

Pioneer in Automobile Industry.

A native son of Rochester, New York, Mr. Mandery spent his entire life in his native city. He is credited with being one of the first men in this country to engaged in the exclusive sale of automobiles, and during his connection of over twenty years with that business was

agent at different times for twenty-five different makes of motor cars, steam, electric and gas propelled. He was but thirteen years of age when he entered business life as his father's assistant, and for the following thirty-six years he was closely identified with the business interests of Rochester. From 1894 until 1915 he was engaged in the sale of automobiles without other connections, being at the time of his death head of the Mandery Motor Car Company, located in the beautiful building at East avenue and Matthews street, erected by Mr. Mandery in 1911 and first occupied in February, 1912. He was a man of fine business ability and in all his undertakings successful.

Joseph J. Mandery was born in Rochester, New York, July 20, 1866, died in his native city August 18, 1915. He attended St. Joseph's Parochial School until he was thirteen years of age, then began business life as clerk for his father, a dealer in masons' supplies at No. 158 North avenue. He continued as his father's assistant for several years, and on coming of age was admitted to a partnership. After the death of the senior Mandery, Joseph J. closed out the business and later opened a shop for the sale of bicycles and bicycle accessories at No. 93 Main street, East. With the coming of the horseless carriage Mr. Mandery saw with clear vision the great possibilities and future of the business and at once formed a connection with the Hitchcock Manufacturing Company, making several sales. That company, however, failed in their deliveries of satisfactory cars, and in 1896 Mr. Mandery obtained the Rochester agency for the American Electric Company, of Chicago, but, that company also failing in their promises, he severed his connection. In 1899 he obtained an agency from the Locomobile Company, said to have been one of the first concerns to make actual delivery of a satisfactory motor car. He was the first agent for Locomobiles in Rochester, and with that car created a demand in Rochester for an auto car. He was later and at different times agent for the sale of the Winton, Mobile, Oldsmobile, White Steamer, Pierce, Peerless, Gasmobile, Searchmont, Columbia, Studebaker, Baker, Covert, De Dion, Orient, Buckboard, United States Long Distance, Hoffman, Ford, Franklin, Elmore, Fiat, Lansden and Matheson cars. In 1904 he secured the agency for the Packard car, his location then being No. 158 South avenue. In 1911 he began the erection of a suitable house for the Mandery Motor Car Company, and in February, 1912, moved to the present fine structure occupied by the Company, corner of East avenue and Matthews street, where he continued head of a large and prosperous business until his death. His business covered the entire automobile field, the company being at the time of Mr. Mandery's death agents for the sale of the Packard and Dodge gas driven cars, the Selden truck, and Ohio electric cars. He was reliable in his dealings with manufacturers and users and held the entire confidence of his business associates and the public.

He was a devoted member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church for many years, but in his later years was a parishioner of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. He was one of the organizers and first president of the Catholic Young Men's Association, belonged to Branch No. 81, Catholic Mutual Beneficial Association, and to Rochester Council, Knights of Columbus. He took active interest in the Chamber of Commerce as a member and bore his full share in all movements inaugurated by that body. His clubs were the Rochester and the Rochester Ad.

Two weeks prior to his death Mr. Mandery returned from Clifton Springs, where he had spent the summer endeavoring to regain his health, seemingly much benefited, but the improvement was more apparent than real. His funeral was largely attended by delegations from the various organizations of which he had been a member, by representatives of the Packard and Dodge Brothers Companies, and by his many friends. After Solemn High Mass at the Church of the Immaculate Conception he was laid at rest in the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre.

Mr. Mandery married, September 2, 1891, Ida C. Hart, who survives him, residing at the family home, No. 92 Plymouth avenue, Rochester. Children: Irene, Alexander, Raymond, Alice, Marcella, Irma, William, Lucile and Madeline.

FULLER, Joseph B.,

Enterprising Business Man.

The department of biography is crowded with the lives of men distinguished in war, science, literature and the professions. All the embellishments of rhetoric and the imagination have been employed to captivate, stimulate and direct in these "upper walks of life," the youthful mind and ambition of the country. The result of this system is manifest, and by no means fortunate. The ranks of the professions are filled to overflowing. To instill into the minds and hearts of the young respect for great attainments, reverence for great virtues, and to excite to generous emulation by holding up, as examples for admiration and imitation, the lives of the wise, the great and good, is commendable and right. But the field of example should be extended; the lessons of industry, energy, usefulness, virtue, honor, the true aims of life and the true sources of happiness, should be gathered and enforced from all the various provinces of labor. The path of labor and usefulness should be indicated as the highway of honor. One who has walked in this path, and has achieved distinction in the world of floriculture, is the late Joseph B. Fuller, of Rochester, New York, one of the best known seedsmen of the country.

The family name of Fuller signifies one who thickens, bleaches, cleanses or whitens cloth at a mill, a clothier. The Fuller arms: Argent, three bars gules, on a canton of the second a castle or. Crest: A dexter arm embowered, vested argent, cuffed sable, holding in the hand proper a sword of the first, hilt of pommel or. Motto: *Semper paratus.* This is the form commonly adopted by the families in this country, being the one employed in the Isle of Wight. The bar is one of the honorable ordinaries representing a belt of honor given for eminent services. The canton is a subordinate ordinary, representing the banner given to knights-banneret. There are to be found at least seven distinct immigrants by the name of Fuller who came to this country early in the seventeenth century, and founded families here. Edward and Samuel Fuller, brothers, came to America in the "Mayflower," in 1620, landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts. They were sons of Robert Fuller, a butcher, of Norfolk county, England. Both signed the celebrated "Compact," which was drawn up in the cabin of the "Mayflower," just prior to the landing at Cape Cod.

Joseph B. Fuller was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 31, 1827, and died at his home, No. 104 Meigs street, Rochester, New York, February 16, 1910. When he was three years of age his family removed to Rochester, making the trip by way of the Erie Canal, and in that city he received his educational advantages, in

schools which were exceedingly primitive when compared with those of the present day. When he was fourteen years old, he was apprenticed to learn the printing trade under the late Henry O'Reily, and subsequently found employment on the staff of "The Genesee Farmer," of which the late James Vick was the proprietor, and the late Patrick Barry, the editor. There he remained for a number of years, a feeling of mutual esteem and admiration existing between him and Mr. Vick, which was fostered by the love both entertained for nature, and especially the culture of flowers. It was no difficult matter to persuade him to engage in the seed business, and in 1863 he entered the employ of Mr. Vick, and this association with the Vick firm was continued without any practical interruption until the health of Mr. Fuller became so seriously impaired that he was obliged to abandon active work. He was a man of much executive ability and initiative, and the development and growth of the Vick business is largely due to his efforts. His knowledge of his occupation was a most thorough one, and in connection with it he had made an exhaustive study of botany, which greatly facilitated matters. He was a very thorough business man, and was constantly experimenting, and in this manner achieving new results, and making the name of Vick more famous. As an example of the benefit derived from his exhaustive study of botany, we mention the following incident. He was a member of the Rochester Academy of Science, and devoted much attention to the botanical section of this society. In 1896, when the Academy published a list of the plants to be found in Monroe county, it was not possible to find a compositor sufficiently familiar with botanical terms to set up the list in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Fuller came to the rescue, and although it was years since he had stood at the case, he set all the type for this work of more than one hundred and fifty pages, a remarkable achievement for a man of his years, as well as from a typographical standpoint. His authority was considered supreme on all botanical questions, and his loss is apparently irreparable. The experience of Mr. Fuller was of a wide and varied character, abroad as well as in his native land. While in Europe in 1888 Mr. Fuller was invited by Messrs. Carter, Dunnett & Beal to inspect their trials of peas. His opinion regarding the quality of one especial variety was asked, and he replied: "It's a daisy." This piece of American slang apparently made a deep and lasting impression on his hearers, for some years later, this variety was placed on the market under the title of "Carter's Daisy," and its excellent qualities amply demonstrated the accuracy of the opinion expressed by Mr. Fuller. He was a member of the Rochester Volunteer Fire Department, and a very active one in his earlier years; Valley Lodge, No. 109, Free and Accepted Masons; and Hamilton Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Fuller married Harriet M. Kelley, in 1861, and of this union there were six children: George Francis, deceased; William J., S. Gertrude, Frederick F., Harriet E. and Harry A. Mr. Fuller was simple and unassuming in manner, and opposed to ostentation of all kinds. Those with whom he was brought into contact had the highest appreciation of his sterling qualities, and his own genial nature recognized and appreciated the good in others. Home and friendship were sacred ties to him, not merely empty names, and he found his chief recreation in the domestic circle.

WEST, Jonathan Burns,

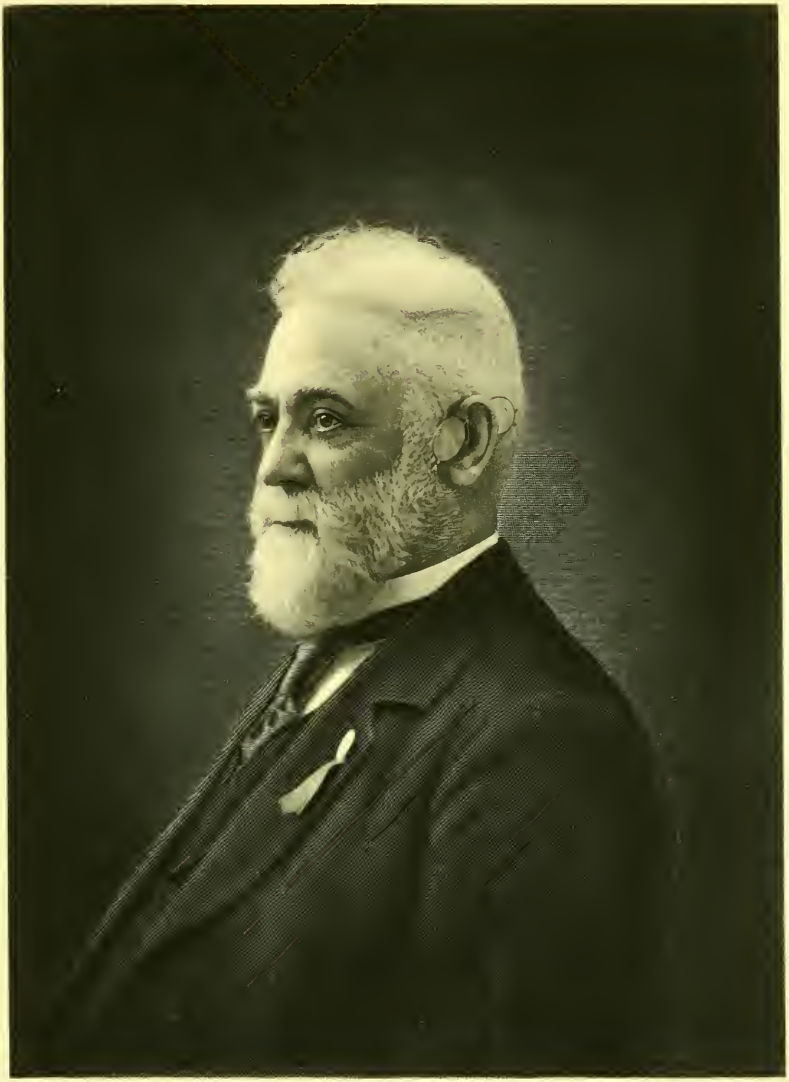
Inventor, Manufacturer.

It may be truthfully said that the lives of our selfmade men furnish a more satisfactory and practical illustration of "history teaching by example" than any other to which the attention of our young men can be directed. The gifts of men are infinite in variety and degree, but the rarest is the faculty for hard work. Jonathan Burns West was richly talented with a constructive and inventive genius of a high order, but it was his persistent application, his tenacity, his courage, that made his talent count. His was a most commendable career, not only by reason of the splendid success he achieved, or owing to the fact that his enterprises afforded employment to many workmen, but also because of the straightforward honorable business policy that he ever followed.

Jonathan Burns West was born in Lakeville, New York, April 30, 1833, and his death occurred in Rochester, New York, October 22, 1900. During his childhood he devoted his time between attending school and working out ideas, which came to him naturally, he possessing a fertile and ingenious mind, this trait being encouraged in every way possible by both his parents and his instructors. In early manhood he invented an automatic broom handle machine, also a water meter, the patent of which he sold in France. Subsequently, in 1870, he invented the first machine for setting tires cold and named his invention the "West Tire Setter," and to him is due the distinction of having built the first automobile in Rochester, a most notable achievement. In 1894, during a trip in Europe, he found many new ideas relative to the automobile, which he utilized to good advantage upon his return to his native land, perfecting his own machine, and which he used in the building of others for delivery purposes. Among his minor inventions is that of a screw driver, a machine for embroidering and a needle for the same purpose. He disposed of his patents most advantageously, principally in the cities of the Old World, this necessitating many trips abroad, during which times he gained considerable valuable knowledge which aided him greatly in the working out of his ideas. His business, which he established on a substantial basis, was, just previous to his death, merged into a stock company, his wife, to whom he attributed a great part of his success, owing to the help and encouragement she gave him, being interested in the same, and at the present time (1915) serving in the capacity of president of the company. Mr. West was a member of the Chamber of Commerce for a number of years.

Mr. West married Cornelia Grenelle, a native of Saratoga, New York, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Shaw. Mrs. West is a member of the Brick Church (Presbyterian), joining the same in early life, and has always taken an active part in the work of the various societies connected therewith. Mr. West also attended the same church, contributing generously toward its support. Mr. West was fortunate in the companionship and comradeship of a wife who ever encouraged him in all his undertakings, who cheered him when difficulties threatened. She is a modest, unassuming woman, one who is adorned with all the Christian graces. Her nature is essentially charitable and kindly and she rejoices in the opportunity of doing good to others, in fact few women so fully realize the responsibilities of wealth or are so little influenced by self-interest in administering to the needs of others as Mrs.

Mrs. Cornelia F. West-



Yours truly
J. B. West.

West. No good work done in the name of charity or religion seeks her coöperation in vain, but she instinctively follows the scriptural injunction: "Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth," and now, at the age of eighty-five, she is able to look back over the years of a long and well-spent life with little to regret and considerable to be thankful for. More than she has done could not be asked or expected, and she has before her still more years in which to round out the long life that has been promised to those who continued steadfast in well doing. She is educating J. Henry Hutchins, a grandnephew, for the ministry, and is assisting many young men and women in the battle of life.

KARL, Tom,

Singer of Note.

The career of Tom Karl, whose pure, rich tenor voice of exceptional melody and tone delighted thousands of opera lovers in both America and Europe, was most interesting and remarkable. For forty years he sang to the public, and even after his retirement often gave his friends the pleasure of hearing him, for his voice, while lessened in strength and range by the years, yet retained its old time purity and sweetness. His last song in public was in 1915 over the wires of the Trans-Continental Telephone Company, when at a dinner of the Rotary Club he sang to be heard in San Francisco where his voice was distinctly audible to those who had often listened to him on the opera stage in that city. The song that went over the three thousand miles of wire was the old English ballad "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes." His last appearance on the stage in Rochester was in 1913 in the opera "Patience" which was first given as a benefit performance for the Free Dental Dispensary and repeated as a compliment to Mr. Karl, the occasion being advertised as "Tom Karl Night."

During his career as a grand opera artist, he sang with many of the celebrities of the operatic world: Galette, Antoinetta Fricca, Pauline Lucca, Christine Nilsson, Annie Louise Carey, Adelaide Phillips, Ilma di Murska, Clara Louise Kellogg, Parepa Rosa and others. He memorized one hundred and fifty operas and for many years was manager as well as leading tenor of that most successful of English opera companies, "The Bostonians."

He was a man of broad culture, an excellent Italian scholar, widely read, his hours of leisure being spent with his books, he delighting in good literature, both poetry and prose. He was above the jealousies that often mar the great artist and was especially kind as well as helpful to young singers, delighting to set them aright when he saw them falling into error.

He never married, but maintained a home in Rochester on Prince street, presided over by Mr. Delon M. Dewey, and his sister, Miss Margaret Karl, who after residing thirty-six years in Australia came to the United States in 1902 to be with her famous and well beloved brother. The only other inmate of that home was his life-time friend and forty years' business manager, Delon M. Dewey. The bachelors were devoted to each other and the home they occupied was filled with curios and works of art gathered by Mr. Karl from all parts of the world, not as souvenirs, but with the discriminating taste of the artist and scholar.

Tom Karl was a great singer, but those who were personally acquainted with him, and they were legion, knew him to

be more than an artist. He was a gentleman whose courtesy never deserted him, a friend who never failed. As an artist he was admired and sought after, but as teacher and friend he was revered and loved. It was said of him that his acquaintance with concert and opera musicians was scarcely equalled and it was his intention to publish a volume of reminiscences of celebrities he personally knew, many of these having already been written.

Tom Karl was born in Dublin, Ireland, January 19, 1842, and died at his home, No. 51 Prince street, Rochester, New York, March 19, 1916. Early in life his rich clear tenor voice attracted attention and he was sent to England to study music. When he first became a musical student it was prophesied that he would never have a voice of sufficient volume to fill an opera house, but an old music master of Europe took charge of the young man, and with faithful labor aided by his pupil's conscientious work developed a voice of remarkable strength without the sacrifice of purity or sweetness.

He spent two years in study at Birmingham, England, under Henry Phillips who, when a young man sang the part of Elijah when that oratorio was first sung in that country. Under Mr. Phillips Mr. Karl made a special study of English enunciation, then in 1868, by advice of the great English tenor, Reeves, under whom he also studied, he went to Italy to study, remaining there seven years.

He made his debut in grand opera in 1870 at the Scala Opera House, Milan, Italy, being chosen by Enrico Pettrella, who was then at the height of his fame as a composer, to sing the tenor role in "La Contessa d'Amalfi." He won an instant success and in succession sang in all the large Italian cities, returning for a season at the Scala Opera House. In 1871 he came to New York with Parepa Rosa, the great primadonna, made a concert tour of the country, and then returned to Europe, touring Italy and other countries for several seasons. Later he came to the United States and was heard all over this country with that celebrated English opera company "The Bostonians," being best known through his tenor roles in "Robin Hood" and "The Serenade." He was with the Bostonians many years as manager and leading tenor, forming one of that trio of stars, Barnabee, Karl and McDonald. He retired from the stage in 1906, his retirement causing general regret on the part of his many admirers, for there were few better tenors than Tom Karl and no singer ever surpassed him in personal charm or popularity with the music loving public of this country, Italy or England.

After his retirement some years, he became a teacher of vocal art at Rochester Conservatory of Music and later at the Dossenback Klingenberg School of Music, better known as the D. K. G. Institute. While he was in poor health the latter years of his life, death came suddenly. In a talk with his sister Margaret, Mr. Karl once said that he hoped when he died he might "lie in a bed of flowers;" he said "money spent for flowers isn't wasted, for they are specimens of God's handiwork." The singer's wish was fulfilled, flowers coming from far and near, the most touching gift a blooming plant coming from a little Jewish boy, who was the last pupil Mr. Karl ever taught, brought in loving remembrance of "Uncle Tom."

Funeral services were held in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Right Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, bishop of Rochester, celebrating a pontifical mass of requiem, the ceremony being in keeping with Bishop Hickey's promise, made when told of his friend's

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death, "Everything beautiful that the Catholic church has shall be at his funeral for his death came at the close of a beautiful life." He was buried in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Rochester.

MANDEVILLE, Wesley,

Business Man, Public Official.

Wesley Mandeville was born in the town of Webster, Monroe county, New York, August 16, 1837, and died in Rochester, August 24, 1894, son of the Rev. John and Catherine (Vosburg) Mandeville. When quite a small boy he went to live with Mr. George Randolph, of Walworth, New York, and received his education at Walworth Academy. He spent his early manhood on the Randolph farm. In 1863 Mr. Mandeville removed to Rochester where for a time he was engaged in the grocery business. Subsequently he formed an association with the wholesale shoe business of Grant & Ross where he continued until his death twenty-five years later. He was a Democrat in politics, very active and influential. He represented the old "Tenth," now the Sixth Ward on the Board of Aldermen in 1870, 1871, 1879, 1880, 1885, and 1886, and was a leader of his party in the ward for many years. He was a member of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, and was an active church worker. He was ever ready with a helping hand and had many friends. He was a good business man, upright in character, a lover of home and there spent his hours of leisure. Mr. Mandeville was not a man of robust constitution, but possessed an indomitable will and long after health demanded his retirement he fought off his ailments and remained at his post. He bore a part in the upbuilding of a great city, and to him and his contemporaries Rochester owes a debt of gratitude, for they bore the burden and heat of the day during a period that was not as rosy as it is to-day. In the successes of the present, the men of to-day should hold in grateful remembrance, those of the past, who believing in the future of Rochester laid the foundation for its greatness. He was married, February 27, 1862, to Sarah Yeomans, daughter of Eliab and Phebe Yeomans, of Walworth, New York.

Mrs. Mandeville is still a resident of Rochester. She has no children.

YAUCK, Melville Arlington,

Inventive Artist.

When Melville A. Yauck, of Rochester, passed from earthly view, that city lost an upright, talented citizen, and the photographic world a man who had contributed largely to its development. When he produced Artura paper he delivered the professional photographer from the bondage of sunlight and made one of the most important and permanently valuable contributions to the materials used in the art of photography. He was a man of strong character and high principles, possessing pleasing personal qualities that endeared him to a wide circle of friends. He was a close observer and clear thinker, having an infinite capacity for painstaking, exacting labor. Sterling was his character, very fine grained, with the tenderness and sweetness of a woman, yet with a strong will and determined spirit that never yielded to failure. After years of toil his dreams were realized, and at his beautiful home at the corner of East avenue and Arnold Park, presided over by his wife, a woman of personality equally charming, he was enjoying the rewards of success when stricken with a fatal illness that quickly ended his earthly career.

Mr. Yauck was of German descent, son of Rev. Martin and Melvina (Althen) Yauck. Rev. Martin Yauck was born

near Schwenningen, a village of Wurttemberg, Germany, circle of the Black Forest, at the source of the Neckar river, August 27, 1845. When a lad of tender years he was brought to the United States by his parents, spending his youth in Rochester, where he obtained his preparatory education. He then entered Northwestern College, Naperville, Illinois, and in 1870 was ordained a minister of the Evangelical Association at Lafargeville, Jefferson county, New York. From that time until he received the Divine approval, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," on December 17, 1885, he was engaged in ministerial work, having stated pastorates. For four years prior to 1870 he had been preaching under lesser authority, serving on the Mohawk, Jefferson, and Oneida circuits in New York during the years 1866-67-68 and 69. In the last named year he was preaching at West Sand Lake and was there stationed after his ordination in 1870. In 1871 and until 1873 he was stationed at Dunkirk Mission; in 1874 at Lockport; in 1875 until 1877 at Utica Mission; in 1878 until 1880 at Albany; in 1881 at Herkimer; in 1882 and 1883 at St. Paul's Church, Buffalo. In 1884 his health failed and he was without an appointment until his death. He was one of the originators of the illustrated Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, a lithograph in ten colors, which hangs in thousands of homes throughout the United States. The original painting, two feet six inches by three feet eight inches, may be seen in the Sunday-school room of Calvary Evangelical Church, in Rochester. Rev. Martin Yauck married Melvina, daughter of Philip and Christina Althen. She was born at Lyons, New York, March 6, 1849, died at Rochester, March 21, 1915. They were the parents of four children, Melville Arlington, William Percival, deceased; Edwin C., vice-president of the Haloid Company, of Rochester; and Agnes, died in infancy.

Melville Arlington Yauck was born at West Sand Lake, New York, May 16, 1870, died at Rochester, February 18, 1914. He was educated in public schools, but the death of his father in 1885 compelled him to leave school and to begin his own battle of life. He early developed decided artistic talent and when thrown upon his own resources began learning the art of engraving on wood. He did not long continue his first efforts, however, as he made the acquaintance of W. J. Lee, a photographer of Rochester, and entered his employ. This was in the day of wet plates and collodion papers, when the photographer coated his paper early in the morning of the day he intended using it. But a spirit of investigation and experiment had been developed, and after learning the rudiments of the art young Mr. Yauck became filled with an enthusiasm for research and experiment that never forsook him and that was finally to result in the discovery of one of the greatest gifts that has ever been bestowed upon the photographic profession. Where ever he lived he had a little dark room, and there he spent every spare hour, mastering by self study the chemistry of photography and the various processes by which pictures are made by that art. After attaining a degree of proficiency that made his services valuable he went to Michigan, where he was employed in a studio, thence to Cleveland, where he conducted a photographic supply business and did finishing for amateurs. In 1890 he located in Albany, New York, where, until 1894, he conducted a studio. He then formed a connection with the Baker Art Galleries, of Columbus, Ohio, one of the leading studios of the United States.

While there he painted special backgrounds for a series of art figure photographs that was copyrighted and had a very large sale. From his first days in the studio he had been interested in tinting photographs, and with his great natural talent it was inevitable that as he progressed in art he should develop into a portrait and landscape painter. His work attracted much attention and favorable comment at the exhibitions held by the art clubs of which he was a member. Among notable canvases that bear the imprint of his genius is a portrait of President McKinley, that hangs in the State Capitol at Columbus, Ohio.

At different times during his career Mr. Yauck had seen collodion and gelatine printing-out papers made successfully and marketed. In using these papers, however, the photographer was dependent on bright daylight to do his printing, and Mr. Yauck reasoned that if a paper that would yield equally good results could be produced, one that would print by artificial light, fame and fortune awaited the inventor of such a paper. It was not a new thought, as many scientific men were endeavoring to work out the problem. During the years Mr. Yauck was with the Baker Art Galleries he spent his evenings and far into the small hours of the morning in his laboratory at his home making emulsions, having in his wife an able, valued assistant. In fact, it was her help, her confidence in ultimate success, and her encouragement that lightened the many disappointments he endured and that held him to persevering effort. Finally the goal was won and their work was crowned with success by the perfecting of a paper that would print by artificial light and faithfully reproduce all the gradations in a negative, yielding as soft and perfect a print as the daylight printing papers. This paper he named "Artura," and to make and market it he organized the Artura Photo Paper Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Many were the obstacles and discouragements that yet beset his path, not the least of which was the prejudice and conservatism of professional photographers. But this, too, in time, was overcome, and the paper became very popular and reached an immense sale, supplanting to a large extent the printing-out papers that up to that time had been in use. In the fall of 1909 the Artura Photo Paper Company was sold to the Eastman Kodak Company, and Mr. Yauck returned to Rochester to supervise the manufacture of Artura paper. For five years thereafter he lived to enjoy the legitimate fruits of his long years of toil and in the beautiful home now occupied by his widow he catered to the demands of his artistic nature to the fullest extent. The hospitality of his home was unbounded, and with a grace and charm possessed by host and hostess alike, their friends were made welcome.

Mr. Yauck married, June 16, 1889, Minerva Florence, daughter of George Yeldhan, of Geneva, Ohio. To them one son was born, Daniel Althen Yauck, who married Adelaide Parnell, of Rochester.

CORNWALL, John Byron,

Public Spirited Citizen.

The Cornwall family was founded in America by Sergeant William Cornwall, who was sergeant-at-arms and one of the sixteen body guards of Charles I. He came to this country from England early in the seventeenth century and received a grant of land in Connecticut for his services as an Indian fighter. For a time he lived in Massachusetts and there his wife died, in Roxbury, 1633. In May, 1637, he was one of a company of seventy-seven

men who fought in the Pequot War and was one of seventeen that escaped death in action. In 1638 he was sent with others to purchase land in the vicinity of Stratford, Connecticut, from the Indians. In 1639 he appears as the owner of a house and sixteen acres of land at Hartford, Connecticut, being one of three out of forty who owned land and cattle. He married again in 1639 and in 1650 moved to Middletown, Connecticut. In 1666 he was granted land at Hartford and at Middletown, owned a house and home lot of ten acres, his combined holdings in both places totalling nine hundred and three acres. In 1667 he was freed from the payment of certain taxes, while in Middletown his was the fifth largest assessment. He represented Middletown in the Colonial Legislature in 1654, 1664, and 1665, and also served as constable. In 1668 he joined the church, and in 1674 made his will, still on file in the probate court at Middletown. He was one of the earliest settlers there, and died in 1678, being there buried. He had three sons, and their descendants have ever since been prominent, twenty-two of the name serving in the Continental army.

The line of descent to John Byron Cornwall, of Rochester, is through William (2), eldest son of Sergeant William (1), the founder; his son, Andrew (1); his son, Andrew (2); his son, Andrew (3); his son, Amos (1); his son, Amos (2); and his son, John. Amos (2) Cornwall was the first of his line to settle in Rochester, New York, coming with his two sons, John and George, and a daughter. Amos (2) Cornwall was a hatter and furrier, and a prominent member of the Masonic order. His son, John Cornwall, was born in Rochester, and for a time he remained his father's assistant. Later John and his brother, George, located in the oil fields of Pennsylvania and there prospered. Afterward he moved to New York City, where he remained until 1867, then returned to Rochester, where his father, Amos Cornwall, died April 16, 1868. John Cornwall owned valuable Rochester property, including the Crystal Palace block. He married Margaret Von Schuyver, whose father located in Rochester in 1820. They were the parents of a son, John Byron, and a daughter, Elizabeth.

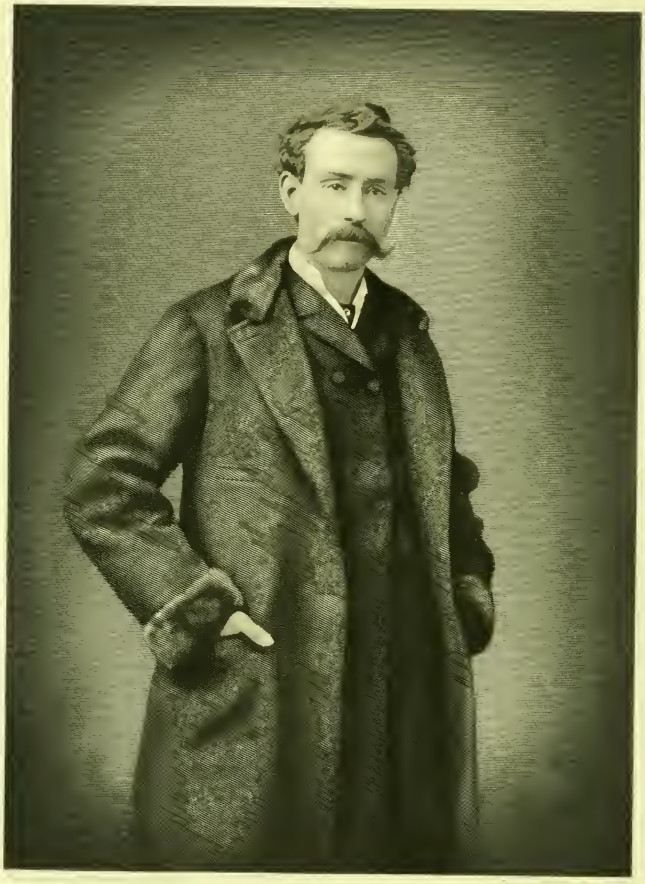
John Byron Cornwall, son of John and Margaret (Von Schuyver) Cornwall, was born May 4, 1848, in Rochester, New York, and died May 25, 1903. He was a large property owner. He was a strong supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association. He married Anna Van Valkenburg Gardinier, of the Mohawk Valley, daughter of Cornelius Gardinier, a forwarding merchant of New York City. He was prominent in the Republican party, intimately associated with William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and other great leaders of the party. He was an Erie canal commissioner and was widely mentioned for Governor. His wife, Catherine (Groat) Gardinier, born in Montgomery county, New York, was a descendant of early Dutch settlers of the Mohawk Valley. Mrs. Anna V. V. (Gardinier) Cornwall survives her husband, a resident of Rochester, her home No. 267 Oxford street.

Byron Edward Cornwall, son of John Byron and Anna V. V. (Gardinier) Cornwall, was born February 12, 1867, died May 10, 1913. He married Florence Maxon, of New York, and left a son, Edward Floyd Cornwall.

YOUNG, Jacob J.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

Prominent among the business men of Rochester was the late Jacob J. Young, who for almost three decades was closely



James J Tumulty

identified with the history of the city as a representative of one of its most important business interests. He was a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management brought to the concern which he controlled a large degree of success. The safe conservative policy which he inaugurated commended itself to the judgment of all and secured to the company a large and increasing patronage.

Jacob J. Young was born in Rochester, New York, September 24, 1860. He attended the public schools of his native city, acquiring a practical education which qualified him for an active business career. His first employment was with his father, Frederick Young, who was a manufacturer of wagons, plows, etc., and a resident of Rochester for many years. Later Jacob J. Young became connected with iron companies, and by applying himself assiduously to his duties was advanced step by step, attaining the position of superintendent of a large plow works, in which capacity he was serving in 1888, the year in which he engaged in business on his own account. He established the J. J. Young Wrought Iron Works in Rochester, which continued in successful operation under that style until 1905, when the business was incorporated under the name of Young's Wrought Iron Works, he serving as president and treasurer until his death, and at the present time (1915) the business is being conducted by his sons, William J. and Howard J. Young, and is in a flourishing condition. Mr. Young had the contract for the steel work on many of the prominent buildings in Rochester, including the Eastman Building, and also the steel work on the Riverside and Catholic cemeteries. In 1899 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, school commissioner for the Sixth Ward of Rochester, his term of service being satisfactory to all concerned. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Young married in Rochester, New York, October 19, 1882, private wedding, Holy Redeemer Church, Mary A. Hetzler, daughter of George and Matilda (Nold) Hetzler. Mr. Young was a member of Salem German Evangelical Church of Rochester and his wife was a member of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and the children were brought up in the faith of their mother. Children: 1. William J., born July 31, 1884, aforementioned as his father's successor and president of the company; married Clara Vogel, of Rochester; children: William L. and Norbert Henry. 2. Oscar J., born September 14, 1886, a resident of Detroit, Michigan. 3. Howard J., born November 30, 1891, aforementioned as his father's successor and secretary of the company; married Irene Armitage, of Rochester; one child, Virginia. Mr. Young's death occurred in his native city, October 8, 1911 (after an operation in the General Hospital) in the prime of life, at the age of fifty-one years. His untimely death was deplored by his numerous friends, which included many prominent residents of Rochester, all of whom estimated him at his true worth. His life was manly, his actions sincere, his manner unaffected, and his example is well worthy of emulation.

TUMILTY, James Patrick,

Author, State Legislator.

There are few men who attained to a higher plane of popularity and success than James P. Tumilty. A fine orator with a splendid voice and presence he became a power in politics and won his way to legislative honors, and as a busi-

ness man he was very successful, using his means generously in charity and benevolence. His wit, good humor and fine character won him a host of friends among all classes and even from those opposed to him politically. Among his warm, personal friends was J. Sloat Fassett who sat with him in the State Legislature, fighting him politically, but there learning to admire and respect. Other close friends were ex-Mayor Werner, Mr. James Buckley, Sol Weil and a host of men well known and of humbler degree.

James P. Tumilty was born at the family residence in St. Paul street, Rochester, January 7, 1851, and died in his native city, May, 1911, only son of Patrick and Mary (McGraw) Tumilty. His father was born in Bristol, England, of Irish parentage, his mother in County Down, Ireland. Patrick Tumilty was a sea-faring man in his younger years, coming as a young man to Rochester where he became interested in the manufacturing of gas, holding a financial interest and responsible position in the company. He died at the early age of thirty-seven years. His wife, Mary (McGraw) Tumilty, was related to the McVicker family of New York.

James P. Tumilty was educated in the public schools and after graduation spent several years in Liverpool, England, where he added to his mental equipment a course in a business college, graduating in 1870. He was there interested in literary and dramatic work and associated in this country and England with Holmes Grosvenor. After his marriage in 1875 he came with his bride to Rochester where as real estate dealer, contractor and builder he was very successful.

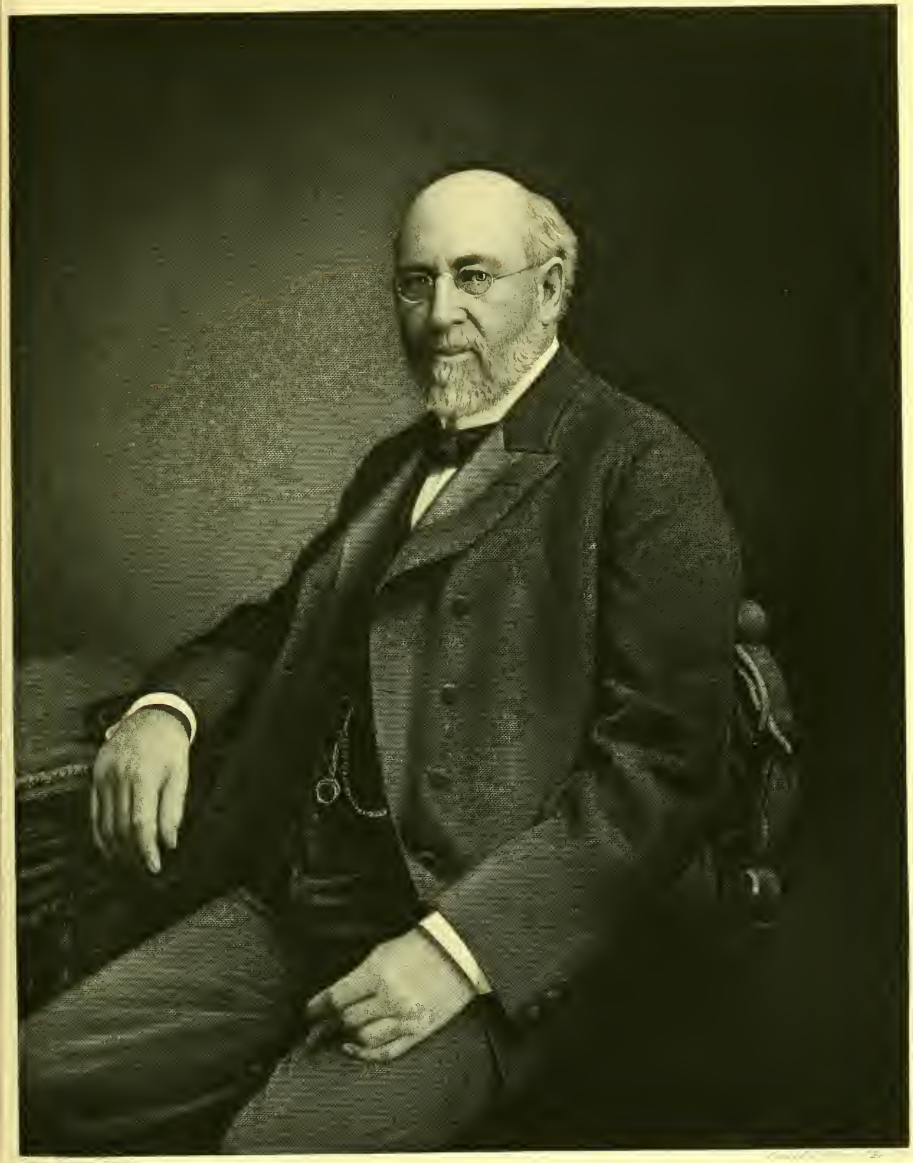
With an inborn love for politics and with a personality that quickly brought him recognition he became eventually one of the able leaders of the Democratic party in Rochester. He represented his ward for three consecutive terms on the Board of Supervisors and there made so favorable a record for efficiency that he was sent to the State Legislature. He served one term in the Assembly during President Cleveland's first administration and took prominent part in committee and floor work. As a contributor to the columns of the "New York Herald" and other newspapers and through the authorship of several books, Mr. Tumilty won literary distinction. His style was easy and entertaining, his subjects carefully treated, his logic unanswerable. He had great power over an audience and in his own campaigns was difficult to beat. He did valiant service for his party "on the stump," in council and with personal influence among the voters. He was highly respected and admired, his manly qualities attracting to him and holding many close friends. He was not a club man and had few interests save those mentioned, his home and family ever holding his closest devotion. He was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church but broad-minded, having no quarrel with those of opposite belief. In fact broad-mindedness and public spirit were dominant characteristics of his nature.

Mr. Tumilty married, in Liverpool, England, November 12, 1874, Mary J., daughter of John and Dorothy Davies, of English and Welsh ancestry. She survives her husband with five children: Mary, Lawrence, Frank, Edmund and Monica. Her eldest child Patrick and a daughter Geraldine are deceased.

CHASE, Lewis,

Pomologist.

There have been no startling chapters in the life history of the late Lewis Chase, of Rochester, New York, yet it contains



Lewis Cass

lessons well worthy of emulation, showing that by faithful performance of the duties of each day, and by the intelligent direction of effort, both success and an honorable name may be won. His family is an old one in this country, and has included many notable representatives. The first of the name in this country was a preacher-farmer, of the stock of the sturdy New Englanders. The family is said to be of Norman origin. In the old English records it is spelled Chaace and Chaase, but in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries it received its present form. The arms of the family are: Gules four crosses, flory, two and two, or, on a canton azure a lion passant of the second or. Crest: A demi-lion rampant or, holding a cross of the shield gules. Motto: *Ne cede malis.*

Lewis Chase was born at Chase Mills, Maine, January 22, 1830, and died at his home, No. 4 Winthrop street, Rochester, New York, September 5, 1911. He acquired his education in his native town, and there, in 1857, he became associated in business with his brothers, Ethan A. and Martin Van B., when they started a nursery. All had had considerable experience as agriculturists, and after making a success of their enterprise in Maine, they looked about for other fields to conquer. In 1868 Lewis Chase, accompanied by his brother, Ethan A., came to Rochester, New York, leaving Martin Van B. in charge of the Maine industry. The business was first conducted as Chase Bros., of Rochester. In that year they turned their attention to managing traveling agents for the business from the office, rather than the employing of local men in the various fields, as heretofore, enjoying the distinction of being the first in the world to do this, and in this field they were eminently successful, as their constantly growing enterprise amply testified. Martin V. B. Chase retired from the business in 1878, when the two brothers, Lewis and Ethan A., took charge of the management. The firm was incorporated under the style of Chase Brothers Company, at which time Lewis Chase, owing to the executive ability he had displayed, was elected president of the company, and remained the incumbent of this office until his lamented death. Ethan A. Chase sold his interest in the corporation in 1895, removing to California at that time, and Lewis Chase was left as the sole original member of the firm. He was a member of the American Pomological Society, and of a number of organizations of a similar nature. During his lifetime he was affiliated with the Universalist and Unitarian churches, contributing liberally both of his time and means to the work connected with each, and was also helpful to many private individuals, being always ready and willing to assist in time of need, giving in such an unostentatious manner that few realized the extent of his benevolences. He derived considerable pleasure from the reading of good books, Dickens being his favorite author.

Mr. Chase married, at Sydney, Maine, September 6, 1855, Elvina G. Dyer, who died May 5, 1911. Of the five children born of this union two died in infancy, those now living being: Charles H., Mrs. William Pitkin, and Mrs. Ada Dudley, who is an authoress of note, having written many books and contributed numerous articles, stories, poems, etc., to the leading magazines. She is also very active and helpful in the cause of suffrage, serving in the capacity of press chairman of the Seventh Campaign District during the 1915 New York Woman Suffrage campaign. Mr. and Mrs. Chase were also greatly interested in the suffrage movement, being actively affiliated with the same, and opposed to war and the war

spirit. Mr. and Mrs. Chase also had ten grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. Chase was recognized as a forceful factor in commercial circles, and possessed the spirit of determination and adaptability which not only enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertook but also to shape means and methods to his own ends. He had earned for himself an enviable reputation as a careful man of business, and in his dealings was noted for his prompt and honorable methods, which won him the deserved and unqualified confidence of his contemporaries.

CHASE, Benjamin E.,

Enterprising Citizen.

The life record of the late Benjamin E. Chase, of Rochester, New York, forms an important chapter in the history of that city, for he was closely associated with business interests there which promoted the welfare of the community, and at the same time he displayed such splendid traits of character as to make his memory a hallowed one. His enterprise, diligence, and the careful direction of his business affairs, had brought him financial independence, but the evening of his life found him still active and interested in business affairs. While all his fellow citizens recognized in Mr. Chase those sterling traits of character which ever command respect, the real depth and tenderness of his nature was best displayed at his fireside.

Benjamin E. Chase, eldest son of Stephen C. and Laura A. (Wiggins) Chase, was born in Floyd, Oneida county, New York, August 2, 1843, died in the Stern Hospital, New York, from the after effects of an operation, March 27, 1915, and his remains were interred in a cemetery in Oneida, New York. He acquired what was considered a sound and practical education in those days, in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, and graduated from the Eastman Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York, his leisure time being spent in farming. Upon the completion of his education, he found employment as a clerk in a store, and was identified with positions of this kind until 1865. By this time he had acquired an excellent knowledge of business methods, and proceeded to establish himself in business independently, a very wise step, as was later proved. He continued in business alone until 1870, when he associated himself in a partnership with C. W. Chappell, in Oneida, in the clothing business, the name of the firm being Chase & Chappell. Until 1880 Mr. Chase resided in Oneida, active in its business affairs, and during this period he was one of the organizers of Chappell, Chase, Maxwell & Company, casket manufacturers. So well recognized was his ability in various directions that he was chosen president of the village of Oneida, an office from which he resigned when he removed to Rochester in 1880. From the organization of the National Casket Company, he served as treasurer of the concern, whose headquarters were in Rochester, and was the incumbent of this office until his death. He had many other connections with enterprises in the East, and had large interests in California and other Western States. He was honored with election to the office of treasurer of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, was the first incumbent of this office, and held it for almost a quarter of a century. His club affiliations were with the following: Genesee Valley, Country, Adirondack League, Caledonia Fishing, California, of Los Angeles, and the Genesee Club of New York City. At

Hosea Rogers

the time of his death, Mr. Chase was president of the Central and East Side banks; and a director of the following named companies: The Pfaudler, New York Telephone, General Railway Signal, New York and Kentucky, and the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company. He is survived by his wife, Jessie Walcott (Tuttle) Chase, and a stepson, Donald Stewart Tuttle, a graduate of Cornell University, standing at the head of his class. The family residence is at No. 10 South Goodman street.

Many resolutions were passed at the time of the death of Mr. Chase, and among them was the following, by the board of directors of the Rochester Trust & Safe Deposit Company, at a special meeting, held March 29, 1915:

It is with profound sorrow that the members of this Board have learned of the death of Benjamin E. Chase. In our association with him for many years, we have learned his sterling qualities as a man, and appreciated highly his wise counsel and untiring efforts for the welfare of the institution. As a member of this Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee, he was always earnest in the discharge of his duties and willing to accept the responsibilities which went with those positions. His unvarying kindness and geniality endeared him to us personally.

In the thirty-five years of his residence in this city he had won a commanding place in its business life. His ability and high character have been recognized by other financial and industrial institutions of this city, which have called him to places of great responsibility. The death of such a man, in whose probity and loyalty to duty so many have trusted, is a serious loss to the community.

It is ordered that the secretary spread upon our minutes these words in tribute to his memory, and a copy of it be transmitted to his family, with the assurance of our sincere sympathy.

ROGERS, Hosea,

Sea Captain.

The history of a nation is nothing more than a history of the individuals comprising it, and as they are characterized by loftier or lower ideals, actuated by the spirit of ambition or indifference, so it is with a State, county or town. Success along any line of endeavor would never be properly appreciated if it came with a single effort and unaccompanied by some hardships, for it is the knocks and bruises in life that make success taste so sweet. The failures accentuate the successes, thus making recollections of the former as dear as those of the latter for having been the stepping-stones of achievement. The career of Hosea Rogers, late of Rochester, New York, but emphasizes the fact that success is bound to come to those who join brains with ambition and who are willing to work.

The Rogers family is one of the old ones of Massachusetts, and Ezra Rogers, father of Hosea Rogers, came from that State to Monroe county, New York, about the year 1810 At that time the section was wild and unsettled, and Mr. Rogers, with the assistance of his children, cultivated what in the course of time became a fine farm. Not having registered this by a deed, however, he was later deprived of its possession, although he had made many improvements upon it, and the property was sold. He purchased an acre and a half on Norton street and there erected a house which was more in conformity with improved and changed conditions. The first dwelling which he occupied in Monroe county was but one story in height, almost square in outline, and the building materials were hewn logs, the cracks between these being stuffed with small sticks and clay to keep out the cold and rain. It was lighted by two small square windows, which were glazed, but as these gave but insufficient light, the heavy door of rough boards was always left open unless the inclemency of the weather prevented this. This only means of securing the house against unwelcome intrusion was by means of a

wooden latch and a string, which passed out through a round aperture just below the latch, and when visitors were not wanted this string was drawn in as an indication of the fact. From this means of fastening doors we have the expression so frequently heard when inviting well liked guests, "My latch string is always out for you." The little cabin was heated by means of a huge fireplace, the fire in this frequently replacing candles, and the floor was of split logs until a rough flooring of pine boards was laid in later years. Mr. Rogers was a cabinetmaker by trade, and after he had lost possession of his land he built a small shop in which he followed this trade with the assistance of his sons. He commenced the manufacture of chairs, his sons doing the initial work by felling the forest trees, and hewing them into transportable shape, and Mr. Rogers used a small foot lathe. He disposed of his product in Canada, and not long after his return to New York he died and the support of the family rested on the shoulders of the elder children. Mr. Rogers was a man of prominence in the community, and was deacon of the First Presbyterian Church in that section, this being located in that part of the city now known as Carthage. He married Betsey Beckwith, while still living in Massachusetts, and their children in the order of their birth were: Diodat, Betsey, Ezra, Carolina, Hosea.

Hosea Rogers was born on the present site of the Delos Polly House, on North St. Paul street, Rochester, New York, January 17, 1812, and died in Irondequoit, December 14, 1904. He was scarcely more than an infant when the War of 1812 broke out, and during this disturbed period, when the British fleet appeared at the mouth of the river, the men would seize their arms and start for the lake, while the women and children fled to the woods, which were thick and impenetrable. Game was plentiful, even so late as when Mr. Rogers was old enough to go hunting, and bears would make occasional and unwelcome visits to the farmyard, and help themselves to the stock found there. There was but little opportunity for obtaining even a meager education in that time. However, the settlers were determined that their children should obtain some educational advantages, and they accordingly engaged a young lady teacher, who "boarded around" among the parents of her pupils. The first school sessions were held in the home of Mr. Rogers, and he made the best use of these limited opportunities, and supplemented this early training by keen observation all through his life. The outdoor life he led also gave him a fine constitution which well fitted him for the strenuous work of his latter life. Until his fifteenth year he was raised by his elder brothers, and then for a period of ten years was a sailor on the Great Lakes, commencing at the bottom of the ladder, and by well directed ambition rising to the position of master of a vessel. His brothers built and operated the first vessel which ran between Rochester and Chicago, and he was given charge of this as captain in 1834. In his youth there were no steam tugs to tow vessels in windless waters and it was seldom a vessel could sail up or down the Genesee river without assistance from the shore. At first they were towed up and down the stream by men who walked in the Indian path, later the men were replaced by cattle on the tow path. Mr. Rogers frequently walked over this trail with the vessel's cable over his shoulder, and he saw perfect marvels developed in navigation. About 1825 his brothers built the schooner "Jeannette," at Carthage Landing, and it was one of the first vessels to

pass from Lake Ontario into Lake Erie in the spring of 1830, Mr. Rogers then being before the mast. In 1831 his brothers built the "Aurora Borealis," of which he became captain in the spring of 1832; he was afterward in command of the "Indiana," and in the fall of 1833 he took charge of the "John Grant," these two vessels being also the property of his brothers.

In speaking of those days Mr. Rogers once said:

> In the fall of 1833 I took charge of the "John Grant" and I shall never forget my last voyage that season. We came down from Toronto the 12th of November in a pretty heavy gale which carried away my spanker boom; in the afternoon I ran into Charlotte for repairs. Happening to meet my brother, Diodat, on the pier he immediately put in a new spar and I left port about sundown with a fair wind, which soon began to increase. By ten o'clock we had our hatches battened down and every loose thing on deck was swept overboard. The gale became terrific and we hardly expected to outlive it. Suddenly there was a cry that the heavens were falling as the great dome above us was filled with shooting stars. We had no intimation of the auroral display and coming as it did at an hour when every nerve was strained and every sense alive to the dangers of the elements, the scene was particularly impressive. The shower lasted several hours, if I remember correctly, but at no instance during its occurrence did I dare cease my vigilance and the exercize of my greatest skill to keep the vessel in her course. We battled with the elements and watchd the unprecedented fall of stars until the morning of the 13th when daylight ended the wonderful display.

An early trip was also made to Chicago by Captain Rogers by way of the lakes, from Buffalo; at that time Chicago was but a frontier town, old Fort Dearborn commanding the mouth of the creek.

In 1836 Captain Rogers bought a farm of eighty-five acres in what is now the town of Irondequoit, soon afterwards settled on this and made it his home until his death, with the exception of two years still spent as the captain of a vessel. He became interested in the building of sailing vessels, a line of industry for which his past experiences had well fitted him. In all he built fourteen vessels, some at Charlotte and others in Ohio and Michigan. The business interests of Rochester also claimed a share of his time and attention until January 1, 1902. In 1896 he became identified with the Phelps & Rogers Lumber Company, on Warehouse street, and when the concern was incorporated in 1901, Captain Rogers was elected president, and remained the incumbent of this office until his resignation from it, January 1, 1902, although his connection with the company remained in force until his death. He was the owner of the site occupied by the lumber yard, and of a large quantity of other real estate in the city. Until the last the powers of his mind and body remained vigorous, and he attended to the cultivation of his farm in addition to the collecting of rents and other business matters. In his political opinions he was a Democrat, but never had time nor inclination for the holding of public office, although he was always a leader in furthering any project which tended to the improvement or development of the city. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member.

Captain Rogers married (first) in October, 1837, Polly Van Dusen, who died January 25, 1871. He married (second) May 1, 1873, Mary J. Lyon, of Albion, New York, who died May 25, 1875. He married (third) February 2, 1876, Asenath Scholfield, of Port Colborne, Canada, a daughter of James Scholfield, collector of Port Colborne for thirty-three consecutive years, and who died in 1889; and a granddaughter of John Scholfield, a native of England, who was a farmer by occupation, a veteran of the War of

1812, and who died in 1866. Mrs. Rogers is living in the old home, a beautiful estate of one hundred and eighty acres just outside the city limits of Rochester. By his third marriage Captain Rogers had children: 1. Polly M., now Mrs. George B. Hunt. 2. William H., of the Genesee Lumber Yard; married Carrie D. Rollison; lives in Rochester, New York. 3. Mrs. Mary Sheber. 4. Luella A., now Mrs. Walter H. Tyler, of Saugatuck, Michigan. 5. Ezra S., who married Louise C. Reeves; lives at Irondequoit, New York. 6. Alida J., Mrs. Walter E. Camping, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. The history of Captain Rogers is interwoven with that of Rochester and its development, as he was one of the first white children born in its precincts, and had never severed his connection with it. No breath of suspicion ever assailed his honorable name, and he stood as a splendid type of the honorable, reliable and successful man, the public-spirited citizen and the loyal and trustworthy friend.

WING, Halsey R. and Walton S.,

Representative Citizens.

On the just administration of the law depends the very life of the nation. In no walk of life, commercial or professional, are the wickedly unscrupulous and the unswervingly incorruptible brought into such universal contact. But luckily, though perversion of the letter of the law is not unusual, neither is its honest administration. The carrying out of the law in its highest and best form, the tempering of justice with mercy for the greatest good of the greatest number, that divine gift in the power of all those who rise to prominence in the realm of jurisprudence, is as exalted as it is exacting. The true jurist must possess faculties of the highest order, a mentality keen and quick, an integrity unimpeachable, and a sympathy with human nature incapable of being dulled by the constant contact with crime and cunning in both criminal and civil law.

In his long and honorable connection in forensic circles, either actively or making his influence felt as a silent power working unceasingly for the good of the communities in which he lived, the career of Halsey Rogers Wing was exemplary and spotless, absolutely above reproach. His death in Glens Falls on January 26, 1870, was a cause of wide spread and genuine grief among the citizens of that city, who recognized in his loss the loss of one whose life has been one of service and benefit immeasurable in its midst.

Halsey Rogers Wing, son of Daniel W. and Rhoda A. (Stuart) Wing, was born at Sandy Hill, New York, July 9, 1809. As was rather unusual in that day, every educational opportunity was offered the boy. He first attended the Academy at Lenox, Massachusetts, later going to Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut. Early in life he showed a decided preference for the law and chose it finally as his life work, going to Middlebury College in Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1832. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar. His rise to popularity and his fitness for the office brought him the election to the office of district attorney of Albany county, New York, in 1834. In this exacting and extremely difficult office he fully justified the expectations of those who had elected him and added greatly to the reputation which he was gradually building for himself. The following year he moved to Brockport, Monroe county, New York, and then to Buffalo, where he formed a law partnership with Judge Frederick O. Stevens. In 1841 Mr. Wing removed to Glens Falls and entered upon what proved to be a very diverse and active career. Politically he was always

an active and highly respected Democrat. His energies, though from this time on not always directly connected with the law itself, were bent to lines of effort which are but branches of it. In 1843, so assured had his standing in the estimation of his fellow citizens become, he was appointed to the post of county superintendent of schools. After holding successively the offices of justice of the peace and inspector of schools he was signally honored by the office of first judge of the county, a tribute to the esteem in which he was universally held and also to his abilities. After acquitting himself with great distinction in this post of public trust, he retired from the professional world entirely and devoted his time to commercial pursuits.

Realizing the enormous potentialities of the vast, primeval forests of the northern part of the Empire State, Mr. Wing now devoted his time and interests to the lumbering business. In 1851 he became a partner in the Jointa Lime Company. In 1852 he bought out the interests and became sole proprietor of the lumbering business and extensive mills of Abraham Wing. Later on, as the business increased, Mr. Wing entered into partnership with Isaac J. Lewis, who attended solely to the legal affairs of the firm. He later became a member of the Glens Falls Company. Because of his keenness in business affairs he was sought in all enterprises of such a character as to demand the calm and excellent judgment of a man of affairs. He was a member of the Glens Falls Transportation Company, and also a director in the Glens Falls National Bank and the Glens Falls Insurance Company. As a truly public-spirited citizen he was always interested in the educational opportunities which the community offered to its youth, and at the time of his death was a trustee in the Glens Falls Academy. Mr. Wing throughout his lifetime was connected with the Presbyterian church, and at the time of his death was one of its trustees. He had been interested in social uplift also and had served as president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

On August 31, 1835, Mr. Wing married Harriet N. Walton, daughter of General E. P. Walton and Prussia (Persons) Walton, of Montpelier, Vermont, a sister of the Hon. E. P. Walton. Among their children was Walton Stuart Wing, born July 29, 1837, a brief sketch of whose life is appended hereto.

Walton Stuart Wing was born in Buffalo, New York, the oldest son of Halsey Rogers and Harriet N. (Walton) Wing. When he was but a small boy his parents moved to Glens Falls, where he received his early education, which was continued at Montpelier, Vermont. Shortly afterward he started in business, at first in New York City where he received much of the training in business affairs which in after life made him one of the foremost merchants of Glens Falls. He was very successful in New York, and on his return to Glens Falls engaged in the line of business in which his father had at one time been actively interested. His life was molded on somewhat the same lines as was his father's, a prominent and useful career, and he held many positions of public honor and trust. Mr. Wing was for a number of years identified with the Glens Falls National Bank. He was a staunch Democrat, as was his father. He was representative of the high type of citizen who is always active in the best interests of his city and country. As a merchant Mr. Wing was highly respected for his clean business dealings and fairness, though no more highly respected than he was loved and honored by his many friends.

On July 9, 1868, he married Helen M., daughter of Isaac and Laura (Shay) Davis. Mrs. Wing's father was distinguished for valor in fighting in the War of 1812. Their children are: 1. Edgar Henry, who resides in Glens Falls, and who married Helen Murray, daughter of Nelson H. and Sarah (Canfield) Murray; the children of this marriage are Helen Florence, Laura Murray, Louise Angela, Walton Stuart, died in infancy. 2. Halsey Keenan, died July 9, 1882. 3. Leroy Chapin, who lives in Glens Falls. 4. Persons Walton, a member of the medical profession and practicing at Canaan, New Hampshire, he married Elizabeth Howland Clark and they have one son, Walton McKie.

The Wing family have always held an enviable and high though unassailable place in the life, past and present, of Glens Falls. Through sheer force of ability, stern integrity and worth of character they have won for themselves a place among the first in the annals of the city in which they have been prominent in all efforts for betterment, unselfish in striving after the good of mankind, and unostentatious withal. They are a family of that worthy and invaluable old type which gave its sons to the service of country and God willingly, a type which now unhappily is becoming rarer with time.

EDWARDS, Isaac, LL. D.,

Lawyer, Teacher, Author.

As an author, member of a learned profession, as professor in the law department of Union University, as an instructor and a helper of youth and as an upright man, Isaac Edwards, of Albany, was justly entitled to the high reputation so universally accorded him by those of his generation. Many years ago the question of the improvement of the public schools was a question agitating the public mind in Albany. Mr. Edwards took prominent position in favor of advanced education. His pungent, powerful articles in the "Morning Express" were scattered broadcast over the city and were important factors in forming the opinion that resulted in public school improvement. To the present generation it seems improbable that there should ever have been opposition to public school education, but there was, and to Isaac Edwards and to men of his stamp, the present efficiency and glory of the public schools is due.

As a lecturer in the Albany Law School he was deemed fitted to take the chair left vacant by the death of the eminent Amos Dean. His clearness of diction, his fullness of illustration and his correctness of definition so commended him to the faculty that he was unanimously elected to the vacant professorship. From that time until his death he was the moving spirit and power of the Albany Law School, delivering about one-half the lectures and presiding at nearly all the Moot Courts.

As an author Mr. Edwards held a high rank. His first work upon "Bailments" was published in 1855, and in 1878 the work was revised, portions of it were rewritten, later decisions were cited, and new chapters were added. Since the publication of the first edition commercial transactions have been widely extended, business has been enlarged, and many new and perplexing questions have come before our numerous courts for discussion and adjudication. The most marked developments have reference to pledges, or collateral securities, transportation and telegraphic messages. Upon these subjects the second edition is full and explicit and demonstrates that in this branch of the law Mr. Edwards was thoroughly informed as to the decisions of the courts. In 1857

this work was followed by his work upon "Bills and Notes," a second edition of which was published in 1863. The profession concur that they are two of the best books that have been written upon those two branches of the law, and prior to his death they had gone into a second edition. His work, published in 1870, "Factors and Brokers," is an authority in that branch of legal training and in it as in his other books he displayed his deep legal learning and the intense interest he took in elucidating its principles.

His estimate of justice and of the law to establish and enforce it can be best expressed in his own words. He says, "Justice being the supreme interest of mankind, the law established to enforce it, is a most worthy object of labor and study. Aside from its value as the measure and conservator of our rights, the law is one of the noblest of the applied sciences. It is beneficent in its purpose; it aims to secure equity between men in their dealings with each other. It lies at the foundation of our system of governments; it is both a source and a principal of authority in our halls of legislation and in our tribunals of justice. It underlies our institutions and conserves them. It reaches the individual reason and covers with its protecting power social interest and every relation in life. It is the conscience of the state, everywhere present in the manifold activities of her citizens." With such a conception of the principles of the law, he began his work in the Law School in 1867. As a writer he was clear, graceful, concise and dignified. His memorial of his cousin, Carlton Edwards, written only for private circulation, is a model of what biography should be, while his contributions to the daily press were trenchant, calm and convincing.

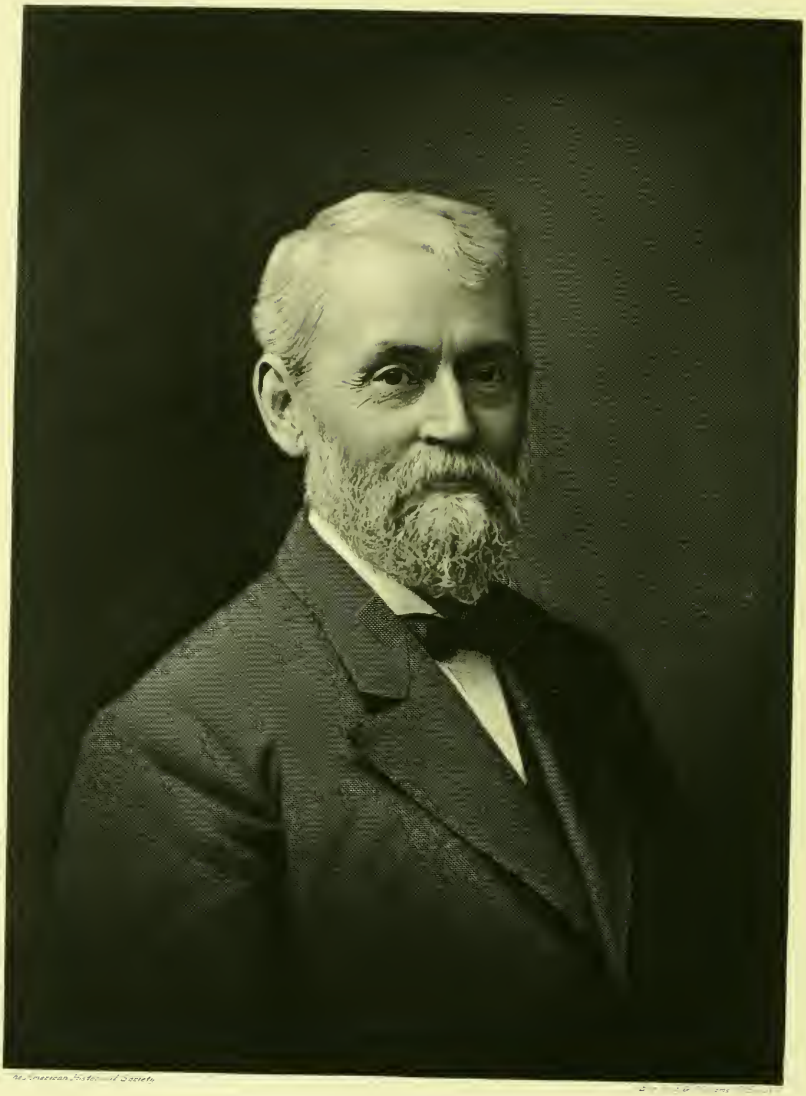
In politics Mr. Edwards was not a partisan, although in early life a Whig and afterwards always supported the Republican party. He sought not for public office, neither did he refuse it when offered him. As a speaker he was clear, logical and forcible, using nice distinctions and strong illustrations. His early success before the jury and in several political campaigns gave assurance that had he but turned his attention more directly to other branches of his profession he would have taken high rank as an advocate. He early united with the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany and continued a member until the formation of the First Congregational Church in 1850, when he united with that congregation. He was a member of the committee of nine persons selected April 29, 1850, to prepare the Confession of Faith, the Covenant and the Ecclesiastical Rules which were later adopted. He was one of the five persons selected a month later to bring together and to organize a Sunday school. On June 28, 1850, he was elected with two others to invite the council by which the church and society was, on July 10th, following, duly organized. He was one of the eighty-one original members of the church, was elected deacon four times, and served eleven years in that position. For many years he taught in the Sunday school, for nine years was a member of the Church Examining Committee, and at his death was president of the board of trustees. He was regular and punctual in his attendance upon public worship, and his words of Christian counsel and prayer were accompanied with a power attesting his conscious sense of a nearness and a oneness with his Master, and an abiding security in his unchanging love.

Eminent as he was as a lawyer, teacher and author, his higher virtues were expressed in his manly life. He was a lover of truth, goodness and humanity. He was upright in his life, eminently fair and

just to all, kind and genial, his pleasures simple and refined, and competent to fill high stations he sought the humblest places. With learning to which all bowed in respect he walked humbly before God and man.

Isaac Edwards descended from Alexander Edwards, a Welshman, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1640. That line of descent was through the founder's son, Samuel Edwards; his son, Nathaniel Edwards; his son, Captain Nathaniel Edwards, an officer in the Colonial and Revolutionary wars; his son, Isaac Edwards, a revolutionary soldier at the age of sixteen years; his son, John Edwards, who founded this branch of his family in Saratoga county, New York, born in Watertown, Connecticut, died in Corinth, New York; his son, Isaac Edwards, LL. D., to whose memory this tribute of appreciation, respect and love is dedicated.

Isaac Edwards was born at Corinth, Saratoga county, New York, August 30, 1819, died at Albany, New York, March 26, 1879, second son of John and Sarah (Cooper) Edwards, of New England birth, they coming to Corinth from Watertown, Connecticut. John Edwards, a thrifty, successful farmer, had four sons that it was his desire should succeed him in the same occupation. But Isaac Edwards, as he acquired education, developed an entirely different ambition. He studied under a prince of teachers, Professor Taylor Lewis, who gave new impulse to his desire for a thorough education and encouraged him in his ambition to become a lawyer. He worked on the farm and continued his general studies until he was nineteen years of age, then definitely began his life work. He moved to Albany in 1838 and began the study of law in the office of his uncle, James Edwards, who at that time was a law partner of Orlando Meads and conducting an extensive and lucrative practice. As a student he was diligent and attentive, not confining himself to the mere routine of office duties and studies. He took up logic, political economy, and kindred subjects and thoroughly fitted himself for success in his profession. He gave four years to preparation and at the July term, 1843, was admitted to the Albany county bar. After admission his uncle, James Edwards, offered him a partnership which was accepted but continued for a short time only, as he preferred the independence of a single office and his uncle had admitted another partner, Samuel Stevens. He soon established a fair practice, had the handling of some large estates and important trusts and in that field proved himself exceedingly capable. His clients, while not numerous, were among the best merchants of the city and he always retained them. His duties became such that he could devote much time to cases as referee and during the last twenty years of his life he heard and decided as many important cases as any lawyer in his section. His eminently judicial mind was adapted to the hearing of long intricate cases and was so well balanced that in the weighing of evidence he had few superiors. He was never charged with being influenced by fear, favor or friendship in his decisions, but was credited with making absolute justice his sole aim and endeavor. He held membership on the boards of several public charities, was a vice-president of the Albany Institute, member of the Board of Public Instruction, and aside from his loyal devotion to the interests of the entire school system and his thorough conviction of its high mission, was heartily in sympathy with the teachers. He was one of the incorporators of the National Savings Bank and one of its trustees, also a member of the board of managers of the



Jerome Eddy

Society for the Relief of Orphan and Destitute Children.

Mr. Edwards married Anna, daughter of the Rev. William James, who survived him with a son, Henry Ames Edwards, and two daughters, Katherine, deceased, and Elizabeth.

Thirty-six years have passed since the career of this great, good man ended. A new generation now treads the halls where he taught, but his memory is there kept green, and to his precepts, his decisions and his books, law students are referred as authority on which they can rely. His work for schools, church and charity lives and the world is better that Isaac Edwards lived.

EDDY, Royal Jerome,

Eminent Physician.

The death of Dr. Royal Jerome Eddy in Glens Falls, May 6, 1915, was one of the most deeply felt and widely mourned occurrences in Warren county, New York, from the time of its formation up to the present day. A man whose life has been an uninterrupted devotion to the unselfish service of mankind cannot fail to be a hero among his own people and a great man in the eyes of the world. The divine pity and love in the heart of every true physician brings to the light through its very magnetism the love and appreciation of humanity. It is doubtful if there was ever a physician more truly loved in the circle of his friends and patients, whose name was legion, than was Dr. Eddy. As a physician he stood well in the fore of his profession, the dean of the Warren County Medical Fraternity. In the building up of the Glens Falls Hospital, of which he was the founder, he rendered invaluable service, and was in fact a pioneer in that field, obtaining largely through his own efforts the splendid facilities of the institution. To write that Dr. Eddy was a favorite in the city would be hopelessly to underestimate his popularity. His services were withheld from none, with the result that his life was one of ceaseless and grinding activity. His promptness at any hour of the day or night to hasten to the bedside of the sick, his sympathetic manner and kindly, calm nature endeared him to people in all walks of life, and made him beloved by persons in all stations.

Royal J. Eddy was born July 16, 1842, in the little town of Winhall, Vermont, the son of Silas and Cynthia (Puffer) Eddy. At the age of five years he was deprived of his mother's care and guidance by her death, and by this he was forced into a seriousness beyond his years. When only eleven years old he began to work after school hours and on Saturdays. Despite the handicap of the fact that during the time which he should have applied to his lessons he worked, he was the brightest scholar in the district and at the early age of sixteen was chosen teacher of the school, after the custom of the day which disregarded the years of training which the twentieth century now deems necessary for its educators. After teaching school for several years, he saw the impossibility of his getting ahead and decided to better his education. He worked his way through Burr and Burton seminaries in Manchester, Vermont, and following his graduation from the last named went to Middlebury College where in 1866 he received an A. B. degree. During his college course he was made a member of the Chi Psi fraternity and delivered the Greek oration on his commencement day. At this time Dr. Eddy decided upon the medical profession as his life work, and after a brief space of time spent at the University of Vermont, he enrolled as a student at the New York College of Physicians and

Surgeons. He also enrolled at Bellevue, which institution he later left, taking his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Vermont.

He entered upon his first active practice at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1869, where he wedded Elizabeth, daughter of David B. and Miratte (Gayger) Sanford. Following their marriage Dr. and Mrs. Eddy settled in Bristol, Vermont. Mrs. Eddy had at one time resided in Glens Falls, and realizing that it offered a better field for her husband's efforts than Bristol, she induced him to settle there. Glens Falls owes much to her work in inducing Dr. Eddy to locate in that city in 1871. He transferred his interests whole heartedly to his new home and came eventually to love it above all other places.

Almost immediately after his coming to Glens Falls Dr. Eddy started a movement for the formation of the Glens Falls Medical & Surgical Society; and because of his ceaseless effort on its behalf the organization was perfected within a comparatively short time and Dr. Eddy was honored with its presidency. No greater tribute to his ability as a physician could have been paid than his successive re-election for thirty-five years to the same office. At the end of that time, five years before his death, he resigned because of his belief that he could no longer give proper attention to the details of the office and still conduct his practice, which was unusually large, with the activity of his younger years. Despite his resignation as president he still continued his interest in the organization, attending all its meetings and on many occasions delivering addresses of interest and guidance to the younger members of his profession.

The Glens Falls Hospital and the Glens Falls Medical and Surgical Society as long as they exist will stand as monuments to the memory of Dr. Eddy. The hospital was the goal of his ambition for twenty-five years before it became an actual reality. During all that time he worked for it with the zeal of one inspired with an idea which in its consummation will bring untold good. In fact, when the late Mr. S. H. Parks, of Glens Falls, gave his Park street home, now the Nurses' Home, for use as a hospital, he made the statement that Dr. Eddy had done far more than all the others combined to make him see the need for such an institution in the city. Further to assure Dr. Eddy of recognition for his works for all time, Mr. Parks transferred to him the deed of the property on which the hospital now stands and it was Dr. Eddy who transferred the title to the city. At his own expense Dr. Eddy fitted and equipped the operating room, the first in the institution. It is now known as the R. J. Eddy surgical and operating room. His speech at that time of the campaign in this city for funds to finance the hospital is regarded on all sides as a masterpiece of local oratory, both from the point of view of common sense and eloquence combined. Dr. Eddy was a skilled and finished speaker, having besides the knowledge in an unusual degree of the subject on which he was speaking, the ability of forcibly presenting his ideas and convictions.

In the ranks of the Warren County Medical Society he was a prominent figure, having filled every office practically in its organization, including that of president, which he held for many years. He was a member and at one time held offices in the Tri-County Medical Association. In addition to the several high offices with which he was honored by medical societies, Dr. Eddy served as president of the physician's board of the Glens Falls Hospital, of the Pine View Cemetery Commission, and was on many

occasions elected to office by the alumni of Middlebury College. He served on the Glens Falls Board of Health, and twice delivered the commencement addresses to the graduates of the Glens Falls Hospital Training School for Nurses. He also figured at times in the commencement exercises of the Glens Falls High School.

The movement which first won Dr. Eddy the love of Glens Falls was one of the utmost heroism and sacrifice, and shows the character of the man as nothing else which might be said or written could do. The movement was made about thirty years ago when a serious epidemic of smallpox was raging throughout the village. A pest house was established outside the village limits to which those suffering from the disease were taken. Dr. Eddy left his lucrative practice, ostracized himself from his family and went to the pest house. Here, constantly in danger of death from the disease, he confined himself with the sick and dying and worked to win back to life and health those who were suffering from the dread disease. Only once or twice did he leave the place, driving to his home and speaking through closed windows to his wife and small sons. During his services in the pest house, because of the impossibility of securing adequate aid, Dr. Eddy was at times forced to dig graves and bury the dead. Only by vaccinating himself every day, which action brought its usually painful results, was he able to withstand the disease. His horse was seized with smallpox and died. This forced Dr. Eddy to destroy the wagon and harness and practically all of his own wearing apparel. He was compensated by the city to the extent of five hundred dollars, an amount which hardly paid his expenses. It would have been impossible to estimate the good which his services did.

His practice was an extremely large one, and because of the general recognition of his ability and the excellence of his service, Dr. Eddy had patients throughout the surrounding country. His practice included people in all stations of life, and it is said by those placed in a position to know his private affairs that Dr. Eddy never asked any remuneration for a great deal of his work. He consistently refused to discuss financial matters in the home of the sick, his principle being to let it pass until the health of the patient had been restored.

Early in life Dr. Eddy became affiliated with a Masonic lodge in Middlebury, Vermont. He always retained his membership in this, never transferring to the local lodge because he felt that his practice did not allow him time to attend the meetings. Dr. Eddy's religion was that greatest form of nonsectarianism—love of humanity. He recognized the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions with the tolerance of the erudite thinker, but he identified himself with neither, preferring to live according to his own standards of righteousness, faithful to his Maker and sincere in his love of his fellowmen. He attended no services or fraternal meetings of any kind outside those of the medical societies of which he was a member. All his time beyond that given to his patients was passed in his home, and even there he was always ready to answer a call from the needy. In conjunction with his practice Dr. Eddy was for over forty years medical examiner for the Prudential and Equitable Life Assurance societies.

The value and importance to a community of the presence in it of a man of the type of Dr. Eddy cannot be estimated. His services as a citizen are of the highest order, both in relation to the present generation and to the example which he sets to the coming one. Dr. Eddy was given that great title of love and veneration, "the grand old man" of Glens Falls,

which name is an indication of his standing in the eyes of the citizens of the town to which he gave the best years of his life in service. Nothing but good was ever known or spoken of him. Whatever his faults, they were outweighed a thousand fold by his virtues of heart and mind, his devotion to his home and to the service of humanity. Bow we must to the Divine will—all that can now be done is to pay tribute to the memory of a great physician who honored his profession and was a splendid citizen. Doctors who were his associates expressed the sentiment of every physician in the vicinity when they stated that Dr. Eddy's loss to the medical fraternity could not be measured. In their opinion he was the best friend a young physician could have, a man whose advice was often sought and always cheerfully given.

Dr. Eddy is survived by his widow, two sons, Sanford S. Eddy, of Glens Falls, and David J. Eddy, of Houston, Texas, and two grandchildren, William Jerome Eddy and Katherine Elizabeth Sanford Eddy.

CUNLEY, Court B.,

Active Factor in Community Affairs.

Some men there are whose lives and careers become so interwoven, so to speak, with the lives of the communities of which they are members, whose affairs become so thoroughly identified with the public affairs of their fellow citizens, that to speak of the latter without mention of the former would be to leave out an essential element, a factor without which no proper understanding of them could be had. We are often astonished in examining the records of such men at the amazing versatility displayed by them in their activities, a versatility which enables them, not merely to take part in practically all of the important affairs, but to take part in the capacity of leader, authoritively showing the way to their fellows in a hundred different pathways at once. Such a man was Court B. Cunley, late of Poughkeepsie, New York, who for forty years was one of the most conspicuous figures in the life of the city, playing a most prominent part in its development, and whose death there on June 1, 1915, was felt as a loss by the whole community.

Born near Hillsdale, Michigan, November 13, 1837, Court B. Cunley was a son of Daniel and Sarah Ann (Van Voorhees) Cunley. The father was a native of Stuttgart, Germany, where he was born June 12, 1801. He served in the German army for five years and then, in 1822, came to the United States and lived in various parts of the country both east and west. For some time his residence was in Fishkill-on-Hudson, New York, and here it was that he met Miss Van Voorhees to whom he was married. It was shortly after this marriage to the lady that Mr. Cunley, Sr., went to Michigan, making the trip on a vessel up the Erie Canal and later on the lake of that name. He was the owner of a farm of over three hundred acres at Hillsdale, but shortly after the birth of his son was obliged to return East and eventually to give up farming, because of repeated attacks of fever and ague which prostrated him and used up his strength. Mrs. Cunley was a member of a very old Holland family in which the line of descent is traced back through many generations, and a remarkably complete record of which is published in a book containing some seven hundred pages.

As already stated, shortly after the birth of Court B. Cunley, his father was obliged to remove to the East and here he took up his abode in Fishkill once more, so that it was with this place that the early associations of childhood were

formed by Mr. Cunley. Here also he attended school, where he proved himself an apt scholar and gained an excellent education, and here he first entered upon his career of business and politics. In the former line he made his beginning by securing a position in the tobacco business of the John Jaycox Company, where he learned the trade in all its details. After remaining in this employ for a short period, he went to New York City and there secured another position in the same line of business and completed his apprenticeship. This period of Mr. Cunley's life was a restless one in some respects and he went to a number of places and engaged in business in each. He returned to Fishkill and there became associated with his former employers of the John Jaycox Company for a time, then went to Red Hook, New York, and once more to New York City. On this occasion he was employed in the New York Customs House and there remained for several years. In the year 1867, however, he made his final move and located at Poughkeepsie, made there his permanent home and entered the tobacco business on his own account. In this enterprise he was highly successful and for many years did a most flourishing trade. After retiring from the retail tobacco business in 1912, Mr. Cunley still continued the wholesale manufacture of cigars at his home, No. 73 Marshall street. He took an extremely prominent part in the general life of the city also and was one of the best known figures in the community. He was also greatly interested in Poughkeepsie real estate and was a large and very successful investor, owning many of the most valuable properties in the city. To him the city owed in a large measure the installment of the plant supplying it with electric light and power, of which he was one of the most active promoters, and later served as chairman of the company he had been so largely instrumental in organizing. A man of extremely strong social instincts, he allied himself with many organizations of this nature and with a number of the most prominent fraternal societies. He was a member of the Poughkeepsie Lodge, No. 266, Free and Accepted Masons; Poughkeepsie Chapter, No. 172, Royal Arch Masons; King Solomon's Council, Royal and Select Masters; Poughkeepsie Commandery, No. 43, Knights Templar; Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of New York, and had received the thirty-second degree of Masonry in the Aurora Grata Consistory of the Valley of Brooklyn. Besides these Masonic bodies, Mr. Cunley was the first exalted ruler of the local lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a member of Fallkill Lodge, No. 297, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the local lodge No. 43, Knights of Pythias. A Methodist Episcopalian in religious belief, Mr. Cunley was a member of the church of that denomination in Poughkeepsie and a liberal supporter of its work.

But it was in the realm of politics that Mr. Cunley was best known in the community and his career was a most distinguished one, for years being regarded as one of the leaders of the Republican party in Dutchess county. Upon coming to Poughkeepsie he established his business as tobacconist in the old store of Rudolph Grimm who had been there in that line from 1835. In 1882 Mr. Cunley removed to his handsome store on Main street, and it was in these two places that the leaders of the Republican party in the State made their informal headquarters when they were in Poughkeepsie. The official positions held by Mr. Cunley were in no way commensurate with the influence that he wielded in the party in the county, but he was not ambitious in

this particular direction. For three years he served as a member of the alms committee in Poughkeepsie and he was also on the water board. He represented the Third Ward of the city in City Council for six years, and in each of these offices did an invaluable work for his constituents and his party.

On May 11, 1858, Mr. Cunley was married at Fishkill to Sarah J. Owen, of that city, a daughter of Morgan and Harriet (Rogers) Owen, highly respected residents of that place. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Cunley were six children as follows: Cora Nellie, who died at the age of seven years; John, who died in infancy; Frank, married Edith O. Kernick, of Poughkeepsie, for some time held the position of private secretary to State Senator Ambler, and now occupies the same post for Judge Morchauser, of Poughkeepsie; Minnie Van Voorhees, now the wife of Frank W. Brown, who is employed in the Poughkeepsie postoffice; Fred Morgan, who married Mary Egan, of Poughkeepsie, and now holds the post of private secretary to General Alshire of the United States army and is located in Washington, D. C.; and Albert B., of Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Cunley survives her husband and now makes her residence at the old Cunley home at No. 73 Marshall street, Poughkeepsie.

It would be difficult to give an adequate idea of the importance of the part played by Mr. Cunley in the affairs of the Republican party in Dutchess county, New York State, by a mere record of the places that he held and the movements with which he was identified; and, indeed, not only difficult but impossible. As already remarked the official posts that he held were not even suggestive of the extent of his influence or the general recognition of his leadership. It may be said of him that his ambition was a purely impersonal one and consisted only of the desire to serve the cause of the great party in whose principles and policies he so ardently believed. Faithful to its interests through some of the most stormy epochs of its history, he was indefatigable in the efforts to insure its success and there were few men in that part of the State who did more to accomplish this end. This was fully recognized by the leaders of the party all over the State and it was always at Mr. Cunley's shop that they held their informal meetings when in Poughkeepsie, those informal discussions and councils in which the policies of the party were really decided, and in which the voice of Mr. Cunley was a weighty one. For many years every moment that he could spare from the absolute necessities of business and the hours that he considered as sacred to his intercourse with his family, he devoted to the Republican cause. In his private life also, Mr. Cunley's conduct was above reproach and his devotion as a husband and father, his fidelity as a friend, might well serve as models in these most exalted of relations.

KURZHALS, Charles August,

Successul Business Man.

Excluding the Indian aborigines, the population of America is made up exclusively of the peoples of other lands, drawn here, in the comparatively brief period of our history, by the most diverse motives, extending all the way from the desire of religious and political liberty to the hope of material gain. Among the teeming millions here there are indeed the most various elements, each of which has contributed its own qualities to the resultant citizenship. Among the most important of these is the great Germanic factor, the representatives of which have come to these United States in such vast numbers during the latter half of the

century just passed and the opening years of this, and have leavened the whole of our body politic with those great Teutonic virtues of industry, perseverance and the undeviating pursuit of a chosen objective until its accomplishment is assured. In this manner have they contributed to raise the tone of our citizenship and make it effective in the practical affairs of life. Of this race, although native in the United States, Charles August Kurzhals was representative of the best type of his fellows, and in his career showed to excellent advantage the traits and virtues already mentioned. Associated with both New York City and Mount Vernon, he was active in the affairs of both places, and his death on January 25, 1915, removed a valued and prominent citizen from the community.

Born in New York City, April 11, 1859, Charles August Kurzhals was a son of German parents who came to this country in their youth seeking the greater opportunities they had heard of as existing in the great western republic and the democratic institutions that were being battled for even then in the Fatherland. The parents, August and Louise Kurzhals, were of the best type of Germans that were at that time coming to these shores in such great numbers, he being a successful tailor, who at once engaged in his business in New York, where they settled. Charles August Kurzhals passed the years of his boyhood in the city and there received his education at the excellent public schools of Brooklyn from which he graduated. Upon completing his studies he entered the tailoring business upon his own account and prospered greatly from the outset. For a number of years he made a specialty of military furnishings and in this line was successful, but he gradually allowed the usual custom tailoring to share his interest, and in time this branch of the business became so large as to claim his whole time and attention. His trade became so great in the course of time that he expanded beyond the limits of his original establishment and opened branch stores in various parts of the city which were equally flourishing. To his ability as a business man, which was unusually great, he added an absolute business integrity, giving only of the very best materials and workmanship to his patrons so that he gained a most enviable reputation as a man of his word who lived up to the spirit as well as the letter of his agreement. These qualities in combination are rare and they are the invariable ingredients of a sure success such as that enjoyed by Mr. Kurzhals. Besides his tailoring business he was also interested in real estate in a small degree, and in this line his keen insight into affairs was well shown, his investments being made with the greatest good judgment. For a number of years he lived in the great Bronx section of the city, but five years before his death removed to Mount Vernon and there continued to make his home until the end.

Although he was not particularly fond of society and social functions generally, and belonged to no clubs or orders, he was a member for a number of years of the Eleventh Infantry Regiment, New York National Guard, rising in that organization to the rank of lieutenant. He would doubtless have gone higher, for he had a marked talent in military matters, but his business became so exacting at this time that he was obliged to give up his membership in the regiment and devote his time exclusively to private affairs. In the matter of religion Mr. Kurzhals was an Episcopalian and attended St. Paul's Church of that denomination in the Bronx and later Trinity Church, Mount Vernon. He was in both parishes devoted to the work of

the church and liberally supported the various philanthropic movements connected therewith. Toward the latter part of his life the health of Mr. Kurzhals became very poor and eleven years before his death he was obliged to retire from active business.

On June 19, 1881, Mr. Kurzhals was united in marriage with Caroline Bardusch, of New York City, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Stein) Bardusch, of that place.

It has already been remarked that Mr. Kurzhals was a member of no organizations with the exception of the Eleventh Regiment, but it is only correct to say that this was due to no dislike felt by him to the companionship of his fellows of which he was really very fond when divorced from the formal accompaniments of conventional society. What really prevented him from joining these affairs, besides the exacting nature of his business, was the great love he felt for his home and the pleasure he experienced in the intercourse with his own household. Here it was, by the hearth at home, that his chief happiness lay and he never felt any temptation to seek for recreation elsewhere. He was the most hospitable of men, however, and the welcome that he gave to all who were fortunate enough to enjoy his personal friendship was of the warmest and most cordial type. In all the relations with his fellowmen his conduct was above reproach and he added to the fundamental virtues of sympathy and fidelity so many personal attractions that he gathered about him a large number of the warmest friends who felt as a deep personal loss his untimely death at the age of fifty-six years, and regarded it truly as a most unfortunate cutting short of a career, already most worthy and promising yet more brilliantly for the future.

HAND, Samuel,

Lawyer and Judge.

The bar of Albany county, New York, never experienced a greater loss than in the death of Judge Samuel Hand, a jurist whose thorough training and brilliant attainments have been surpassed by very few lawyers in the history of the country. By his unswerving fidelity to the principles of the law and his deep regard for the administration of justice, he presented an example of professional probity and devotion worthy of the greatest commendation and honor of his associates at the bar; while by his scholarly attainments and accomplishments in the course of his chosen career, he secured the reward of brilliant achievements which adorn the record of his life. His whole career seemed actuated and governed by a controlling spirit of absolute fairness and justice; and as judge, lawyer, and man, he won the highest regard that it is possible for worthy men to bestow upon one another.

Samuel Hand was not a native of Albany county, but was born at Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, May 1, 1834, where he passed the earlier years of his career and first entered upon his practice. He was the son of the Hon. Augustus C. Hand, an ex-justice of the Supreme Court of the Fourth Judicial District of this State, who was elected June 7, 1847, at the first judicial election under the constitution of 1846. At an early age Judge Hand exhibited a remarkable proficiency in his studies, and was only fourteen years old when he entered Middlebury College, Vermont. He remained there through his sophomore year, and in 1851 was transferred to Union College, where he was afterwards graduated.

At the close of his college career, he entered his father's law office and thor-

Samuel Hand

oughly availed himself of its rare advantages in preparation for his chosen profession. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1854, and after practicing at Elizabethtown for about three years, he removed to Albany. Here he was associated in partnership with John V. L. Pruyn from October, 1859, until he became a member, in 1861, of the law firm of Cagger, Porter & Hand, and was instrumental in its becoming one of the leading firms in the State. It controlled an immense practice as shown by the records of the Federal Courts and the State law reports. In January, 1865, Mr. Porter was appointed judge of the Court of Appeals; and the firm was continued under the style of Cagger & Hand until it was dissolved, July 6, 1868, by the death of Mr. Cagger. Mr. Hand then associated himself with Mathew Hale and Nathan Swartz, the firm assuming the style of Hand, Hale & Swartz, and continued doing a very extensive business as attested by the records of the time. In 1873, Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, subsequently Attorney-General of the State, became a member of the firm which was then known as Hand, Hale, Swartz & Fairchild, and continued in practice until Mr. Fairchild's appointment in the fall of 1875. Two years after this, Mr. Swartz removed to Colorado, the firm continuing as Hand & Hale until 1880, since which time Judge Hand continued alone in practice and handled an immense volume of business. In the meantime, in 1878, he had been appointed judge of the Court of Appeals, which had caused a brief interruption in his previous partnership with Mr. Hale. He carried to the bench the same unwearied industry and high ability that had characterized him at the bar, and the records of his opinions are written with a conciseness, strength and logic that bear witness to the amount of thought and research which he brought to the practice of his profession at all times.

He left the bench of the Court of Appeals on December 31, 1878, and was succeeded by the Hon. George F. Danforth. Returning to his practice at the bar, he continued it largely from that time onward in connection with the Court of Last Resort. In the argument of cases his exposition of the precedents upon which he relied, or which were cited by his opponents, was full and minute, and he developed with care and precision the principles upon which they rested. Among the important cases in which Judge Hand took a distinguished part were: The Susquehanna Litigation of 1869-70-71; Von Woert vs. the City of Albany, involving thirty cases; the quo warranto case between Thacher and Judson, rival claimants for the office of mayor of Albany; the impeachment, in 1879, of John F. Smyth, superintendent of insurance, Judge Hand conducting the prosecution of the case for the people on the retainer of Governor Robinson; the People vs. Belden, one of the most important cases ever litigated in this State, action being brought by it for the recovery of about $400,000. Judge Hand was counsel for the Canal Investigating Commission of Governor Tilden, in 1875-76. In 1877, he was engaged in the Elevated Railroad litigation as counsel for the Metropolitan Railroad, when the constitutionality of the Rapid Transit Act was passed upon. In 1884 he was engaged as counsel in the $1,000,000 Water Meter suit, better known under the title of Baird vs. the Mayor of New York.

Judge Hand occupied a number of official positions. In the beginning of his career he became attached to the Democratic party and was always one of its warmest supporters, his professional standing and wide political acquaintance entitling him to be one of its leaders. In

1863, he was appointed corporation counsel for Albany, and was reëlected, continuing in office until 1866, when the control of the city government passed into the hands of the Republican party. During the administration of this office the city, excepting in one instance, paid no counsel fee. In January, 1869, Judge Hand was appointed reporter of the Court of Appeals, serving until March, 1872. The six volumes of his reports during this time are numbers 40 to 45 inclusive. He was compelled to resign this post on account of the great increase in his practice; and in 1875 was appointed by Governor Tilden as judge of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial District, an appointment, however, which he was constrained to decline. After Horatio Seymour declined a nomination as candidate for the governorship in 1876, tendered him by the Democratic State Commission, it was the wish of Governor Tilden, then in nomination for the presidency, that Judge Hand should be offered the gubernatorial nomination. It was agreed accordingly by the leaders of the party to place him in nomination at a convention which was to be held subsequently. Though everything then pointed to the success which crowned the Democratic party that year, Judge Hand, for reasons of his own, declined to become a candidate for the governorship. In November, 1875, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislature, Judge Hand was appointed a commissioner to devise a plan for the government of cities.

But Judge Hand's career was not that of a mere lawyer. His acquirements in the field of literature and general knowledge were most extensive, and reflected a bright light upon his statesmanship. He was one of the best read men of his age, and owned a valuable private and professional library including many French works of great rarity, so that many persons who were incapable of appreciating his powers as a jurist rendered honor to his general scholarship and mental ability. In 1861 he edited notes to the American edition of Philobiblon, written by Debury, Bishop of Durham and Chancellor of England under Edward III. This edition is a carefully revised Latin text, and a translation of three French prefaces of M. Cocheris, a most learned author and editor. The work was published by Joel Munsell, of Albany. On June 25, 1884, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Judge Hand by Union College. Not only was he eminent in literature and as a classical scholar, but as a man he was incorruptible and faithful in duty, and won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact in both social and business intercourse.

Judge Hand was one of the first vice-presidents of the New York State Bar Association, and was president of that institution in its third and fourth years, succeeding Judge John K. Porter, who was its first president. At the annual meeting of the association in the second year of his presidency, Judge Hand prepared and delivered an elaborate and highly commended address. This has been published in the Proceedings of the Association, and extensive extracts from it appeared in the "Albany Law Journal" and other periodicals. Among his honors also was the presidency of the Chi Psi Alumni Association of Northern New York and the Mohawk and Hudson River Valleys.

Judge Hand's death occurred at his home in Albany, May 21, 1886. While he was young in years, his work had been so well performed that his life was equal to the longest, full and rounded out to completeness, and at his demise a representative gathering of lawyers, including

almost the entire bar of Albany, met to do him honor. Many resolutions were passed and words of the highest commendation were uttered by the leading men of the day; Mr. Tilden, in his message, expressed the universal sentiment in saying: "The loss of this great lawyer is a calamity to the bar, to the courts, and to the State; I feel it is a personal bereavement to myself."

Few men of his generation have left a brighter name on the rolls of the legal profession, and the community was overwhelmed by the magnitude of its loss. Everything in his career tended to endear him to the public; his well known and widely acknowledged ability, his prominence at the bar, his uprightness in private life, and the honorableness of his character in every regard. His life may be summed up in twenty years of indefatigable and effective work; and through all his career he evinced a marked aversion to pretense of any kind, and to any deviation from the purity and simplicity of tastes which marked him the great man that he was. He was an energetic and influential member of the Young Men's Christian Association and did much to promote the interests of that organization.

Judge Hand was married in the year 1863 to Lydia Learned, the ceremony having been performed by the Rev. Dr. John Campbell of Albany. Mrs. Hand was a daughter of Billings P. Learned, president of the Union Bank, and a niece of Judge William L. Learned, of the Supreme Court. Her mother was a Miss Mary Noyes prior to her marriage to Mr. Learned. Judge and Mrs. Hand were the parents of two children: Judge Billings Learned Hand, of New York City, and Lydia, the wife of Dr. Henry Hun, of Albany.

LAWYER, Abram Strubach,

Representative Business Man.

Conspicuous among the many changes that have taken place in the standards and ideals of business during the past generation is that which has occurred in the attitude taken by the great captains of industry and finance regarding themselves and the function they should perform in the community. These men of unusual ability a few years back were of the opinion that they were but the leaders of enterprise in which the great rank and file of their fellow citizens were participants, copartners with themselves, to whom they owed the highest consideration, and for whose benefit, quite as much as for their own, their great achievements were undertaken. This normal and healthy spirit of coöperation has, however, given place to-day to another far less wholesome in which the men of great business power and influence seem rather to regard their interests as quite divorced from those of the other members of the community, and these latter as beings whom it is their prerogative to exploit, even if not actual enemies to be crushed and trampled upon wherever they may come betwixt them and their huge ambitions. As is usual this spirit so adopted by those the community has come to regard as its leaders and representatives, has spread into all ranks and classes until each feels himself the opponent of all others and the present type of cutthroat competition has grown up very inimical to the best advantages of all. As has already been remarked, not so were the successful business men of the last generation, and it is very pleasant to turn back, if only for a moment, to the lives of such men and renew for ourselves the pleasant atmosphere that surrounded the business operations of those days in which a health-

ful and delightful tradition grew up now, alas! almost completely lost. Such a life was that of Abram Strubach Lawyer than whom perhaps none who have distinguished themselves in the business and industrial circles of Albany in the past generation were better or more favorably known. He, coming to that city many years ago, by his personal industry and conspicuous talents established a business house that is to the present day not only a landmark in the city, but through all its long existence a benefit and source of wealth to the community-at-large. Thus it is that his death which occurred there on September 10, 1910, was felt by all who knew him to be a public loss, although those who have succeeded him in the ownership and management of the great wholesale house on Hudson avenue have continued the business along the same lines which he so successfully laid down.

Abram Strubach Lawyer, as has already been indicated, was not a native of Albany, but was born in Schoharie, Schoharie county, New York, March 2, 1849. He was the son of John J. and Maria (Seeley) Lawyer, and comes of an old and highly regarded family of Schoharie county, whose founders were among the early settlers in that region. His earliest education was received in the environment of his own home where a love of study was instilled into his boyish mind, and later at the Schoharie Academy, where he was sent upon reaching the requisite age, and where his schooling was completed. Upon leaving this institution he entered at once upon his business career, in which he was destined to achieve so great a success. His first position was as a clerk in a local mercantile house, where he remained for some time and made himself familiar with business methods generally. His ambitions were early awakened, however, and he soon found that his place in the Schoharie house did not offer a wide enough field for his talents and abilities, and accordingly he gave up the position, and with characteristic decision removed entirely from his home surroundings and settled in Albany where he thought to find a larger opportunity. It was in the year 1868 that he came to Albany and he soon secured a place as bookkeeper in a business house in that city where he rendered himself of such value to his employers that he received rapid advancement. The intelligence and industry of Mr. Lawyer were supplemented by an equally important quality, that of thrift and economy, which at this time he displayed to his own great advantage, saving up so much of his salary that it was but a few years before he was able to realize his great ambition and start a business of his own. It was then that the foundations of the great wholesale house, dealing in hardware, paints and mill supplies, were laid, the site chosen by him being its present one on Hudson avenue. From that time to his death Mr. Lawyer devoted himself unremittingly to the building up and development of his great enterprise with the result of its complete succeess and his leaving as an inheritance to his family one of the most prosperous and widely known concerns in the city.

Besides his great success in business which necessarily brought him into wide prominence in the life of the city, Mr. Lawyer was very active in many other departments of the city's affairs and became well known in social circles and possessed an extensive acquaintance in Albany and elsewhere. He was a member of many clubs and was especially conspicuous in Masonic circles and contributed largely to the advance of fraternal life in that locality. He was past master of Temple Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of

Capital City Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a member of DeWitt Clinton Council, Royal and Select Masters; of Albany Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Albany Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; also a member of Clinton Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Albany.

On September 30, 1876, Mr. Lawyer was united in marriage with Emma Lawyer, a daughter of George and Catherine (Broman) Lawyer, of Albany, and a descendant on both sides of the house from old Schoharie county families. Mr. and Mrs. Lawyer were the parents of four children as follows: Jennie, now residing at home; George Howard, who married Beulah Young, of Schoharie, they have one daughter, Jane; John, who died in infancy; and Tiffany, now a practicing physician of Albany, married Charlotte Fisher, of that city, who bore him a son of the same name who is also engaged in the practice of medicine.

It has already been said that Mr. Lawyer belonged to an older type of business men in whom the sense of responsibility to the community was much more active than it commonly is to-day, but this is not all. Not only was he one of that type, but conspicuous among his fellows for the virtues that they stood for, a man who did not stop at what he conceived to be his duties to his fellows but went out of his way to benefit all that he could. In his family life, as in his business relations, his conduct was above reproach and in both he might well serve as a model for the youth of the community.

HILTON, John,

Successful Business Man.

Among all the many countries whose peoples have come together in this western land and together made up its complex population none stands higher, either in the generosity with which she has given of her sons to us or the quality of the element she has thus added to our body politic, than Ireland. Certainly in the number of those that have come here from those green shores she has shown how warm was the hope with which her oppressed sons and daughters looked towards a new life in a new home, and not less certainly are we grateful for the splendid virtues the peculiarly Irish qualities of courage and light-hearted enterprise with which the whole great fabric of our citizenship has been colored. From the north of that small but lovely land have come many of our most brilliant men and much of the best stock that we have in our midst to-day. A fine example of the best type of his countrymen was John Hilton, late of Newburgh, New York, whose death there on July 2, 1895, removed from the community one of the most public-spirited and active of its citizens.

Born May 16, 1814, in the north of Ireland, Mr. Hilton passed the first sixteen years of his life in the place of his birth. He was one of an able family, a brother, William Hilton, winning distinction as well as himself, and a first cousin being Judge Henry Hilton, of New York City. He was himself of an enterprising character, and while still a mere lad developed a strong resolution to seek his fortunes in the new and wonderful country, the land of freedom and opportunity of which so many accounts were then in circulation in the old world. Accordingly, when he was but sixteen years of age, he set sail for America and, landing in the port of New York, made his way to the then little town of Newburgh, New York. In this lovely locality he remained a number of years and there served his apprenticeship in the mason's trade, which he mastered very fully, be-

coming an expert in the craft. He then went to New York City, where he worked in his trade under the direction of the best metropolitan builders by whom he was employed. By dint of intelligence, industry and thrift he found himself able to enter the business on his own account and for a time was extremely successful in the city. There were reasons, however, which induced him to return to Newburgh, where he continued to be successful, although there seems to be every reason to believe that his unusual sagacity and business sense would have carried him to far greater heights of achievement had he remained in the metropolitan city than they did in the country town where they had scarcely room for proper expansion. For a time after his return to Newburgh he was employed as a master mason, but with his usual keen foresight he began to invest his savings in real estate, quickly perceiving the opportunity in the increasing values of property in so rapidly growing a community. The intelligence he displayed in these operations and the foresight in selecting properties in the most direct line of development began soon to exert a favorable effect upon his fortunes and he began to turn his trade as mason to good account, building upon his developing properties and otherwise improving them. These operations became more and more extensive with the growth of the city, his interests correspondingly increasing in the meanwhile, until he came to be regarded as one of the most substantial and influential citizens and business men in the community. One of the first, if not the very first, property purchased by Mr. Hilton, the foundation of his subsequent estate, was the property at No. 71 Smith street. From this small beginning the estate grew until before his death he was the owner of some eighty-five houses in Newburgh, all within the city limits. Some eight or nine years before his death Mr. Hilton retired from the active pursuit of his business and turned over the management of the great property to his eldest son who has since managed it with a high degree of success.

Mr. Hilton was a man of strong religious feeling and profound convictions, a Covenanter in belief, and a man who practiced the teachings of his church. He was a member of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Newburgh for a number of years and later joined the Westminster Church of that city, of which he remained a prominent member up to the time of his death. Prominent in the work of the congregation, he was a liberal supporter of the philanthropic activity in connection therewith.

On April 25, 1865, Mr. Hilton was united in marriage with Anna L. Turner, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, a daughter of William and Margaret (Porter) Turner, old and highly respected residents of that place. To them were born four children who, with their mother, survive Mr. Hilton. They are as follows: 1. William T., of Newburgh; married Catherine C. Quaide, by whom he has a son, William T., Jr. 2. Robert G., who was a civil engineer, graduate of Yale; died aged thirty-five years; unmarried. 3. Bertha, now the wife of Frederick C. Balfe, of Newburgh, and the mother of three children: Harriet H., John H., and Frederick C., all of whom are attending school (1916). 4. John Ralph, a graduate of Yale University, and an attorney of New York; married Clara Lewis, of Chicago.

Mr. Hilton was in the best sense what is most aptly described in the typical American term of "selfmade man." It was through his own efforts that he won his way to success, by dint of enterprise and courage linked to indefatigable in-

Cyrus Burnham

dustry. In all the relations of his life, private as well as those in connection with his business, his conduct was above reproach, displaying at once those more fundamental virtues upon which all worthy character must be based, courage and honesty, and those scarcely less compelling qualities of kindliness and sympathy which, as they are the more purely social in their character, are perhaps the most valued in society. He was possessed of very strong domestic instincts which his many duties and obligations prevented him from indulging to the full extent during most of his life, but during the latter years of his life he suffered from a somewhat depleted health which kept him from active participation in his business and for which he probably regarded it as well nigh a compensation that he had more time to devote to the members of his family and those personal friends who shared the privilege of his intimacy. By all who came in contact with him, whether intimately or casually, he was held in admiration and affection and it was in a large circle of associates that his death was felt as a personal loss.

BURNHAM, Cyrus,

A Leader Among Men.

The upper part of New York State, especially that part north of the Mohawk in which lies Glens Falls, abounds in traditional and historical connections. From this particularly fertile soil may be drawn thousands of interesting memoirs of lives which count in the history of our State and Nation, from the formative period when the Five Nation Indians fought the sure encroachment of the enterprising and dreaded white man upon their territory up to the present day. The descendants of the pioneer stock which settled this part of the new land, a stock which in any nation must needs be only the best because of the stern and unrelenting process of elimination through which it passes, still continues to supply our country with much of the material from which she builds her greatness. The men of affairs, the statesmen, the professional men, the successful men in all walks of life, have sprung in the greatest majority from this sturdy, upright and honorable stock. The end and aim of true biography is amply justified in the memorials of these lives.

To give the ordinary man Plutarch and to expect him to draw guidance from the biographies embodied therein of the world's leaders, to expect him to glean principles by which he may order his own life, fails as completely in its purpose as setting before an untrained speaker the "Phillipics" of Demosthenes with the demand that he produce something like them. Ordinary men are moved to admiration, not imitation by the wonders of the world; they are awed rather than encouraged. The basic principles guiding great lives are as great as the lives themselves. The sun defies the study of all except those provided with the most wonderful of instruments. But its lesser satellites offer to men a wide field of comparatively easy research. Just so the lives of men of prominence around us, not necessarily men of greatness, offer us models for our own lives. Such a life was that of Cyrus Burnham, of Glens Falls, whose death there on March 28, 1858, in the height of a succeessful career and at the zenith of his usefulness as a public citizen, took from the community one of its staunchest friends and benefactors.

Cyrus Burnham was the son of Josiah and Betsey (Hickson) Burnham, emigrants from England while the fever of colonization was still hot upon the English. They settled in Moreau in 1784, Moreau later becoming Queensbury, New

York. Later they moved to what is now Glens Falls and were among the pioneer settlers of that now flourishing city. Josiah Burnham saw active service in the War of 1812, when though still in her infancy America demonstrated once and for all her supremacy on the high seas, and in the Indian war in which his father was an officer.

Cyrus Burnham was born on April 15, 1808. He received what meagre education the public schools of the day afforded. At the age of seventeen years his parents lost all of their possessions by fire and it became necessary for him to contribute some share in the support of the family. He entered the lumbering business, starting on a small scale, not greatly productive of gain. Sagacity in business dealings and honesty and fairness of methods rapidly increased his holdings, and at a very early age he became one of the foremost lumber dealers of Northern New York. In Glens Falls he was associated in business with George G. Hawley in a manufacturing capacity; later, on realizing the enormous possibilities of the lumber trade and also the comparative unwisdom of narrowing his abilities down to one specific line, he entered the wholesale lumber business with Orlin Mead and George Sanford in Albany, New York, in which he was very successful. His success at all lines to which he bent his energies, though well-nigh phenomenal, is not, all things considered, greatly to be wondered at. It has been said that a man gets out of life very nearly what he puts into it. In the case of Cyrus Burnham, his stern integrity, keen business perceptions, and high moral principles, brought only the degree of success which they truly merited. But his success was not limited by the necessarily narrow lines of trade and commercialism. Force and magnetism of personality made him not only honored and respected, but also loved—a leader among men. The number of his friends and ardent admirers and supporters was legion. Though always active in an unofficial capacity in the best interests of his city, Cyrus Burnham, up to the year 1850, held no civic position, though many times urged because of his signal fitness for great influence for good in the realm of politics to take offices of public honor. In 1850 he finally yielded to unanimous demand and served in the State Assembly, which post heaps upon the incumbent who would acquit himself honorably and well of its duties a task colossal in proportions. His career in politics, promising in the extreme, was unhappily very short.

On July 20, 1841, Cyrus Burnham married Sophia Rice, daughter of Julius H. and Rowena (Foster) Rice, of Glens Falls. Mrs. Burnham died on October 2, 1903. Their children were: Cyrus Rice, who died in infancy; Sophia Rice; Glen Frederick, died March 8, 1896, aged forty-six years; and Julius R., died January 2, 1891, aged thirty-seven years. Sophia R. Burnham, the only surviving child, now maintains the beautiful homestead which has been the family dwelling since 1841. She devotes much time to charitable works.

Mr. Burnham was connected with many business organizations in Glens Falls in a purely advisory capacity, performing his duties in a thoroughly unostentatious manner. He was one of the incorporators of the Glens Falls National Bank, of which he remained a director from the time of its incorporation in 1851 until the time of his death in 1858. The cutting short of the all too short span of human life before the allotted three score and ten years have been attained is always sad. But when the life has been one of signal achievement and widespread influence for moral good and civic advance,

the bereavement mounts to the tragic and becomes great in proportion to the greatness of the man. In the death of Cyrus Burnham, Glens Falls lost a man of the high type of American citizenship which forms the very sinews of the nation, a type of which any community can ill afford to lose even one representative.

BOEDECKER, Hilmer Burton,

A Leading Citizen and Business Man.

It is always pleasant to observe the reward of merit paid in due season while he whose meed it is is yet of an age to enjoy it, to see industry, courage, enterprise win to their goal with faculties keen to appreciate the taste of their success. This attractive sight is, perhaps, growing less common to-day as our social fabric becomes slightly less flexible and it becomes more difficult for the man without a favorable start in life to force his way into the realms of wealth, fortune or power. The past century, however, was the great age for successful youth and if we will but turn to its records we shall see a well nigh infinite number of brilliant successes on the part of those who have seized upon some new opportunity in the world of business and bent their energies to its development. Such was the case with the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief article, Hilmer Burton Boedecker, of New York City and Mount Vernon, whose death in the latter place on April 6, 1911, deprived those places of a leading citizen and a man of the widest public spirit and altruism.

Hilmer Burton Boedecker was descended from a family that had its origin in Holland but had come over to Canada in the person of Henry Boedecker, his father, who resided in Berlin, Canada, being engaged in the importation of toys, most of which came from Holland. He was also interested in the great lumber industry of Canada and was successful in both enterprises. He was married to Augusta Locfus, a native of Jamaica. They were parents of five children: Hilmer Burton; Herman, who now resides in Tacoma, Washington; Henry, Adeline and Louise.

Hilmer Burton Boedecker was born in Berlin, Canada, March 22, 1859, and there passed the years of his childhood until he was fifteen, receiving the elementary portion of his education at the local public schools. At that time his mother died and his father, dropping his business associations and every interest, removed from the town to New York City, bringing with him two of his sons, Hilmer Burton and Henry, and the daughters. Hilmer B. attended the public schools of the city for a number of years and then, with his brother, Henry, entered the new business that his father had founded in New York City. This was a cleaning and dyeing establishment, one of the first if not the very first in the city, and from the outset it was a great success. Although the elder man was entirely unfamiliar with this line of business, it prospered from the first and soon became well-known throughout the city. The concern, now known as Boedecker Brothers, dealt with the very best people in the community and did the best class of work, and it was not long before it began to establish branch houses in other parts of the city, all of which were successful. There were at length three houses in New York, a large one in Newark, New Jersey, and a very prosperous one in Mount Vernon, New York. The company is still in existence and still owned and operated by the Boedecker family. The father, Henry Boedecker, and his two sons, Hilmer B. and Henry, remained in active management of it until their deaths which took place all within two years of each other.

They were the successful pioneers in their line in New York and personally remained in the business for some thirty-five years. About the time of the establishment of the office in Mount Vernon, about 1886, Mr. Hilmer Burton Boedecker removed to that town, then no large place, and there made his permanent home.

In Mount Vernon Mr. Boedecker was very active, but it was not only in his business that his efforts were expended, for he took a prominent part in the affiairs of the community generally and was ever ready to lend his effectual assistance to any movement that in his judgment promised the advancement of the community's interest. He was keenly interested in politics and allied himself with the local organization of the Republican party of which he was a member. He remained a staunch supporter of this party's principles and policies to the end of his life, yet he was no narrow partisan and the good of the community at large was always placed ahead of any party interests by him. Indeed, his lack of partisanship was so marked that it seems remarkable that he should have risen to the position of leader of his ward and held that position until the end of his life, but his character and personality was such that he was a natural leader of men and others naturally deferred to his prudent but decisive judgment. Besides this semi-official post he also held a number of town offices and among them that of coroner of the city of Mount Vernon, in which capacity he had served two years and was still serving at the time of his death.

On November 28, 1889, Mr. Boedecker was united in marriage with Charity May Fisher, of New London, Connecticut, and a native of New York City. Mrs. Boedecker was of both German and Dutch descent, her father, Charles Fisher, having come from Germany in his youth, while her mother, Charity (Decker) Fisher, was descended from on old family of Holland that had come to this country in the person of Moses Decker. She was one of three daughters, the others being Mrs. James R. Taylor and Miss Nell Fisher, both of Mount Vernon. To Mr. and Mrs. Boedecker was born one son, Hilmer P. Boedecker, a graduate of the New York Nautical School, that was conducted for so many years on the old training ship the "St. Mary," which was put out of commission a number of years ago. Hilmer P. Boedecker, after his graduation, served as quartermaster on a number of steamers, but has since settled on a banana plantation in Porto Rico, and has there spent several years. Two daughters are also born to Mr. and Mrs. Boedecker, Elinor and Marian. Mrs. Boedecker and her children survive Mr. Boedecker and all of them, save the son, are residents of Mount Vernon.

Mr. Boedecker was a man of strong personality and one who of necessity impressed himself upon those with whom he was associated. His influence on the business interests and the general life of his adopted town was a strong one and uniformly exerted for its good. He was a man of the strongest domestic instincts, finding his chief happiness in the intimate intercourse of his own family by his own hearth, where also he delighted to welcome those friends who were privileged to call themselves his intimates. In all the relations of life he was of the most exemplary habit, and his career might well be taken as a pattern by the youth of the community.

FOSHAY, Frank E.,

Active Man of Affairs.

It is a matter by no means easy to express in concrete terms the actual value and significance of a career, or give a satisfactory account of the life of a man who

has won for himself through the general worth of his character a high place in the regard of his fellows. The impression conveyed in the mere statement that such a one achieved a great success in this or that line of endeavor is apt to be wholly inadequate, even if not actually misleading, since the true accomplishment of a man lies in his relations, man to man, with his associates, in the influence which his character has exerted for good upon theirs, and not in the wealth or station that he may have won or even in the formal honors that the community has conferred upon him. Of course these latter things do all indicate the existence of certain abilities and talents which are very far from deserving contempt, nay, on the contrary, which the world has, and doubtless wisely, singled out for especial rewards and honors in the present epoch, but in the final analysis these are not conclusive of the true worth of an individual, while in all ages and places his influence upon others is the real test. It is the task of the writer of records, therefore, if he would truly express the lives and characters of those he deals with, to penetrate the exterior and to draw up from beneath into the sight of the world those essential facts and qualities lying there, upon which the whole structure of personality and achievement rests as a pyramid upon its base. How true this is is amply illustrated for us in the case of Frank E. Foshay, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch, and whose death on March 16, 1913, at Ossining, New York, when but thirty-six years of age, deprived the whole community of one who was at all times and in all places an influence for good. Mr. Foshay did, it is true, in the short life allotted him by destiny, win a quite unusual material success, and had his ambitions urged him, or time allowed a longer course, would doubtless won a wide public recognition. As a matter of fact, however, it was not the outcome of these matters that gave him the position of esteem that he occupied in the hearts of his associates, but his sterling character for which all men felt an instinctive admiration.

Frank E. Foshay was born March 23, 1877, at Ossining, New York, a son of Edwin F. and Mary E. (Thompson) Foshay, old and highly respected residents of the village, and there passed his early childhood, gaining his first associations with the place which was to remain his home during the entire period of his brief life. He was educated in the local public schools and later at the Holbrook School and early proved himself an apt pupil, industrious and ambitious to learn. He won the regard of his teachers and at the same time the affection of his fellow students, and was considered one of the best scholars at the institution during the years that he was there. Upon graduating from the school he turned his attention to the question of a business which he might follow permanently. In the choice of this, he was largely influenced by the fact that his father and grandfather before him had been successfully engaged in an insurance business at Ossining. So it was that he also took up insurance and added to it real estate operations, in both of which he was eminently successful. In a flourishing community such as Ossining, in which the population is increasing, the rising values of property will offer many splendid opportunities for the investor and it was in his insight into these that the business capacity of Mr. Foshay most conspicuously displayed itself.

But in spite of his successes in business it was not in this connection that he was best known in the community. He was a

man of many interests and took an extremely active part in the general life of the place. He was a Republican in political conviction and was one of the young men of Ossining who might look forward to preferment in his party and to high public office. He had already become a member of the Board of Town Assessors and was still serving most efficiently in that capacity at the time of his death. He was very fond of the society of his fellows and one of his strongest tastes was for life in the open air. He was out-of-doors as much as his duties permitted him to be, took part in many athletic occupations and belonged to many clubs existing for this purpose. He was a member of the Point Senasqua Rod and Reel Club, of the Shattamuc Yacht Club and many others. To all the sports and pastimes he was devoted, hunting, fishing, automobiling, and more than once was he contestant in tests of skill, strength or endurance. He was secretary of the Westchester County Automobile Club and took part in several of the club's hill-climbing contests. In the matter of his religious belief Mr. Foshay was a Methodist. He was an active member of the Highland Avenue Church of that denomination, an active worker in its interests and a liberal supporter of its philanthropic undertakings.

The marriage of Mr. Foshay to Marguerite Hall, of Ossining, took place at that village on June 29, 1904. Mrs. Foshay, who survives her husband and still makes her home in Ossining, is a daughter of Herbert H. and Pauline (Buckbee) Hall, life-long and greatly honored residents of the place. To Mr. and Mrs. Foshay were born two children, Marguerite and Frank E., Jr.

The life of Mr. Foshay was one well worthy to serve as a model of good citizenship and strong earnest manhood. Possessed of qualities above the average, of an unusually alert and capable mind, of a winning personality, and a practical grasp of affairs, he made himself a conspicuous figure in the life of the community. The sterling virtues of simplicity and charity which were the essential factors in his nature were not overlooked by his fellows, however, who admired and hoped to honor him, so that there is little doubt that his career would have been a brilliant one, as it certainly deserved to be, had not his untimely death cut it short in the prime of life. It will be most appropriate to close these remarks with a quotation from the local press, an obituary notice written by one who knew him personally. The "Ossining Register," in the course of this article, said as follows:

> Deceased possessed a frank, genial disposition and was one of those young men whom it is always the keenest pleasure to meet. He was very popular and well liked by all who knew him and his circle of friends and acquaintances was a wide one He was the soul of honor in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and our town and village has sustained a distinct loss in the untimely death of this young man, whose life and habits were clean and wholesome, and who was so deeply interested in all things pertaining to the betterment of Ossining and its people. There are all too few young men of the type of Mr. Foshay among our citizens and he will be missed, not only by his sadly bereaved family, but by the community at large.

TILLINGHAST, J. Wilbur,

Representative Citizen.

Among the most prominent business men of Albany, at the close of the last century, was J. Wilbur Tillinghast, who, a native of this city, passed here his whole life, and devoted to its municipal welfare and civic interests the treasure of his long experience and wise judgment in commercial affairs. His influence has been felt long after he passed away, and he

J. W. Fielding

may be reckoned in truth as one of the lasting benefactors of the city of his birth.

J. Wilbur Tillinghast was born January 1, 1833, in the comfortable surroundings of the paternal home, where his early years received all the watchful care which a loving mother and affectionate family could bestow. After he had received the rudiments of his education in his own home, he was sent to the Albany Boys' Academy as his first school, and there pursued his studies with such diligence that he was graduated from that institution and prepared for his entry upon the battle of life. He began his business career immediately after his graduation, in association with his father, in whose old established enterprise he proved of the greatest possible assistance. After he had remained for some years in this connection, he became associated with the business of John Tweddle, whose daughter he married, and continued to devote his time and efforts to the advancement of the malting interests in which his father-in-law was so deeply engaged, until he finally devoted himself exclusively to banking. It is with the banking interests of Albany, therefore, that his name will always be associated by the community in which he labored for so long a time in the establishment and promotion of good government and the loftiest principles of trade.

It was in the year 1869 that Mr. Tillinghast was elected as a director of the Merchants' National Bank, of Albany, and the service which he rendered to the institution in this capacity was such that in a very few years he became its vice-president. In 1880 he became president of the bank, in which important post he continued until his death. Mr. Tillinghast was also vice-president of the Westcott Express Company, and his prudent and judicious guidance of its affairs was no small factor in the success of the company's activities. He was also a director of the Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company, and did much to enhance its prosperity. Broad-minded and charitable as he proved himself always to be, Mr. Tillinghast was also appointed a trustee of the Old Men's Home, of Albany, and was able to use his influence for the betterment and comfort of the aged poor who were its beneficiaries and received its kindly shelter.

With the keen interest which Mr. Tillinghast had always manifested in art and literature, he became one of the charter members of the Albany Historical and Art Society which embraced in its membership the leading scholars and intellectual lights of the city at that time. As one of the directors of the Albany Insurance Company, his death was profoundly regretted; and at a meeting held shortly afterwards, resolutions were passed in tribute to his memory attesting the affectionate regard in which he was held by his former associates on the directing board, where, for more than thirteen years, he had served so well and faithfully.

As a trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, Mr. Tillinghast also left behind him the sorrow and esteem of those with whom he had labored so long in the interests of that institution, whose welfare he had been so influential in promoting. At a meeting held by the trustees after his death, it was declared that he had brought to the discharge of his responsibilities as a trustee and officer of the bank an unusually ripe experience, excellent judgment, and abilities of a high order in the direction of financial matters. Sincere testimony was borne as to his inspiring and wholly disinterested efforts in regard to the advancement and success of all the business undertakings in which he had

been concerned; his zeal for the public welfare, his liberality, and the fine traits of his character as evinced in all the relations of life.

Mr. Tillinghast's death, which occurred suddenly, on May 26, 1899, at his residence at Menands, was a great shock as well as a grief to his family and friends. He was survived by his widow, who was a Miss Sarah Tweddle, daughter of John Tweddle, a sketch of whom follows in this volume. He left a son, Frederick Tillinghast, a sketch of whose life is included in this work; and a daughter married to Harold D. Hills.

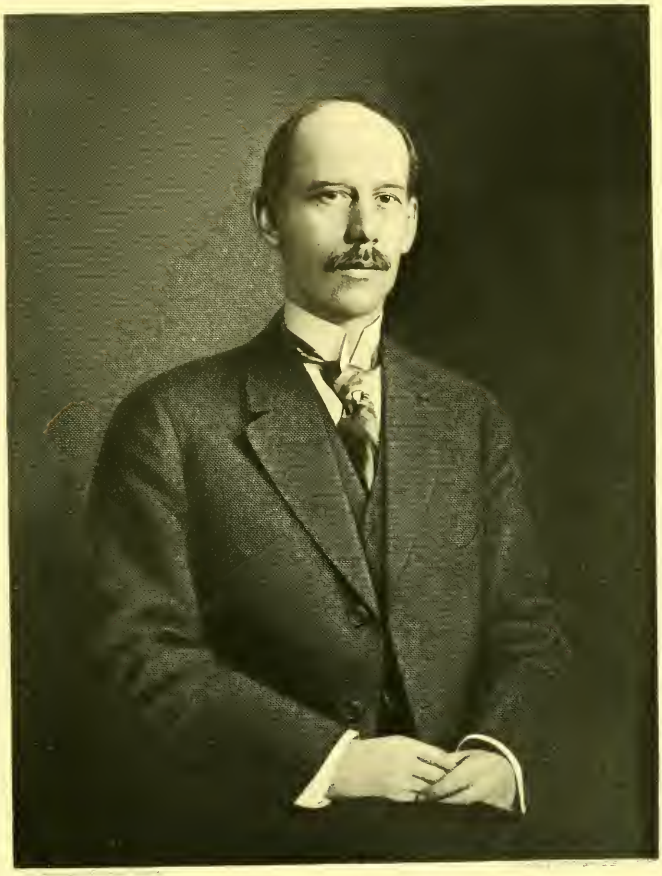
As a vestryman and afterwards senior warden, Mr. Tillinghast was prominent for many years in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and at his death resolutions were passed by his associates in the vestry bearing witness to their appreciation of his character and exalted merits. He was no ordinary man; as strong and virile as were his manly virtues, he blended with them the tenderness and gentleness of a woman, and lived uniformly the life of a Christian gentleman. For more than thirty years, during which he was connected with St. Peter's as vestryman and warden, his charities were manifold and his counsel wise, clear-sighted, and sustaining.

TILLINGHAST, Frederick,

Public-spirited Citizen.

It is in the interest of history and civilization to analyze the personalities of those men who achieve prominence in their various environments, and add their quota to the progress of events; to establish the value of their services, and to determine the lesson of their lives. It is therefore in the interests of the community which he served long and faithfully that mention is here made of the life and work of Frederick Tillinghast, who, whether in the councils of the church or in the directorates of the respective business and charitable corporations with which he was associated, felt it incumbent upon him always to devote his best endeavors to the discharge of the varied responsibilities that devolved upon him.

Mr. Tillinghast was born February 2, 1863, in Albany, the seat of his life's work with its many and varied activities. He was the son of J. Wilbur Tillinghast, mention of whom precedes this in the work. Frederick Tillinghast came thus from a family which for three generations was devoted to the welfare of the county and parish, and he followed in the footsteps of his forbears in the service which he rendered and the honor which he added to the family name in his useful career. Mr. Tillinghast passed his entire life in the community where he was born, receiving there the rudiments of his education and later attending the Albany Boys' Academy. Upon his graduation at that institution, he entered Williams' College, where his studies were completed. He then embarked upon his business career, following closely in the footsteps of his father whom he ultimately succeeded in the presidency of the Merchants' National Bank, where for many years he contributed to its stability and public usefulness. Mr. Tillinghast had his offices in the Tweddle Building, in this city. He became a director of the Albany Insurance Company on December 18, 1898, succeeding his father whose death occurred on May 26, 1899, and served the board with the same interest and devotion, bringing to it the ideal of faithful service which characterized his life. He gave conscientiously to the company the benefit of his broad knowledge, his safe judgment, his wise conservatism, and his valuable experience. His careful adminstra



Frederick Illingworth

tion of its affairs not only revealed his abilities, but gave evidence of his willingness to devote much time and thought to the responsibilities which he felt devolved upon him as a member of the board and a trustee. He was also a trustee of the Albany Savings' Bank and a director of the National Commercial Bank. As one of the younger member of the board of directors of the City Safe Deposit Company, he bore himself with credit, fidelity, and honor, making the use of his name of great value to the corporation whose success depended upon inspiring its patrons with a feeling of trust and security. His death was a distinct loss to that institution. He became one of the directors of the Union Trust Company at its organization, giving to that institution the careful attention, keen interest, and effort to promote its success which characterized him in all the enterprises with which he was connected.

Much of Mr. Tillinghast's time was devoted to the discharge of administrative responsibilities in several of the largest benevolent institutions in the city. For a period of six years he was treasurer of the board of managers of the Albany Orphan Asylum, and for eleven years was one of its most active and influential members. His duties as treasurer brought him into prominent participation in the administration of the institute, which made large claims upon his attention, and his intimate acquaintance with its affairs placed him in a position where the managers came to rely on his valued counsel. His opinion therefore was always of the utmost importance, and was often decisive in shaping its policies. His management of the finances, his business acumen, and his clear judgment were invaluable. His interest did not cease with the simple performance of his duties, for he took to heart the purposes and capabilities of the institution, and when the plan of reorganizing and rebuilding was proposed, familiarized himself with the best experience and ideas for the care and training of friendless children. As a member of the committee that prepared the designs for the new buildings, he was particularly helpful in planning to meet the conditions and in evolving the system which won such universal commendation. To his careful and conscientious work at that time was largely due the success and renewed life of the asylum at a very critical period of its existence. His valuable suggestions, his kindly criticisms, his readiness to undertake even more than his share of the work, added to his high character, splendid integrity, and consideration of others, won for him the respect and affection of his associates, and rendered very difficult their task to find another equally gifted, devoted, and worthy to succeed him.

Mr. Tillinghast became a member of the board of governors of the Albany Hospital on January 25, 1908. His wonderful quality of fidelity, combined with conscientious thoughtfulness and excellent judgment, together with his wide experience, were of the greatest value to the hospital in its business operations and administrative supervision. Mr. Tillinghast was also a member of the board of trustees of the Albany Institute and Historical and Art Society, of which his distinguished father had been one of the charter members, and became endeared to his associates there in a multitude of ways. Like his father, also, he was long and honorably connected with the vestry of St. Peter's Church, and became its treasurer, thus continuing the traditions of his family in the parish.

In his social life Mr. Tillinghast was generous and courteous in every relationship, faithful to each duty as it arose, and unsparing of personal endeavor. His life,

which almost approached perfection, was ended at the time of its greatest usefulness to his fellow men. He passed away at his home at Menands, on October 1, 1914, and his body was borne to rest, accompanied by a large gathering of his friends, in the Rural Cemetery of Albany. His wife, who was Miss Carrie Hemenover, of New York City, survived him, as well as a son, Frederick Tillinghast. Chiefly also among those who mourned his loss were his mother, Mrs. J. Wilbur Tillinghast, and his sister, Mrs. George Longstreet, of Auburn.

Mr. Tillinghast was a member of several social clubs, among which were the University Club, of New York City, and the Fort Orange and Country clubs of Albany. He will long be remembered as an ideal friend and companion. Possessed of a kindly heart, a genial nature, and a high sense of honor, he was quiet, unassuming, and considerate of the views of others and inclined to self depreciation. Through long physical distress he was courageous, and to all men and in all places he was the courteous gentleman.

TWEDDLE, John,

Prominent Man of Affairs.

It is only to be expected that citizens of this great country, born here and passing their youth amid its traditions and patriotic surroundings, should uphold its honor and promote its civic welfare, but too much cannot be said in praise of citizens of foreign birth, grown to maturity in distant lands, who have learned so thoroughly to love and honor the country of their adoption as to make it in truth their home and advance its welfare and interests as though it were indeed the land of their nativity. Mr. John Tweddle, of Albany, was such a citizen, and the remembrance of the benefits which he conferred upon the community in which he dwelled so many years will not soon pass away.

John Tweddle was born at Temple Sowerby, Westmoreland county, England, on February 14, 1798, and died in Albany, March 9, 1875. Orphaned by the death of his father when he was only nine years of age, the boy was early thrown upon his own resources and entered upon the stern battle of life in his tender years. He became apprentice to a wheelwright in Cumberland county, where the remnant of his father's family still resided, his mother having married again. Here he continued at his trade until manhood, realizing but meagre gain, so that when he came of age he decided to seek his fortunes in America, the goal of so many who sought to carve out for themselves a career in life. Having but slender means of his own, he secured a loan of twenty pounds from his step-father; and it has been said that this is the only borrowed money ever handled by Mr. Tweddle, this being repaid out of his first earnings in America.

The ocean trip in those early days was a tedious and precarious one, and it was three weeks before the young emigrant reached these shores. He landed at Philadelphia, then a formidable rival of the port of New York, in the year 1819. No opening for his abilities presenting itself in that city, he passed on to West Chester, Pennsylvania, with the intention of following his trade as a journeyman until the opportunity of opening a shop on his own account presented itself. He was soon able to establish himself in this way in an independent business, though upon a very small scale, having a forge, and a blacksmith in his employ. The business prospered, and he soon found himself in possession of a small capital. A brewery being for sale in West Chester, he de-

John Tweddle

cided to buy it, changing his occupation accordingly for one in which he believed that there was chance of greater profit. Though he at first knew nothing of the process of brewing, he soon acquired the necessary knowledge, learning from his own employees after he had made the investment and entered upon the new venture, thus showing the mettle of which he was made. He became foreman, then master, of his own brewery, perfecting his skill and protecting his interests as proprietor, so that for a time he made money rapidly and came to be worth about $20,000 or more. Then he met with reverses and lost all. Burdened by a debt of $7,000, but endowed with courage and youth, he removed to Albany and began business again upon a more modest scale. Renting, in 1847, the malt house of John Taylor, he again became successful, his profits mounting slowly but surely with each succeeding year, so that very soon he owned two large malt houses in Albany and two also in New York. He was now a citizen of no little influence and became closely connected with the commercial interests of Albany, and was well known as a man of spotless integrity faithful in the discharge of corporate trusts. It was to him that the success of the Merchants' Bank of this city was largely due, he having been its president from the date of its organization in 1853 until his death in 1875. He was also prominent in various civic organizations.

As president of St. George's Society, he retained a strong bond of sympathy with the residents of English nativity, and by his example and counsel furthered among them a feeling of patriotism for the country of their adoption. He was one of the original and most active members of the Albany Board of Trade, and through this connection he was enabled to exert a strong influence upon the commercial prosperity of the city. In various parts of the city many monuments attest the enterprise and generosity of Mr. Tweddle. The Tweddle chimes of St. Peter's Church were the gift to that edifice by his family after his demise, and Tweddle Hall was another memorial to his public spirit. This was for a long while a popular place for the assembly of the citizens, and upon the site which it occupied was erected the Tweddle Building, one of the finest business structures in Albany. Mr. Tweddle was singularly happy in his social and domestic relations, having been an affectionate husband and father, and a sympathizing and able adviser to all who sought aid of his ripe judgment and wise counsel. By conviction he was a Republican in his politics, but was not actively engaged in public life. Only once, indeed, was his name mentioned in connection with any official position, this being in 1864, when he was chosen presidential elector, and thus assisted in seating Abraham Lincoln in the presidential chair for his brief and tragic second term. Mr. Tweddle was at this time one of the strong supporters of the Union.

Mr. Tweddle married (first) Sarah Bell, of Carlisle, England. After her death he married (second) Clara Maria Pulling, daughter of Dr. Pulling, of Amsterdam, New York. He married (third) Frances M. Warren, a descendant of the old Warren family of New England; she survived him, as did also six of his children.

Mr. Tweddle was for many years a member of St. Peter's Church, serving during most of his connection with the church as vestryman, and latterly as warden. Prior to his interest in St. Peter's Church, he had worshipped with the congregation of St. Paul's when they gathered in the old building in South Pearl street. His death in 1875 cast a gloom over the members and officials of the last church

with which he had been identified, as well as over all the wide circle of his business friends and associates. He had lived a good and useful life and died past the allotted age, happy in that he had made the world a little better for his presence.

SOUTHWICK, Henry Collins, Jr.,

Well Known Citizen.

There is a type of men whose lives are marked by no spectacular achievement, but who nevertheless are silent and powerful factors for good in the life of a community. It is these men who support the burden of the advance of civilization. Genius makes the spectacular advances, but without the steady, reliable, unfailing backing of the thoughtful, serious rank of citizenry, no stride can be sustained. The achievements of men of this type are not unusual or extraordinary, but they are indispensable, an element without which there could be no permanent success. They are the backbone of the nation—the solid foundation upon which its greatness is built. These men each do a share of work which is a unit in the whole, like many others except for that touch of individuality in which one life differs from another of the same type.

Henry Collins Southwick was a man whose entire life was devoted to doing good to his family and to humanity. His career was long and useful and his activities in a material way added to the welfare of the city of Albany in which he made his residence from the middle of the last century. Here he established a record for enterprise, public spirit, and open-handed charity which has not been excelled by any other resident in this part of the country. He was a broadening influence for good, a kindly, genial gentleman of the old school. Mr. Southwick was the scion of an old and distinguished family, many of the members of which have rendered their State and country the full services of patriotic and loyal citizens. He was a son of Henry Collins Southwick, Sr., and was born June 3, 1827, during that formative period in the country's history when the foundations were laid for so much of its subsequent prosperity. As a boy he attended the public schools of his locality. In those days the education afforded was very meagre and inadequate. He attended school until the age of twelve years, when he found it necessary to assume the responsibility of earning his own livelihood. At this early age, with a manly spirit of independence beyond his years, he entered the employ of a grocery firm, with whom he spent the first few years of his business life. Mr. Southwick was of a studious and ambitious nature and what leisure time he had was spent in self-improvement, and more especially in an effort to further his education so that he might rise in a business way. Through hard study he became competent to fill the post of bookkeeper, and left his early position to become associated with his father, who had been appointed canal collector. Here his services were of great value and he remained in the canal office as bookkeeper until he saw a better opportunity with the firm of Monteith & Company, of Albany. He entered their employ as bookkeeper in the canal forwarding office. Here he remained until the year 1856, when he severed his connection with the firm and removed to Wisconsin where he established himself in the mercantile business independently. Mr. Southwick remained in the West for several years, and in the year 1859, on the first of January, returned to Albany and entered the service of the State in the auditor's office of the canal department. He continued in the government employ for a number of years, first in the canal

N. C. Southwick Jr.

George A. Southwick.

department and later on in the department of labor, rendering invaluable service and being active in all political movements then agitating the State. He thus became active and influential and consequently widely known in his locality, and possessed the personal friendship and esteem of many of the statesmen and politicians of the time.

Mr. Southwick's long and useful life was brought to a close on December 24, 1906, at the age of seventy-nine years. For several years prior to his death he had been stricken with blindness. His life was full of good deeds and charities toward his fellow men, and he was noted for his activities in the work of the church of which he was a member and trustee for many years. He was one of the chief members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, and it was due to his generous and untiring efforts for more than a year that the erection of the present structure took place.

Through his public life he was distinguished by his wide sympathies in all fields. He found his greatest happiness in his home and domestic circle, was noted for his hospitality, and found his greatest enjoyment in the entertainment of his friends in his home. In earlier life he had been interested in fraternal matters, and had held membership in various clubs. These he gave up in his latter years, devoting himself more entirely to his home circle and to the church in which he was so active.

On April 8, 1850, Mr. Southwick married Margaret Julia Fraser, a daughter of Hugh and Julia Ann Fraser. Mr. and Mrs. Southwick were the parents of twelve children, three of whom, one son and two daughters, are still living. These are: Harvey J.; Margaret, the wife of Mr. Horace S. Bull; and Effie, wife of Mr. Ralph W. Thomas, of Hamilton, New York. The other children were: James B., Harry C., Julia Ann, George Newell, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, and the others died in infancy. Mrs. Southwick still resides in the old home at No. 55 Ten Broeck street, one of the most comfortable and homelike of the old homesteads of Albany, where the family have lived for the past fifty years.

SOUTHWICK, George N.,

Public Official.

The Southwick family has for generations been closely identified with the public life of this State and of New England. Its sons have always been prominent in public affairs and in the life of the communities in which they have resided, gaining notable successes for themselves and at the same time doing the full duty of American citizens toward the land which gives them their opportunity and fortune. On every hand one finds men whose talents and inclinations fit them preëminently for public service but who shun this duty of patriotism because of the greater pecuniary benefit to be derived from the field of business. The country has its statesmen, but it needs in the ranks of its servants and advisors the analytical and trained mind of the business man to solve the problems which to-day face the nation—the problems within its own borders. The talents of the ordinary business man do not run to unravelling the intricacies of international law, but rather do they apply to and excel in the management of questions of commence, labor, reform, etc., which agitate the public to-day. For men so endowed to reject office because of selfish reasons is a blot upon their citizenship. No man can truly uphold the ideals and standards of America, who, being capable, refuses the high honor of office.

The Southwick family has always borne with honor its full share in public

affairs. George N. Southwick, with whom this sketch deals more particularly, for many years the representative of the Albany district in Congress, entered public life primarily through his great oratorical ability, and to a well-trained mind which analyzed the national issues over which the great political parties fought. He was a firm believer in the protective tariff, and his effective speeches on that subject when it was the leading national question more than a score of years ago firmly established his reputation as an able speaker and politician. He was a forceful and pleasing public speaker, an aggressive newspaper writer, and a legislator of strong influence. His ability was quickly recognized in all of his undertakings, and his activities on behalf of those whom he represented united with his qualities of friendship, gave him a commanding position in public life until his retirement two years prior to his demise.

Mr. Southwick was born at Albany on March 7, 1863, and was one of a numerous family of brothers and sisters, the children of Henry Collins Southwick and his wife, Margaret Julia (Fraser) Southwick. They were old residents of Albany, where the family had lived since the middle of the last century. A sketch of the life of Mr. Southwick's father, Henry Collins Southwick, Jr., precedes this in the volume.

George N. Southwick received his education in the public schools of his native city, entering the Albany High School in 1876 from Public School No. 6, where he received his earliest instruction. He was graduated in 1879, having taken high rank in his studies. The following year he entered Williams College, where he spent four years, graduating in 1884. His ability as an orator was first manifested at college, where he was the Groves prize orator and pipe orator of the class. With the intention of making the law his profession, he entered the Albany Law School in 1884, but finding that a legal course would not be congenial to him, he became a journalist instead, and began his career as a reporter and editorial writer on the staff of the "Albany Morning Express," then under the management of Addison A. Keyes. Here he did excellent work for four years, his editorial articles on the tariff during the Cleveland-Blaine campaign winning him distinction. He was also a legislative reporter for the "Associated Press" for a period of three years.

In the fall of 1888, when Benjamin Harrison was the Republican candidate for the presidency, Mr. Southwick was one of the campaign speakers. In the latter part of the year, also, he became managing editor of the "Morning Express," and the following year exchanged this post for the managing editorship of the "Evening Journal." He was then one of the youngest editors in the State. His knowledge on the tariff question was possibly unsurpassed in the editorial field and this fact added weight to his words both written and spoken. In the Presidential campaign of 1892 he was again very active on the stump. In the year 1894 he was himself candidate for Congress from the Twentieth District, and won the Republican nomination over Clifford D. Gregory, the campaign being one of the most active ever known in this district. He addressed four or five meetings here during the day, as well as noon day meetings at West Albany, and in the lumber district, thus carrying the election. Taking his seat in Congress in 1895, Mr. Southwick at once began to secure legislation in favor of Albany county. He secured a law which resulted in the manufacture of ordnance in the Watervliet arsenal, and was also instrumental in obtaining a liberal appropriation for the improvement of the navigation in the Hud-

son river. He agitated the question of coast defense, of which subject he made a thorough study, and, interesting the representatives of districts not on the coast, was able to secure an appropriation of eleven million dollars for this purpose. A portion of this appropriation went direct to the Watervliet arsenal, and in this way a great number of workmen were employed there.

In the interests of labor Mr. Southwick always manifested a most praiseworthy activity and fought with fine success the plans of Secretary Lamont to reduce the wages in the Watervliet arsenal from $1.50 per day to $1.25, a procedure which Mr. Southwick declared to be "the most despicable piece of economy in the history of the country." During his first term he also introduced a bill to prevent inter-State commerce in prison made articles, which was bitterly opposed, but finally received favorable action. In the spring of 1896 he presided at the State convention which sent delegates at large to the Republican National Convention, instructed for Morton. He devoted a great deal of attention to the currency question, and was an advocate of sound money. In the year 1897 he was appointed by Speaker Reed as a member of the committee on banking and currency.

When the cruiser "Albemarle" was purchased by the government, it was through the influence of Representative Southwick that her name was changed to the "Albany" instead, in honor of the city of that name. In bringing this about, he had the warm support and coöperation of the then assistant secretary of the navy, Theodore Roosevelt, and the entire New York delegation. In the year 1898 Mr. Southwick suffered defeat in the campaign for Congress, by Martin H. Glynn, but in 1900 the situation was reversed, and he was returned by a plurality of 2,456. He resumed his activity in Washington, and secured another appropriation for the improvement of the Hudson river channel. Under Speaker Henderson he served on the committee on Indian territories, and the committee on expenditures in the treasury department. He was reëlected in 1902, the district then embracing the counties of Albany and Schenectady, and in that year his majority was 6,399 over that of the opposing candidate from Schenectady. As chairman in 1903 of the committee to present a silver service to the cruiser "Albany," Mr. Southwick took part in the presentation ceremonies by the city.

In the same year he was named by Speaker Cannon as chairman of the important committee on education, and he also was able to procure an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars in the same session for a site for the new post office in Schenectady. In 1904 he was again nominated for Congress, and elected by a majority of 8,145. He was again chairman of the committee on education, and was instrumental in securing the passage of a bill incorporating the National Educational Association of the United States. In the same year he secured an additional appropriation of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars for the new post office at Schenectady. Deeply interested in the veterans of the Civil War, he prosecuted many pension claims during the period of his service in Washington, and he was also instrumental in securing fifty-five rural delivery routes which constituted a network of mail communication between the less populous districts of Albany and Schenectady counties. In addition, he secured the passage of another appropriation bill in favor of the Schenectady post office, bringing the total up to two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

In 1908 Mr. Southwick was again elect-

ed to Congress, and served with distinction as chairman of the committee on education. He retired voluntarily in 1910, not being a candidate again for nomination, though he continued his interest in public affairs until the day of his death, and continued doing good work in the interests of many of the projects which had claimed his attention while he was in Congress. He became connected with a number of business pursuits and enterprises, and interested himself in transactions in Washington real estate. He also interested himself in literary pursuits, and contributed articles to the "North American Review," and other periodicals, taking that interest always in matters of the tariff which had earned for him in youth the sobriquet of the "Boy Tariff Talker," first applied to him in derision by his opponents, and then adopted in admiration by his friends.

Mr. Southwick died on October 17, 1912, in Albany, at the old homestead in Ten Broeck street, where he was born, his final illness having been but brief. He was never married. He possessed warm friendships and was a man of social and genial disposition. He was a close friend of the late ex-speaker, Thomas B. Reed, and of Vice-President James S. Sherman, sharing an apartment with the latter in Washington when Mr. Sherman was a representative in Congress. Mr. Southwick was a member of many clubs and social organizations, among which were the Albany, Capital City, Unconditional Republican, and University clubs of Albany; the Tapeworm and Washington clubs of Washington; and the Williams College Alumni. His fourteen years of service in the national legislature gave him a wide acquaintance, and he was universally regarded as a man of broad views, strong patriotism, high attainment, and enduring accomplishments during the long period of his public service.

SEARLES, Charles Edgar,

Successful Business Man.

It is somewhat trite to remark how the career of each man is determined by the two factors of his personality and environment, how every act and circumstance, however haphazard and fortuitous it may appear, is really the result of these two elements in their constant action and reaction upon one another. But though this is trite as an abstract proposition, the observation of it as a concrete fact in the life of the individual is never so, and we feel the same vivid interest in it as in the most primitive ages. Perennially fresh and attractive are the developments of the old struggle between the two elements, personality and environment, as we call them to-day, man and destiny, in the phrase of a more romantic time; attractive and full of interest without reference to what names we know them by, and as a matter of fact there is as much to claim our attention in the careers of the successful men of to-day as in the more perilous lives of our ancestors. In such a case as that of Charles Edgar Searles, late of Peekskill, New York, is shown, not inaptly, how strong tastes in combination with a strong will and courage can bend the environment to the form desired and mould circumstances to a predetermined end. Mr. Searles, whose death in Peekskill on June 8, 1915, was a serious loss to the whole community, was a man of strong artistic tastes and æsthetic feelings, to the development of which conditions seemed decidedly unfavorable. So much so that for a time he was engaged in entirely foreign kind of occupation, but through his own persistent effort he was finally able to engage in a line consistent with his inclinations.

Charles Edgar Searles was a native of Yorktown, New York, born there May 30, 1864, a son of Horace and Susan

(Farrington) Searles, lifelong residents of that place. The father was engaged in farming not far from the town, and his son experienced all the advantages and disadvantages of a rural upbringing, of which the former may be typified by a robust health and a wholesome outlook upon life, and the latter by somewhat meagre educational opportunities. In the case of Mr. Searles, however, these disadvantages were neutralized by his taste for the things of culture and beauty which impelled him to do a great deal of reading and to supplement at home the studies of the school. His formal education was obtained at the Yorktown public schools, both the grammar and high school. There seemed no possibility at the time of his engaging in any kind of occupation in which he could satisfy his fondness for art, and he turned his attention to engineering, for which he displayed a distinct talent. He was employed for a time as engineer on the Croton Dam, then in the course of construction, and there, by dint of the most indefatigable devotion to his work and notable thrift, he managed to put aside a sufficient amount of capital to establish himself in business for himself. This was an opportunity which he did not miss and upon coming to Peekskill he founded a music store there. From the outset he gave the closest attention to his business and in a short time came to be the proprietor of a large and flourishing trade. He could work at this with his whole heart as it brought him into contact with the art of which he was fondest, and his success continued undiminished until the close of his life.

Besides his business activities, Mr. Searles was a participant in a number of departments of the town's life, and was especially prominent in social and fraternal circles. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias and held offices in both societies. In politics he was a Republican, but never took an active part in local affairs and never sought office at any time. His religious affiliations were with the Methodist church, and he was a faithful attendant at and a liberal supporter of the church of that denomination in Peekskill.

On April 22, 1893, Mr. Searles was united in marriage with Katherine G. Bailey, of Ossining, New York, a daughter of Henry and Amanda (Jerow) Bailey. Mr. Bailey was a farmer and conducted a successful place in the vicinity of Ossining. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Searles: Grace, Lucy, Henry, Marjorie, Kenneth, Morley.

Mr. Searles' devotion to music has already been remarked a number of times, and it certainly deserves a prominent notice in any sketch of his life, as does his fondness in all the arts. He was also a great lover of books and a wide reader, and he gave much of his spare time to this delightful and improving exercise. His instincts were strongly domestic and his greatest happiness was found in his home in the intimate intercourse of family life, or in the pursuit of one of his favorite subjects. He never entirely got over his fondness for the country and an outside existence developed as a boy on the farm, and he devoted a considerable portion of his charming place at Peekskill to certain farm-like pursuits. Chief among these was the breeding and developing of fancy poultry, and this he turned to more than pleasure, running his chicken coops as a sort of side venture to his other business.

NORMAN, John Amos,

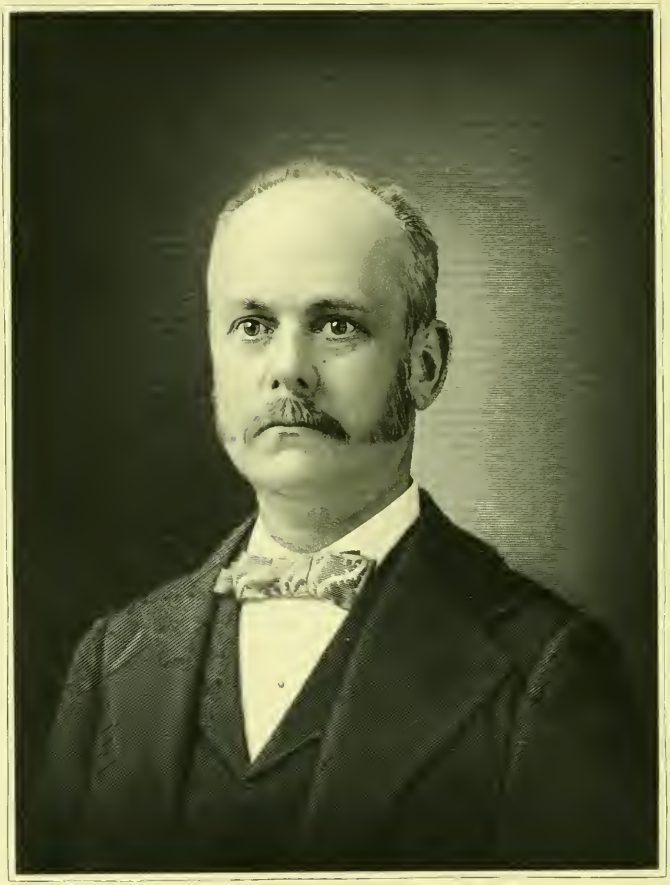
Active Factor in Community Affairs.

Better and more potent in the long run than any of the influences of material success is the intangible but very real effect

of the virtuous, intelligent man upon the community, better and more potent, because it is at once more vital and more direct. It is not so often made a matter of record as are the achievements of men who have left concrete reminders of their services such as a church, a library, a hospital or what not, yet perhaps this is as much due to the difficulty of estimating and comparing or of handling in any way adequately things of so spiritual an essence than from any common disbelief in their power or efficacy. Such was the influence of John Amos Norman, late of New York City and Mount Vernon, whose death in the latter place on June 22, 1912, removed from the community a potent factor in the cause of culture and enlightenment.

The native place of Mr. Norman was the romantic and beautiful island of Jersey, southernmost of the Channel Islands, in which nature seems to have outdone herself in making prevailing conditions favorable to man. Almost a continuous orchard, with here and there the most picturesque little towns breaking the charming monotony, this miniature State offers many attractions to those who love the rural environment at its best and yet would not cut themselves off too completely from the doings of the great world. For steamers ply constantly between the ports of Sts. Helier and Aubin and Plymouth, England. Indeed, the people of Jersey, besides their apples and their famous dairies, are devoted to the sea and many of their most important industries are connected with it, notably the taking of oysters in the great fisheries thereabouts and shipbuilding. In the island of Jersey, then, Mr. Norman was born November 23, 1841, and among these delightful sursurroundings his childish associations were formed up to the age of ten years. In 1851 his parents, George A. J. and Mary (LeBrun) Norman, both members of old and honorable English families, came from Jersey to the United States with their son and settled in New York City.

Here the lad attended the public schools and obtained an excellent education, his aptness as a student and his honest ambition to learn gaining for him the best that these institutions had to offer. Upon leaving school he turned his attention to the serious business of earning a livelihood and secured, while still a mere youth, a business association with one Henry J. Campbell, who was engaged in importing and exporting on a large scale. He was thus employed in 1861 when the long dispute between the Northern and Southern States reached its climax and the Civil War broke out. Mr. Norman, who was then but twenty years of age, hastened at once to the aid of his adopted country to which he had transferred not only his home but his affectionate allegiance and for which he felt the sincerest patriotism. This could not have been better proven than by his prompt readiness to risk his life for the imperiled Union which he did many times in the course of the gigantic struggle. He enlisted in the Ninth New York Regiment, which responded to President Lincoln's first call for recruits and was afterwards changed to the Eighty-third New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment and went through the entire war. He saw a great deal of active service, taking part in a number of difficult campaigns and being present in no less than seventeen pitched engagements. He rose to the rank of lieutenant and received his honorable discharge. Returning to the North, Mr. Norman once more made his home in New York and took up the importing and exporting business, but this time on his own account. He opened an office at Nos. 21-25 State street and



A. M. McKeen

there did a large and remunerative trade, living in the Bronx district of the city for a time and later making his home in Mount Vernon, moving to the latter place about twenty years before his death.

Although very successful in his business, an occupation that made exacting demands upon his time and energy, it was not in this department of activity so much as in his participation in the general life of the place that Mr. Norman became a conspicuous figure. He was prominent in social and club circles and belonged to a number of the most important organizations of a fraternal and social order. He was a member of Alexander Hamilton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the order of Free and Accepted Masons. In the matter of religion, too, he was very active and did his uttermost to aid in its advancement in the community. An Episcopalian in belief, he belonged to the church of St. Ann of that denomination in the Bronx and later to a church of that denomination in Mount Vernon. Of the former he was treasurer for a number of years. In politics he was very active. He was a man of very independent mind who never took his ideas ready-made from any source and was far too intelligent to be a strict partisan in the political realm. He cast his vote consistently for the man or cause he thought best for the occasion or place, without regard for the name attached to them. As a matter of fact, however, he was entirely unambitious in this direction and avoided rather than sought for any political preferment.

On June 26, 1864, Mr. Norman was united in marriage with Susan Odell, of New York City, a daughter of Adolphus and Mina A. (Forshay) Odell, old and highly respected residents of that place. Mr. Norman was survived by his wife and two children who were born to their union, Adolphus Livingstone and Mary Le Brun, all of whom reside in Mount Vernon.

It is such men as Mr. Norman and the other members of his family that form the most valuable and welcome addition to our citizenship from foreign lands; he was one of four sons, the brothers being George A. J., Jr., Alfred T. and Adolphus P., and it was only the latter, who was too young to bear arms, that did not enter the Union army in the time of the peril of their adopted land. Aside from this splendid act of devotion, they, and especially the Mr. Norman with whom this sketch is concerned, were throughout their careers valuable members of the communities where they resided, always casting their influence on the side of intelligent progress, always standing for the good cause as they saw it and contributing to the welfare of their fellow citizens. To such men as these the nation shall always hold out the hand of welcome, not only for their own sakes, but because of what they shall do, now and hereafter, in their own persons and in those of their children to leaven and keep sweet and pure and strong the mighty mass of men of all races that is here being wrought into a new American race.

McKEAN, Henry Melville,

Prominent Lawyer.

To maintain without blemish the traditions of an old and honorable house and to further by every conceivable effort its name is the sacred trust delivered into the hands of each of its sons. The descendants of a house whose name has been one of the foremost in America's great democracy, whose sons have been identified from the very beginning with the best of the ideals and ideas for which these United States stand, finds upon his

shoulders at the outset of his life a solemn duty—that of never being unworthy of his race or land. But that is negative—there is also a positive duty—to add to, advance and glorify his name, to amplify the tradition to be handed down to posterity. The scion of such a house, the happy recipient of such precepts was the late Henry Melville McKean.

Henry Melville McKean was a descendant of Thomas McKean, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was the son of William H. and Eliza Ward (Pell) McKean. His mother was a direct descendant of Lord Pell, who settled in Connecticut in the early part of the last century. Mr. McKean was born in Brooklyn, February 23, 1847, and received his early education in the public schools there. He later decided to enter the profession of the law and commenced his studies for that purpose in the office of R. & William Ingraham. He later pursued his studies under that eminent jurist, David Barnett, from whose offices he was admitted to the bar in 1871. His conduct of the first few cases with which he was entrusted was sufficient to prove his entire ability to manage more important litigations, and this becoming recognized, he rose quickly, attaining the envied position of the prominent lawyer and attracting some of the most influential concerns of Brooklyn, for whom he afterward acted in a legal capacity. Mr. McKean's reputation for legal acumen became widespread and he became one of the leaders of his profession in Brooklyn, conducting a practice large and varied in nature. While he devoted the greater proportion of his time to realty affairs, he was perfectly well informed on all points of his profession, and his acquaintance with financial and corporation law being eagerly and widely conceded. He was noted for his extensive and exhaustive knowledge, and his strict integrity and unimpeachable honor in his practice. He was a conscientious attorney, and guarded well the interest of his clients.

Mr. McKean's acquaintance with current happenings and existing conditions was great. He was a man of broad minded, liberal tolerance, such as only one who has studied humanity at first hand can be. Full understanding of the impulses and workings of the human mind is given sparingly. It is not gained through studying one book or many books, but is the result of years of contact with the innate goodness, the cupidity, the virtues and vices of men. No matter how perfect in detail the statue may be, it fails in its end if it is not lifelike. The ability to model convincingly from life comes only after years of earnest and unremitting study on the part of the artist. The same principle is equally true in the profession of the law. To judge quickly and accurately and to prognosticate the workings of the mind is the principal requirement for the success of a lawyer. It is a faculty developed by a course of rigorous training, on the very rigor and persistency of which depends the student's success. To set down at length the broad scope of understanding which was Mr. McKean's is neither possible here nor necessary at any time. The prominence to which he attained in his profession is evidence of this.

On February 2, 1871, Mr. McKean married Carrie A. Holbrook, of Worcester, Massachusetts, whose father and mother were both descendants of Revolutionary families of the old "Bay State." Mrs. McKean, who resides at No. 133 Rutland Road, Brooklyn, New York, survives her husband. As is the case with every lawyer, the circle of Mr. McKean's acquaintance was large, both professionally and

socially. His disposition was entirely devoid of that touch of cynicism which is so often found in the men who follow his profession. He was of a genial, magnanimous nature, and of an even temper which quickly endeared him to the people whom he met, making a large percentage of them his friends for life. His death occurred on December 8, 1914, and was the cause of deep-felt and earnest regret and sorrow.

Mr. McKean was a member of the Montauk Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Thirteenth Regiment Veteran Association, and the Brooklyn Bar Association. He was a great lover of nature and devoted much of his spare time to flowers, in the cultivation of which he was deeply interested. He had a great knowledge of horticulture, and his garden was filled with very beautiful varieties of rare flowers and shrubs and he liked nothing better than to delve in it. He was also a music lover, and himself a fine singer.

Few lawyers have, during the course of a legal career, been more sought after in connection with real estate matters than Mr. McKean. He had the advantage of long experience, in fact at the time of his death he was one of the oldest practicing lawyers in Brooklyn. This combined with ready tact, quick but trusty judgment and perseverance, rendered his services of exceptional value to large interests. These attributes are calculated to achieve success in any direction, but particularly useful are they in the legal profession, where competition is close, and great concerns require the best talent. Mr. McKean's life was devoted to the purpose of achieving success for himself and bringing honor upon his name. That he fulfilled his aim and goal is evidenced by the fact that there was no more highly respected and honored lawyer in Brooklyn than himself.

McMULLEN, Alonzo Thomas,

Active Factor in Community Affairs.

Very rare it is to find combined in the same personality those qualities which insure great success in material things and make for prominence in the affairs of the world and those, no less definite, traits which impel their possessor toward a certain spiritual achievement so subtle and intangible as to be difficult either to name or describe, but which may be known in its effect of cheering and inspiring those that come into contact with it and which is never disassociated from the practical charity that relieves the needs of the unfortunate. It is rare to meet with this combination for the simple reason that, although theoretically there is nothing incompatible in their natures, yet as a matter of fact these qualities are apt to destroy and negative each other, since much success in worldly things almost inevitably brings with it a certain cynicism impatient of the more spiritual aspects of life, while on the other hand a close preoccupation with the welfare of our fellows tends to make us forgetful of our own. Occasionally, however, we find the two qualities flourishing side by side in the same personality, the result being almost invariably a character of unusual power, the effect of which in the world of men is a notable one. Of such characters the late Alonzo Thomas McMullen, of Albany and New York City, furnishes an excellent example, a man whose career was at once eminently successful in its worldly aspects and whose influence for good among those with whom he associated cannot easily be overestimated. His death in New York City on April 7, 1889, was a loss to every community with which he had been identified, but the influence which he exerted is not one to pass.

Born June 19, 1827, in Albany, New York, Mr. McMullen was a son of Thomas and Henrietta (Van Benthusen) McMullen, old and highly respected residents of that city, who during their lives took a very prominent part in the social life of the place. His father's family was of Scottish descent, while his mother was of old Knickerbocker stock, and for many years his ancestors and relatives have taken a conspicuous part in the affairs of the city. In his own generation the name of McMullen was very well known in Albany besides the distinction that his own career gave to it, his brother Edgar having made himself well and favorably known, and his sisters, Emma and Louise, having married Albert P. Stevens and Clarence T. Jenkins, respectively, both men of prominence there.

In his youth Alonzo Thomas McMullen was educated in the Albany Academy and in a school in Schenectady, in both of which institutions he proved himself an apt scholar and won the affection and respect alike of his instructors and his fellow students. His career after leaving school was a varied one for a number of years, but in all the places that he lived and in the various lines of business in which he engaged his record was uniformly of the highest order and he established a reputation at once for honesty of purpose and business ability unusual for a young man. Immediately upon graduation, he engaged in a wholesale grocery enterprise in Albany, but although successful enough, he soon gave this up and came to New York City, where he remained for a time. A little later he went to Buffalo, where he became connected with the Great Western Despatch Company in the capacity of manager of the office in that city. Later he returned to New York City, where he had an offer from the Erie & North Shore Despatch Company of a position as construction agent. He was located at the offices of the company at No. 401 Broadway and rapidly rose to a position of great importance and responsibility, being chief clerk and construction agent for upwards of eight or ten years. During this period, however, his health, which had never been robust, grew less and less good, until he was forced to retire from active business entirely about fifteen years before his death.

More than in business, however, Mr. McMullen was prominent in the general life of the community, taking part in a great number of important movements undertaken for the advancement of his fellows, and liberally giving of his wealth and effort towards their success. He was a Republican in politics, but did not seek to identify himself with the local organization of that or any party, and avoided rather than sought political preferment of public office of any kind. In his early youth he was very active socially and belonged to a large number of clubs and other organizations, but as years went by he allowed this association to lapse somewhat, especially as he found a great deal to do in connection with the work of his church. While living in the lower part of New York City he attended service at the well known Church of the Strangers, but afterwards, when he made his home in the Bronx, he became a member of St. Paul's Dutch Reformed Church in that district. He was active in both congregations and especially in connection with the philanthropic and temperance movements connected therewith.

On July 2, 1874, Mr. McMullen was united in marriage with Katherine Lohr, of New York City, a daughter of Conrad Charles and Martha (Dietrich) Lohr. Mr. and Mrs. Lohr were of German stock and natives of the province of Hesse-Cassell,

and Mrs. McMullen was one of a family of seven children. To Mr. and Mrs. McMullen was born one child, Nellie Louise, who became the wife of Richard Henry Fenker, of New York City, and bore him two children, Richard Boyd, born December 15, 1903, died March 14, 1913, and Marjorie Eugenia, born October 21, 1904.

The interest taken by Mr. McMullen in temperance matters has already been hinted at, but not sufficiently emphasized, for to this cause he gave a great deal of his attention and time. He first became interested in it during the time he spent in Buffalo, in that and in church and philanthropic matters generally, and ever thereafter this interest formed one of the chief elements of his life. He was associated with charitable works of all kinds, but it was chiefly his private benevolences that occupied him, of which no one will ever know the full extent since he performed them in the most quiet manner, obeying the Scriptural injunction not to let his left hand know what his right was doing. He was a man of essential simplicity, which expressed itself in many admirable virtues. Not the least of these was the tenderness he felt and was not ashamed to show to his fellow men, more especially those who were in any way unfortunate, and another equally characteristic was his great love of children, a love that was returned by its objects with the greatest warmth. In personal appearance Mr. McMullen was a very handsome man, with a most impressive and even commanding manner and bearing, but a nature that won the almost instant affection of those with whom he associated even the most casually. In all the relations of life his conduct was above reproach and it may well be said of him that the community was made better from his having lived therein.

PILLSBURY, Daniel Sargent,

Public-spirited Citizen.

It is true, what has so often been commented upon in regard to a great city like New York, that it act as a mighty vortex and draws unto itself as a center people from a vast surrounding area who hasten to swell its already vast population and increase still further its attractive power. One of the most striking examples of this in the world is the myriads that flow annually from the nations of Europe into the great metropolis of the western world to whose capacity there is no apparent limit. Of course it is true that it is not simply the attractive force of New York that draws all this mighty army of foreigners into its port, for doubtless with the majority of them it is not New York, but America that forms the great magnet of their hopes and desires and causes them to leave their dearest associations, their homes, to seek their fortunes in fresh fields and pastures new. But although this be true it remains a fact that once here and within the reach of the great city's seductive current, an enormous proportion never extricate themselves, but make it their permanent earthly home. Another source, which if less conspicuous is probably even greater than the foreign lands in the toll it pays regularly to the city's demands, is the surrounding regions of our own country whence a continual stream of humanity moves cityward which, as it reaches its destination, is quickly merged in with the rest of those who form the great human melting pot. A great deal is said of the ill effects of this tendency upon the countryside, how it takes therefrom many of its strongest souls and bodies and leaves its farms ever more and more lonely and isolated, but surely there is also something to be said upon the other side as to

how the city is ever rejuvenating its citizenship with the fresh, virile blood of the country among whom are often to be found its most able and successful men. Such men, for instance, as Daniel Sargent Pillsbury, who, coming from wholesome, hardy New Hampshire, engaged in business in New York, bringing with him the simple and yet shrewd standards of the northern commonwealth, are nothing but a blessing to the city with whose life they cast in their lot. Active for many years in the business world of New York, Mr. Pillsbury made his home in Mount Vernon, where his death occurred on February 13, 1902, removing from the community a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen.

Born in East Hampstead, New Hampshire, May 5, 1836, Daniel Sargent Pillsbury was a son of Benjamin L. and Mary (Sargent) Pillsbury, highly respected residents of that place. His mother was a native of Amesbury, Massachusetts, and a member of an old English family that had made its home in that State for many years. Mr. Pillsbury spent but a brief portion of his life in his native region, coming as a boy to Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he received his education at the excellent normal school which bears the same name. After graduating from this institution, he went temporarily to Boston, where he engaged in business for a while, but eventually came to New York City, which became the scene of his business activities for the remainder of his life. In New York he established himself in the retail stationery trade, his store being situated at No. 680 Sixth avenue, and in this venture he was highly successful from the outset. For a time he accepted an offer from a large concern engaged in the manufacture of silver tissue paper to act as its New York agent, and opened an establishment on Maiden Lane. In this also he was successful, and he continued the same up to the time of his death. For a number of years he lived in New York City, but in 1890 he removed to Mount Vernon and thereafter made his home in that attractive city.

Besides his business interests, Mr. Pillsbury was active in every movement undertaken for the welfare of the community which appealed to his judgment as wise, and after coming to Mount Vernon he was prominent in political circles. He was a strong supporter of the Republican party, its principles and policies, and he gave a considerable portion of his time and attention to the advancement of its cause, but he consistently avoided political preferment of any kind and would never consent to hold public office. Mr. Pillsbury was fond of the comradeship of his fellowmen, provided that it was informal in its character, but he did not enjoy social functions of a conventional kind, nor would he join any clubs or other organizations, preferring to spend his spare time in the midst of his own household or in the society of his more intimate personal friends. He was strongly religious, however, and always took an active part in the life of the church, wherever he happened to be located, being a member of the Broadway Tabernacle while still residing in the city and later of the Congregational church in Mount Vernon.

Mr. Pillsbury married (second) Mary Fletcher Goldthwaite, of Medford, section of Boston, on February 4, 1874. She was a daughter of Silas Brigham and Maria (Fletcher) Goldthwaite, who came originally from Northbridge, Massachusetts, where the Goldthwaite family had lived for many years, it being one of the important English families that had settled in that region in early times. Mrs. Pillsbury survives and continues to make her home in Mount Vernon. By a former

H. K. Force

marriage Mr. Pillsbury was the father of two daughters: Anne Mary, who became the wife of James Douglass Anderson, lives in London, England, and Mildred Sarah, who became the wife of James E. Brush, of New York City.

Mr. Pillsbury's devotion to his family and home has already been remarked and it will serve to stand as an excellent example of the man's entire character. Into the complex life of the city he transplanted the simple virtues and tastes of a long line of rural ancestors, virtues and tastes confirmed in his own case by the first few years of his life spent among similar scenes and associations with which they had been familiar. It was not that he did not feel at home in, or sympathize with the conditions of his environment, on the contrary he enjoyed them greatly, but merely that certain fundamental simplicities that we are apt to associate with country life and its more primitive occupations never deserted him but always colored his ways to a certain homely tint most attractive and worthy of all praise. His attractions and virtues gathered about him a large circle of devoted friends who rightly considered him a model of good citizenship and simple straightforward manhood.

FORCE, Henry Lyon,

Educator and Business Man.

From coast to coast the stentorian cry "efficiency" has been taken up and re-echoed throughout the breadth of the land. It is the slogan of every man, whether he be engaged in commercial or professional pursuits, and with it, inseparable companions, are "power," "result," and "success." For a man to have been a success in any walk of life usually insures respectful attention to his methods of work and life. The old order changeth, giving place to new, and as in the case of all radical changes it brings in its train the usual complement of evil. The old type of polished, erudite, widely-read gentleman, the range of whose abilities was widespread and versatile, is passing out, giving place to what is except in the highly developed case an automaton of specialization. Far too often do we find development of some faculty or attribute to the absolute waste or exclusion of others, which in the course of time atrophy from disuse. We find a man whose ability mounts almost to genius in his own line to be an absolute dullard when removed from his own sphere, however brilliantly he may shine therein. Disproving the theory that genius means specialization is the versatility of the great men of the world's history. Julius Caesar, one of the world's greatest military geniuses, was a man of letters, a student, a statesman and a great lawgiver. To trace the career of a man whose keen intellect covered a store of knowledge as comprehensive as it was great, a lifelong student and teacher in one capacity or another is a pleasure not often accorded the biographer in this day. Such a life was that of Henry Lyon Force, a man whose influence for public betterment was particularly great and valuable, and whose death in Newburgh, New York, in the year 1907, removed not only from that community itself but from others, a potential factor in its advancement.

Henry Lyon Force was born in Cayuga county, New York State, on December 24, 1855, the son of Dr. Daniel A. and Mary (Downer) Force. Dr. Force was originally a native of New Jersey. The Force family are of French extraction and are descended from the famous historical character, the boy Force, one of the nobility who escaped from France at the time of the Revolution in 1789 and took refuge from the violent mobs of the bourgeoisie

in America. He settled in Louisiana. Mr. Force received his early education in the district schools at Port Byron, his birthplace, and here after evincing mentality of an unusual calibre in one of his age he was given a position as teacher in the local school. At the same time he studied law, as was the custom before the law schools of the country mounted to the prestige which they now hold, in the office of a judge at Port Byron. At the age of eighteen years he removed to Troy, New York, where he taught elocution, and having definitely decided upon teaching in some form as his life's work he became attached to the Rensselaer Polytechnic School. Mr. Force remained in Troy for some time and then realizing the inexhaustible fund of education and information that there is in travel, he went West, where he engaged in business. He lived in Chicago and the vicinity of that place for several years, and later returned to Port Byron. During all this time he was studying continually. He next left Port Byron to go to Bloomfield, New Jersey, where he entered upon a course of lecture giving. Mr. Force has traveled extensively and lectured on his tours. He was among the first to make use of stereopticon views to illustrate his lectures, when this practice was still in its infancy. Mr. Force came to Newburgh in 1886 and entered the calcium light business with a Mr. Kethcurn, of that place. It is unusual that one finds business sagacity coupled with a studious nature. Usually the calm, retiring, introspective character of the student is not conducive to successful business ventures. But where in the exceptional cases the cool and trained scholarly judgment is combined with keen business talents the results of the combination are obvious. Mr. Force was very successful in this business and remained in it until one year before the time of his death which occurred on January 7, 1907, in Newburgh.

On September 24, 1885, Mr. Force married Sophia M. Kaupp, of Bloomfield, New Jersey. Her parents were George and Katherine (Hoffman) Kaupp, of Wurtemburg, Germany. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Force are as follows: Daniel Augustus, who is in the real estate business in Newburgh, married Ethel Strong and they have one daughter, Margaret Helene; Helen Ward, Frank Hamilton, Henrietta Katherine, and Phoebe Downer.

Mr. Force was a Mason and a member of the American Reformed Church, which was formerly called the Dutch Reformed. From earliest boyhood until his death he was a deep scholar, in fact retiring about a year or so before his death for the purpose of studying. Naturally enough, through his acquaintance with books and his extensive travel, Mr. Force was an interesting and instructive talker and a much sought after-dinner speaker. Perhaps it was because of the fact that all his education was the dearly brought result of his own hard work and self-denial at times, Mr. Force appreciated the comfort, solace and companionship of the world's good books and sought them out. He was extremely well read and had a very retentive memory. Mr. Force was an accomplished linguist, being well versed in Greek, Latin and Hebrew. His personality was both charming and forceful and he made many lasting friends in his wide travels, although with the characteristic self-sufficiency of the book lover he was reticent and retiring, seeking no friends for the sake of pure companionship, but rather waiting until he had tried his acquaintances. He was a man of strong character, honest and upright in the extreme, fair and broad-minded as is every true student of life and literature. The

loss to the community of the type of man of which Mr. Force was so worthy a representative cannot be overestimated, and its disappearance from our national life except in small minority is almost tragic. In our rush to adopt the new order let us not forget the old, which has demonstrated its usefulness and proven value.

RICHTER, Edward A.,

Hotel Proprietor.

The proprietorship of a first-class hotel is a position which brings its incumbent in touch with the best element not only in his own town but in different parts of the country and even, in some instances, with the world at large. Thus it often happens that friendships are formed between men of widely divergent careers and circumstances, friendships which are sometimes of life-long duration. This was true of the late Edward A. Richter, proprietor of the old White Plains Hotel and later of another well-known hostelry, and numbers of his fellow townsmen can abundantly testify to the truth of the assertion. Certain it is that no man ever partook of Mr. Richter's hospitality without conceiving for him a feeling of the warmest cordiality, and equally indisputable is it that no guest ever took leave of him without the wish, and in many cases the determination, to return at no distant day.

Edward A. Richter was born May 21, 1863, in Saxony, Germany, and received his education in his native land. In his early manhood a spirit of enterprise led him to emigrate to the United States and for some time he found employment in New York. Circumstances, however, led him in the course of time to remove to White Plains, and here he entered the service of F. Theodore Dall, at that time proprietor of the Union Hotel. Later he was employed by Diedrich Becker in the hotel now conducted by Frank Blumenthal at the corner of Central avenue and Smith street. After being associated for a time with several others in the hotel business Mr. Richter, feeling himself in circumstances which justified him in acting independently, took charge of the old White Plains Hotel which then stood on the site now occupied by the large establishment of the Fowler and Sellers Company. Under Mr. Richter's management the White Plains Hotel was extremely popular, fully meriting its high reputation, a reputation achieved in part by Mr. Richter's excellent business administration and in part by the genial atmosphere which he diffused around him and which caused all his guests to feel thoroughly at home. At the end of an era of well deserved prosperity the ancient hostelry was taken down to make room for the imposing brick structure of the present day. Mr. Richter at this time went to Valhalla where, for about eight years, he successfully conducted a hotel. In February, 1911, he returned to White Plains and took charge of the house on Martine avenue of which he remained, during the closing years of his life, the efficient and popular proprietor.

Always public-spirited, Mr. Richter served for many years as a member of the Independent Engine Company, contributing greatly by his energy, sound judgment and well-directed efforts to its prosperity and efficiency. His social disposition as well as the inborn love of music so universal among Germans led him to join the Concordia Singing Society and for several years he served as its secretary. He also affiliated with the White Plains Court of Foresters and was a charter member of the White Plains Lodge of Moose. He belonged to the German Benevolent Association of Tarrytown, and was a member of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church. If it be true that a man's choice of associates throws

light on his character certainly Mr. Richter's selections harmonize with his personality as known to his townsmen all of whom might, without exaggeration, be termed his friends.

Mr. Richter married, in 1899, Mary Franck, who had been the companion and friend of his youthful days in the far-distant fatherland, and who like himself had sought a home in the New World. In after years and amid different surroundings the old friendship ripened into love and the result was a happy and sympathetic union.

In the prime of life and in the full tide of activity Mr. Richter's career of usefulness and benevolence was abruptly terminated. On March 27, 1915, he passed away, leaving mourners in every class in the community and in the hearts of his many personal friends a void which could never be filled. Truly has it been said that "there are some men who take possession of the public heart and hold it after they have gone." Of no man could this statement have been made with greater and more unquestioned truth than of Edward A. Richter.

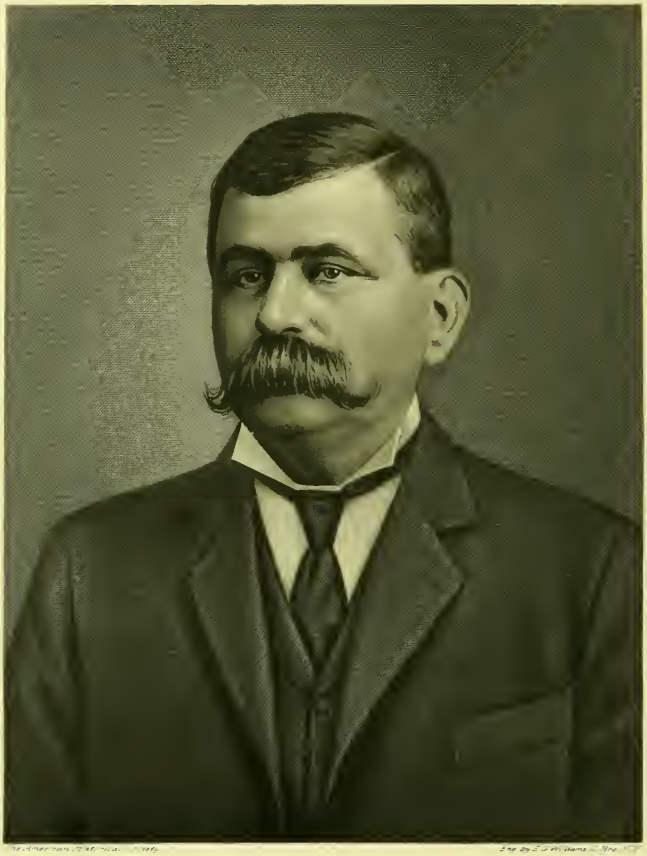
MATTHIAS, Charles Adolph,

Hotel Proprietor.

Few citizens of White Plains were more widely known and certainly none was more cordially liked or more deservedly popular than was the late Charles Adolph Matthias, for many years proprietor of the Fuller Hotel and a conspicuous figure in a number of leading fraternal organizations. Mr. Matthias was a resident of White Plains for more than thirty years and in all that concerned the welfare and progress of his home town was characterized by a laudable degree of public spirit.

Charles Adolph Matthias was born June 29, 1851, in the old city of Hamburg, Germany, and it was there that he received the education which was to fit him for the active duties of life. As the youth approached manhood the spirit of adventure stirred within him. The New World, with its larger opportunities and its varied and inviting prospects, beckoned to him and he determined to cast in his lot with the multitudes of his countrymen who had made it their home, having found the success which they had felt awaited them. Accordingly, in 1870, being then nineteen years of age, Mr. Matthias embarked for the United States, where he was destined to spend his entire after life and to form the strongest and most enduring ties. His early years in this country were spent in New York and New Haven, but in the latter part of 1879 he came to White Plains, identifying himself at once and permanently with the life of the community. It was with the hotel business that Mr. Matthias associated himself and the fact that he abandoned it for no other proved his fitness for it. After being employed successively at the Union Hotel, the Gorham Hotel and the old White Plains Hotel he became, in 1888, owner and proprietor of the present Fuller Hotel on Railroad avenue. In this position he made for himself the highest reputation, not only as a business man but also as a citizen. His marked financial success was achieved in an orderly, systematic and law-abiding manner. He was respected as much as he was liked and that is saying a great deal. Ruling his house with the utmost strictness he yet won and kept the kindness and good-will of all.

Politically Mr. Matthias was a Democrat, but the affairs of the organization had few attractions for him. Frequently urged to enter the local political field, he could never be induced to accept any office but that of town auditor. His friendships with men of all parties ren-



Geo Nagengast

dered political life distasteful to him. It was, perhaps, in his long connection with the fire department of White Plains that Mr. Matthias gave most notable proof of public spirit. When he first came here the department had been disbanded for a number of years, but on its reorganization, in 1883, many of the younger men of the village joined it. Some of the older men who had served for long periods in the department were piqued and resolved to organize an independent company. In this endeavor Mr. Matthias gave them valuable assistance and loyal service. In association with others he succeeded in collecting many subscriptions, and it was not long before the Independents had a hand engine and a house on Depot square. To the support of this company he gave of his money and of his time, the members according him, in their turn, their fullest recognition and appreciation. Every office in their gift they bestowed upon him and in the course of time he passed from the ropes to the position of chief. When at last he wished to retire, the members refused to listen to such a suggestion and his name remained on the roll as long as he lived.

The warmly social nature which was one of Mr. Matthias's most marked characteristics found expression in his affiliations with fraternal organizations. Almost on his arrival in this place he joined the Concordia Singing Society, a body of Germans which had formerly been banded together under the name of the White Plains Gesang Verein. To this organization he remained loyal all his life, gladly performing the duties of a collector and by his judicious action maintaining a healthy treasury and a never ceasing membership. He was the most genial of companions and at their social functions was the life of the company. With a number of other fraternal orders Mr. Matthias was identified. He affiliated with White Plains Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and also with the social I. D. O., an organization of Masons of all lodges who have an annual frolic. He was a loyal Forester, joining Court White Plains in its early life and devoting himself with unflagging zeal to its good work. Mr. Matthias also affiliated with Hebron Lodge, No. 329, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was advanced step by step until he received the tribute of the highest office in the gift of his fellow members. Never did he turn a deaf ear to a brother's appeal, nor was he known to fail in the visitation of the sick.

Mr. Matthias married, October 20, 1884, Charlotte Eberle, of Mount Vernon, and they were the parents of a daughter who became the wife of Elie Ouimette, of White Plains. Domestic in his tastes, despite his social proclivities, Mr. Matthias loved his home and was a most affectionate husband and father.

On December 25, 1910, ere he had entered upon the period of old age, Mr. Matthias passed away, mourned by the whole community in every class of which he numbered friends. Despite the time that has since gone by it is difficult for those who survive him to realize that never more shall they meet his laughing eyes or respond to the greeting of his cordial voice. Representatives of all parties and believers in all creeds mourned for Charles Adolph Matthias. Superior to minor political and religious differences he regarded only the great fact of human brotherhood, and the memory of such a man is cherished in many hearts long after he has passed from earth.

NAGENGAST, George,

Chief of Fire Department, Poughkeepsie.

There is always to be found matter of interest in the lives and careers of successful men which makes the perusal of

their records delightful to us, even when their success is the result of methods which we cannot admire, or even of such as our consciences must strongly disapprove. For it is inevitable that the account of the means through which other men have accomplished that which lies so near to the heart of all of us should find an answering emotion, should command the attention of those who also desire to attain to the favor of that fickle goddess, fortune. It may be urged with some justice that this interest has become too dominant in this place and generation, that Americans as a general rule allow it to cloud somewhat their discrimination between right and wrong until they come to the point of admiring success for its own sake without regard to the means by which it was reached. But however this may be, nay, perhaps ever more because it is the case, it admits of no doubt that the records of the men who have won success without the compromise of those ideals of honor and justice which form the very foundations of society afford a subject the most valuable for the study of others, whose interest, if they be not morally oblique, cannot fail to be intensified by the fact that here virtue and achievement walked hand in hand. And it may be further claimed that it is only by this alliance with virtue that success can assure itself that permanence that can only spring from the approval and sympathy of one's fellows, and which is its last and crowning value. There are beyond question many men of prominence here whose success has not this value, but there are many more with whom it is far otherwise and of these it is the duty of all to perpetuate the memory in every manner possible. Of the latter class was George Nagengast, the successful business man and faithful head of the fire department of Poughkeepsie, New York, whose death there on November 30, 1914, was felt as a loss by the entire community. In the case of Mr. Nagengast the gaining for himself of a position of influence and wealth was in no way incompatible with the great and invaluable service that he rendered to his fellow citizens in his official capacity and the development of a number of enterprises which have uniformly advanced the interests of the city. Poughkeepsie was the scene of the lifelong connection with the great work he did in connection with the fire department, and his memory is there held in the highest veneration and respect by all those who knew him or came, even into the most casual contact with him, and by the community at large which feels strongly how great is the debt of gratitude that it owes him.

Born June 10, 1852, in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York, Mr. Nagengast was a son of Charles Nagengast, a native of the Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, who came to this country and settled in the city of Poughkeepsie in 1840, where he became connected with the iron industry and had a position as foreman in charge of some great blast furnaces in that place. The son George received his education in the excellent schools of Poughkeepsie, and when only eleven years old obtained a position in a cigar factory there and learned thoroughly the detail of the tobacco business, remaining in that employ for upwards of twenty years. During this time he had received promotion to a responsible post in the factory and was regarded as one of the most faithful and efficient members of the force. He had a great ambition, however, to engage in business on his own account and, with this end in view, he saved a large portion of his wages. In the year 1883 he found himself at length in a position to embark upon an enterprise of his own, and accordingly established himself in the meat

business. From this time onward his career in the business world was a most diversified one and he tried his hand at many lines and was most uniformly successful. After a short time spent in the meat business, he thought that it would be wise for him to take up the line in which he had gained so wide a knowledge and experience and accordingly worked at the cigar making business, remaining in this line but a few months. He then saw an opportunity to purchase a good hotel which he promptly availed himself of and conducted with a high degree of success the well-known Hudson River House for upwards of eight years. He then sold this place and purchased the larger house known as the International at No. 435 Main street, Poughkeepsie, and there remained for five years longer. Once again Mr. Nagengast changed his location, this time purchasing the Globe at No. 403 Main street. He continued in this place until a few years prior to his death, when he retired altogether from the hotel business, the Globe now being called the Hector. His career as hotel man was extremely successful and he seemed to possess all the characteristics necessary to the popular and successful host, and knew well how to make his hostelries appear homelike and informal without subjecting his guests to any of the inconveniences arising from a lack of discipline or any laxity in the service. He was himself one of the chief attractions in his houses, everyone feeling him to be a friend who would not desert them in any emergency, and a most witty and congenial companion did they desire it. Of recent years Mr. Nagengast had his attention attracted to the business of trucking and carting and he had engaged in this with great success and was continuing in it at the time of his death. Another interest of his, one of the most important of all, as a matter of fact, w real estate, in which he had become interested comparatively early in his life and in which he entered more and more deeply as time went on. His keen business sense and foresight here stood him in good stead and he was extremely successful in his investments, at the time of his death owning some of the most valuable properties in the city of Poughkeepsie.

While Mr. Nagengast was a staunch supporter of the Republican party and even allied himself with the local organization and aided in the work of advancing party interests, he never had any ambition for political preferment or public office, and avoided rather than sought the same. There was one department of the city's affairs in which he was extremely interested and it is probable that he was better known in his connection with this than in any other sphere of activity. This was the fire department with which he was constantly identified from February 20, 1871, until his death, and for which he did more than any other single man in the community. When no more than eighteen years of age he formed his first connection with this body, joining the Niagara Engine Company while he was still employed in the old tobacco factory. Here he quickly took hold of the work and evinced such interest that he soon became foreman and then held the office of treasurer for about four years. He then resigned from this group and joined the O. H. Booth Hose Company and in this also served as treasurer for a number of years. He was extremely active during all this time in arousing and maintaining public interest in the department and served as treasurer for several tournaments held by the department which attracted much attention from the public generally. On December 10, 1901, in recognition of his great services, he was elected chief of the fire department and

served about thirteen years, and after, as before, gave every moment of his spare time to the service of the department. Few men have worked more effectively or conscientiously than did he in this cause and he had the great satisfaction to see it among the finest departments for cities of the size in the country, and of finding himself placed at its head. He was near the conclusion of his sixth term as chief at the time of his death in 1914.

On November 2, 1878, Mr. Nagengast was united in marriage with Caroline L. Swartout, a daughter of William and Adeline (Martin) Swartout, of New York State. To Mr. and Mrs. Nagengast were born two daughters, as follows: Araminta H. and Lily May, who with their mother survive Mr. Nagengast and now make their home in the attractive house at No. 45 Catherine street, Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Nagengast was a conspicuous figure in the social life of the community, and a prominent member of a number of important fraternal organizations among which should be named the Independent Order of Red Men, Lodge No. 439; Lodge No. 275, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the United Germans of Poughkeepsie. He was also treasurer of the Volunteer Firemen's Mutual Benefit Association, and in that capacity increased the indebtedness of the department to him.

After the basic virtue of honesty, strong common sense and an invincible will, the latter tempered by unusual tact and judgment, were the basis of Mr. Nagengast's character and incidently of his marked success in life. Men felt instinctively that he was a strong man, a man upon whom they could lean in times of difficulty, and therefore the more willingly followed his lead in whatever thing they might be associated with him. They felt also the charm of a warm heart and charitable nature with the result that few men in the community could boast of so large a following of devoted personal friends, or exercised a greater influence in that most direct of ways, the effect of character upon character, of personality upon personality in the common relations of daily life. Of the most versatile talents and the broadest tastes, he was, nevertheless, able to concentrate with the most single sightedness on whatever he set before him as an objective, thus proving that he inherited characteristic German virtues from his ancestors. Another virtue, doubtless derived from the same Teutonic ancestry, was the strong love of his home, a domestic instinct that found its expression in his intense desire to spend his time by his own hearthstone in the intimate intercourse of his own family. A devoted and affectionate husband and father, Mr. Nagengast's conduct in these most close relations was not less exemplary than that in public life.

HOWARD, Charles C.,

A Leader Among Men.

We all feel a strong instinctive admiration for the natural leader of men, the man who, because of the possession of some quality or other, reaches a place in which he directs the doings of his fellows and is accepted of them naturally in that capacity. We all admire him independently of what that quality may be, even if our best judgment tells us that it is by no means praiseworthy in itself, and even if we should resent the exercise of it upon ourselves. When, however, that quality is a lovable one and a man leads in virtue of the sway he holds over the affections and veneration of others, our admiration receives an added power from our approval, and this feeling re-

ceives its final confirmation when the leadership so won is directed solely to good ends. In noting the rise to power and influence of such men it often appears that their achievement is not the result of any faculties which we, as average men, are possessed of, but rather that of some charm the secret of which we have not learned, so easily obstacles seem to be overcome and so completely does every factor appear to bend itself to the foreordained event. In the great majority of cases, however, such appearance is entirely deceptive and the brilliant outcome is the result of causes as logical and orderly as any in our most humble experience, of effort as unremitting and arduous as any with which we are familiar. Such in a large measure is true in the case of Charles C. Howard, late of Mount Vernon, New York, whose name heads this brief appreciation, and whose reputation in his home town for success gained without compromise of his ideals is second to none. His rise to a place of prominence in so many departments of the community's life was doubtless rapid, but it was not won without the expenditure of labor and effort of the most consistent kind, labor and effort which doubtless felt discouragement and grieved at their own limitations, just as every man experiences in the course of his life. If this were not so how would it be possible to explain the large tolerance, the broad human sympathy and understanding which he displayed through all his varied intercourse with his fellowmen, for it is beyond dispute that what we have not ourselves experienced we cannot sympathize with in others. How large this sympathy was and how well judged his tolerance is borne witness to by the general mourning that was occasioned throughout the community by his death which occurred there on January 4, 1916.

Born December 3, 1872, in Mount Vernon, Mr. Howard was the son of George and Joanna (Case) Howard, old and highly esteemed residents of the place. He received his education in the excellent local schools where he proved himself an exceedingly apt pupil and developed a strong taste for studious pursuits which he never outgrew. He also began to exhibit the unusual power of leadership that afterwards marked him among his fellows, and it was customary, even in boyhood, for him to assume the direction of such sports and pastimes as he and his companions engaged in. Upon completing his schooling, he established himself as a contractor and builder in Mount Vernon and thus began the career which developed so brilliantly. From the outset his business prospered and eventually, under his capable management, assumed the very great proportions that it bears to-day.

But it was not as a business man that Mr. Howard was the best known in Mount Vernon, although he became very influential in that aspect of the community's affairs. Rather was it as a public-spirited citizen who took a conspicuous part in every movement of importance for the welfare of the city or any section of its inhabitants. Though a large employer of labor himself, Mr. Howard had the interest of the laborer very much at heart and sympathized with the cause of organized labor to such an extent that he became a member of the Mount Vernon Labor Union and wielded a great deal of influence in the affairs of that body, striving by every means in his power to advance its interests. He was a Republican in politics, but invariably sank partisan considerations into the interests of the community at large and was a strong follower of Fisk during the career of that remarkable man. He was an enthusiastic member of the Clinton Hook & Ladder Company of Mount Ver-

non and rose rapidly to the position of chief of the whole department there. When the fire department became a part of the city government, Mr. Howard was elected the first commissioner, and it was through his efforts that the new department was put upon the effective basis that it has ever since enjoyed. Another department of the city's affairs in which Mr. Howard took a prominent part was the educational arrangements, the schools and libraries and various means undertaken to help the child along the difficult pathway of knowledge. He was always keenly interested in the welfare of the children, gave a great deal of his time to this particular matter and served as president of the Mount Vernon Board of Education for a considerable period. The Chamber of Commerce of Mount Vernon is an extremely effective body and plays a large and important part in the commercial life of the city, and one of its most active members was Mr. Howard, who for a number of years served as its president and through the medium of its activities did much to build up and develop the resources of the city. Among the various institutions of one kind and another with which Mr. Howard was connected should be mentioned the East Chester Savings Bank, of which he was a director. In the matter of his religion Mr. Howard was a Methodist and for many years was a member of the First Church of that denomination in Mount Vernon. He was extremely active in his support of the work of the congregation in the community, particularly in connection with its benevolences and philanthropical movements, to which he gave most liberally both of his wealth and effort.

On June 4, 1900, Mr. Howard was united in marriage with Maude Merserau, of New York City, a daughter of Israel Putnam and Armenia (Penrose) Merserau, well known residents of that place. A sister of Mrs. Howard is married to Retired Commander William Hugh McGrann, of the United States navy, who is now a member of the well known firm of Kirbin, Woolsey & Hickox, admiralty lawyers of No. 27 William street, New York City. To Mr. and Mrs. Howard was born one child, George Merserau Howard. Mr. Howard is survived by his wife and child, both of whom still make their residence in Mount Vernon.

The record of Mr. Howard's achievement is truly an extraordinary one in view of the fact that he was but forty-two years of age at the time of his death. A career begun so brilliantly could not but promise still more brilliantly for the future, and when it was cut so abruptly short, his powers and faculties scarcely having reached their full development, his energy at its prime, his accomplishment but beginning, it came as a terrible shock to all his many friends and associates and was felt as a loss by the community generally. But although the mere record is a remarkable one, it cannot give a fully adequate idea of the place occupied by Mr. Howard in the community. It was not only that he held responsible and important positions at an unusually youthful age, it was not only that he was active in carrying out valuable works, but rather in virtue of a certain vitality in the man which made him seem an essential part of everything he undertook and kept him the virtual leader in a hundred diverse matters. His work in the cause of organized labor affords an excellent example of this and proved him the man of strong and true instincts that he was, making himself the champion of the rights of those who were in the least favorable position to enforce their own. In all the relations with his fellows he took the same generous and altruistic position, the manly position in which

every man of energy and right thinking might wish to find himself, striving for the common weal with a splendid enthusiasm and a self-forgetfulness that won the trust of all men. So many were the interests with which he was concerned, so many the movements with which his activities were identified, that no account of the community's affairs in that period would be complete without reference to him, his death leaving a gap which will not readily be filled nor soon forgotten.

FORCE, Isaiah F.,

Manufacturer and Major.

Men receive names at birth that are often great misnomers, but Major Isaiah F. Force could not have been more aptly called had his christening been performed at the end of his active life, for whether or not he drew his inspiration from his name there was ever exhibited in his life a force of character that raised him far above the average and constituted him a leader of men. From 1887 until his death, fourteen years later, he was an invalid, almost helpless at times, yet during those years of physical helplessness and suffering he maintained a clear mind and a calm and cheerful spirit, when it would have been so easy to have made life a burden to himself and to those about him. He offered his life to his country and on the battlefields of the South demonstrated the depth of his devotion. He was a successful business man, but his business was one easily affected by natural causes and severe losses were often sustained, but these losses were met with the same fortitude that he displayed in his loss of health, and never disturbed him nor caused him to depart from the even tenor of his way.

He was a resident of Rochester, New York, from early boyhood, and for fifty-eight years resided on East avenue. In 1870 he built a mansion at No. 100 East avenue, one that when built was considered the very finest in its design, furnishings and appointments. There he resided until death, a strong man stricken in his prime. But there was no flaw in his armor. He was an associate of business men and held their unvarying respect; a large employer of labor, he won the confidence and love of his men and trouble with them was unknown; a gallant officer of the Union, he won the admiration of his superiors in rank and from them received merited promotion. In his home life a devoted husband and father, in his friendships loyal and unflinching, strongest in adversity, and in his citizenship high-minded, patriotic, and public-spirited, he fought a good fight and left an example of courage and fortitude unsurpassed, and was faithful to every trust, perfect in his integrity.

Isaiah F. Force was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1833, died in Rochester, New York, July 2, 1901, son of John and Althea Catherine (Farley) Force. When he was a small boy his parents chose Rochester as their residence and there his after life was spent. He was educated in the public schools. He early entered the business world and in 1859 established a plant for the manufacture of axe handles and truss hoops. When war broke out between the North and the South the military ardor latent in his blood led to his enlistment, and he went to the front as major of the One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry. He was not without military training and preparation for so important a command, for he was a member of the Rochester Light Guards, enlisting as a private, and at the time of entering the United States service was captain of the "guards." Others of his family also served in the Union army, one of them, Major George B. Force, fall-

ing in battle the very day the One Hundred and Fortieth New York left for the front. Major I. F. Force saw fifteen months of hard service with his regiment, the One Hundred and Fortieth, then was stricken with an illness that kept him a long time in the hospital at Washington. While confined there he was promoted and commissioned lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious services," but was not permitted to rejoin his regiment and was "invalided" home, his military career, much to his sorrow, ended. But this blow he manfully sustained, and in the capacity of a civilian he rendered the Union cause such service as he could.

On leaving for the front Major Force had placed the management of his factory in the hands of his father, his capable wife taking charge of the office. On his return he resumed control and added to his manufacturing a department for the sale of hardwood lumber. This department grew to large proportions and in 1870 a branch was established at New Albany, Indiana, that he continued until his death. From 1901 until 1908 this branch was under the management of Mrs. Force, her son, John W. Force, and Frank Peters, and later the business was disposed of. Besides his large lumber and factory interests Major Force acquired a large barrel and stave manufacturing plant in Detroit, Michigan, and was otherwise associated with business activities. On more than one occasion he sustained severe losses by floods, but these setbacks seemed only to urge him to greater activity. He won prosperity, but it was by sustained, well-directed effort, good judgment, and the application of the golden business rule, honest dealings with all, his sterling integrity knowing no middle ground. Expediency was not a word in his vocabulary, a thing was either right or wrong; if right, do it, if wrong, shun it, was his principle, from which he never deviated. To his many employees he was just and kind, many of them remained in his employ many years, and all respected and admired him. He possessed great executive ability and well were his varied interests managed. In 1887 spinal trouble drove him from active business, and thenceforth he was helpless to do other than counsel and advise. He never murmured or repined, but with a brave front met his fate.

Major Force married, June 9, 1859, Jennie, daughter of John and Ann (Hazlett) Wright, residents of the north of Ireland. Mrs. Ann Wright died while her daughter was still in infancy, and John Wright with his children came to the United States, locating in Rochester, where he died in 1876, aged eighty-one years. Mrs. Force, educated in the public schools, successfully taught school for two years prior to her marriage, and during her husband's military life conducted the office department of his business. She survives him, a resident of Rochester, at No. 123 Barrington street. Children: John W., of Rochester; Gertrude, widow of Harold Bolce; Elmer E., Fred W., George T., the last three deceased.

SARGENT, James,

Inventor, Successful Business Man.

The inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy and industry a successful career, and in no field of endeavor is there greater opportunity for advancement than in that of invention, a profession whose votaries must, if successful, be endowed with native talent, genius of a high order, and singleness of purpose, all of which characteristics were fully developed in the late James Sargent, who was not only a wonderful inventor, but a successful business man, and who was referred to in other cities as "The Rochester Edison."

James Sargent was born in Chester, Vermont, in 1824. He spent the early years of his life in his native village, where he received a practical education in its common schools. Later he removed to New Hampshire, and in 1848, the year following his marriage, changed his place of residence to Rochester, New York, and there spent the remainder of his days. Shortly before entering into partnership with Halbert S. Greenleaf, he perfected his time lock, a device which has defied the skill of all safe burglars, this lock being at the present time in universal use. The application for the patent on the Sargent Time Lock was made in June, 1873, and the first lock was made May 26, 1874, when one was attached to a safe in the First National Bank of Morrison, Illinois, where it is still in use. Mr. Sargent's experiments connected with lock picking, with which he startled the Treasury Department of the United States government, and a world of bankers, financiers and safe makers, would make exceedingly interesting reading. Another of his valuable patents was that of a smoke consumer, which, it is said, pays for itself by the reduction in the amount of coal used. It has been adopted by the government and many large manufacturing plants. There is also his glass enameled steel tank, which makes it possible to manufacture beer under the vacuum process, from start to finish, within twenty days, whereas the old process in wooden tanks requires at least three months, and is far less sanitary. The Sargent Automatic Railway Signal, warning the approaching train of danger, is also widely known and generally used. These are only a few products of his brain, many others, of equal value and which have proved themselves to be labor-saving and sanitary devices, having emanated from his fertile and productive mind, which was always on the alert in order to benefit mankind. Mr. Sargent was president of the Sargent & Greenleaf Company, manufacturers of locks and keys, their place of business being located on Court street, Rochester, having in their employ a number of skilled workmen, thus making it one of the leading industries of that thriving city. He also acted in the same capacity for the Waterloo Gold Mining Company, Railway Signal Company, the Pfaudler Fermentation Company, and the Association of Summerland Island, Thousand Islands.

Kind and philanthropic by nature, his interest in worthy charities was active, and his contributions numerous, while he was a staunch supporter of the First Universalist Church and its societies. He was a prime mover in all the work undertaken by this church, his culminating act of generosity coming a few years prior to his death when the expense of several improvements in the church necessitating an outlay of nearly sixty thousand dollars, was all borne by the Sargent family. His worth as a man and a citizen were widely acknowledged, his loyalty and patriotism were marked, and those who knew him best esteemed him for his sterling qualities. He was interested in the civic upbuilding of Rochester, where he resided for more than six decades. He combatted the smoke nuisance, and one of his last acts was to take into the courts his fights against cluttering up the main streets with lunch wagons, obtaining a decision of the court of last resort which compelled them to vacate the streets. He was an extensive traveler, thereby gaining not only rest and recreation, but a valuable fund of knowledge, and nearly all his winters were spent in the South or Far West, thereby escaping the rigorous northern climate. He was a member of Valley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arch Masons and the Shrine. It was Mr. Sargent's custom to entertain

his friends each year on his birthday, and the year preceding his decease he gave a party at the Hotel Seneca, and in his after-dinner talk he declared himself in favor of woman suffrage, saying: "No man should have a wife if she cannot be made equal to him in all things."

Mr. Sargent married, in 1847, in New Hampshire, Angelina Morse Foster, who died after a wedded life of more than three score years. They were the parents of one daughter, Mrs. John W. Force. Mr. Sargent, after an illness of only a few hours, passed away January 12, 1910, at his late home, No. 98 East avenue, Rochester. The remains were taken to Buffalo, New York, for cremation, and the ashes repose in Mt. Hope Cemetery. This brief resume of Mr. Sargent's many spheres of activity proved the broadness of his mental vision, and whether considered as employer, business man, inventor, churchman, official business associate or clubman, he was found to be a man true to himself and true to his fellows.

BUCKMAN, George Rex,

Active Man of Affairs.

It is seldom the lot of any man to lead so varied and changing a life as that of George Rex Buckman, of New York City, whose death on May 9, 1915, removed from that city a public-spirited citizen; it is seldom that a man becomes connected with so many important activities and wins so large and well-deserved a reputation in them all. From his early youth in Pennsylvania, when he won a name as a skillful inventor, through the long period in which he dwelt in the West and identified himself with the strenuous life of that great region, to the later career in New York City, he displayed a versatility of talent, an adaptability of intellect that made him a most valued member of each and every community in which he took up his residence. He was the possessor of that rarer and higher type of public spirit that takes an interest in the welfare of his fellows without respect of class or place, so that whether he was East or West, whether he was a member of one of the growing, enterprising communities of the great new empire that is now in process of development across the continent, or of those more fixed and inflexible communities on the Atlantic seaboard, with their hard and fast social and business standards and their barriers between the classes, he was still at work for the betterment of the community-at-large and of all those with whom he happened to come in contact.

George Rex Buckman was a native of the little town of Willow Grove, Pennsylvania, where he was born November 26, 1853, and a son of Albert and Emily (Rex) Buckman. His mother was a woman of remarkable ability and was one of the pioneers in the great women's movement in this country, having been one of the board of managers of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, in which capacity she was one of the prime movers in the erection of the women's building, where were exhibited the work of women in all parts of the country in every department of activity. The youth of Mr. Buckman was passed in the region of his birth and it was there that he gained his education, attending the local schools for that purpose. He early displayed a remarkable talent for mechanics and desired to follow that branch of applied science as a career. He invented, while still a mere lad of eighteen, a form of lever for controlling the flow of steam in locomotives, which is now in universal use. His health was frail, however, and did not permit him to work with the unchanging energy that his ambition urged him to, and about this

George R. Buckman

period he broke down completely so that he was forced to go West to recuperate. He settled in Colorado Springs, and after a short time spent there as an invalid he began to take part in the affairs of the place. In the short period of his residence there he had already grown to love the place and the life so much more free of conventional restraint than in his native East. He was the possessor of an unusual literary ability and this he turned to the praise of the new home—the Pike's Peak Region as it is called, from the great mountain that dominates the whole surrounding country. It was in the year 1891 that he first became connected with the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, which prior to that time had spent a somewhat precarious existence in the young community, struggling with financial difficulties and other obstacles. In the year that Mr. Buckman joined it, it underwent a complete reorganization and he was elected its secretary-treasurer, while Judge H. G. Lunt was made president. It became the object of Mr. Buckman to build up a creditable organization which might play a really important part in the life and development of the community. It was largely due to his efforts that the body survived the many difficulties that still confronted it, and made for itself the conspicuous place in the community that it has since enjoyed. The making known of the whole region to the outside world now occupied the attention of Mr. Buckman and it was in this effort that his literary talent came most conspicuously into play. Indeed the first work of the sort was done by him and consisted of a series of pamphlets describing the climatic and scenic attractions of the country penned by him and published broadcast through the East. The first of these was of considerable length and was devoted more particularly to the city proper. It was entitled "Facts, Medical and General, Concerning Colorado Springs," and was advertised so successfully in eastern periodicals that over eight thousand copies were distributed in various parts of the country. It was followed by another smaller pamphlet which reached the great number of forty thousand distributed copies. Another, and perhaps the best known of his works in this connection, was that known as "Colorado Springs and Its Scenic Environs," of which more than seven thousand five hundred copies were sold at a dollar apiece. Among the important works in which Mr. Buckman was instrumental in the founding were the great projects of establishing a road communication between Colorado Springs and the thriving mining community at Cripple Creek, across a most difficult mountain region, and the building of the great reservoir for his city at Monument, Colorado. He was also extremely active in the social and religious circles in the western city and was a member of many of the most important clubs and organizations of a similar nature there. At the time of the formation of the El Paso Club Mr. Buckman formed one of its members and was elected to the secretaryship thereof, holding the same for a period of twenty-five years. In religion he adhered to the tenets of the Society of Friends.

His first connection with the banking firm of William P. Bonbright & Company, a connection which eventually brought him to New York City to live, was in 1896 when he surrendered his office of secretary-treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce and entered the Colorado Springs branch of that large house. Here he became identified with the banking business and made himself so invaluable to the central office in New York that when the western branch was finally closed he was called to that city and there admitted as a member of the firm. He

remained in this connection until within a year of his death and then retired from all active business on account of his failing health.

On July 27, 1900, Mr. Buckman was united in marriage with Gertrude Wolffe, of Hagerstown, Maryland, a daughter of Dr. Martin Luther and Elva (Besare) Wolffe. Mrs. Buckman survives her husband and continues to make her home in the delightful dwelling at No. 310 West Seventy-ninth street, New York City.

The character of Mr. Buckman was of that positive kind that leaves of necessity its impress upon any circle into which it comes in contact, an impress, however, that is welcome to those receiving it. He was, as a matter of fact, one of those who lead others in his own way rather than drive them, enlisting by the power of his own enthusiasm the hearts of other men in the enterprises of which he was an advocate. The various communities of which he was a member consequently remember him with gratitude, but perhaps most of all the strong and virile western city with the character of whose life his own had so much in common. As has already been suggested his talents were of the most versatile nature and his career as banker in New York was as successful as his more public activities in the West or his attempts at mechanical invention while still a youth in Pennsylvania, but there was something especially harmonious in the Colorado life for his temperament which was felt reciprocally by himself and the community. As witness to this fact, the following quotation from the "Colorado Springs Gazette," two days after his death, but a number of years since his ceasing to be a resident of that city, may be cited:

Of the men who have lived in Colorado Springs and contributed substantially to its upbuilding there are few who will be remembered longer or by a wider circle of friends than George Rex Buckman, who died in New York last Sunday. It is more than four years since Mr. Buckman changed his residence from Colorado Springs to New York, but it is safe to say he never changed his allegiance. Most of his adult life was spent here, and it was here that he accomplished the work which made the Pike's Peak Region his debtor and attracted attention throughout the entire country * * * Throughout his residence Mr. Buckman was a prominent figure in the social and business life of the city, and his cultural attainments made him a leader in its intellectual life. His visits in later years were occasions that will long be remembered by the many friends who now mourn his passing.

SHELLHOOS, George A.,

Successful Business Man.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Then justice offers on the scales of the balance, success and failure. These two are invariably pivoted on the same point, and the ultimate outcome of the choice depends upon the keenness of perception, strength of will, ability, and persistent pursuit of the sworn objective point. The man who succeeds is the one who has courage to take up work and forge ahead where another man has left off, too great pride to become a failure and too great faith in himself and his abilities to surrender to the pressure brought to bear on him in the crises of affairs which come to every business man. There is something sublime in the courage of a man who stakes all on the outcome of a chance where if he ventures nothing he will lose all. But the man with the high type of mentality which recognizes the potentiality of every chance and who utilizes to the good of the greatest number his opportunities, is the man upon whose ability and stability depends the very life of these United States. A worthy representative of this class of men in public life was George A.

Shellhoos, of Newburgh, New York. Because of the fact that he recognized and grasped every business opportunity which presented itself to him, though perhaps it was necessary to sever intimate ties which bound him at the time, Mr. Shellhoos was a man of an extraordinarily active and quite successful career.

George A. Shellhoos was born at Cross River, New York, on June 28, 1872, the son of John and Catherine (Whitman) Shellhoos. He received his early education, in fact all of the education that he had outside that of the school of life, in the public schools at Cross River, where he remained until he reached the age of fourteen years. Then, experiencing that desire for restless activity and wanting to get started on his career which all boys of active mind do go through, a sort of restless impatience to get out of school and do something, he left his home and went to Norwalk, Connecticut. Here he worked for a Mr. Holmes, who conducted a flour and feed business. After several years in business with Mr. Holmes Mr. Shellhoos lost his health, undoubtedly due to the nature of the business in which he was engaged, and spent about one year in North Carolina regaining it. At the age of twenty-three he returned to the North and spent three years at Saranac Lake, in New York. After he had regained his health he went to Shelton, Connecticut, and there engaged in a grocery and meat business, of which he was sole proprietor and which after a year he discontinued.

His abilities in his line were considerable, and his personality and character was such that he was offered a position as manager in Stamford, Connecticut, for Armour & Company, the great packers. In this he proved quite successful and in 1900 he was put in charge of that company's organization in Newburgh, New York, which position he held until 1905, acquitting himself ably and honorably of all its duties and retiring. He then returned to his former business, that of the grocery and meat trade, and established himself in Newburgh. This he controlled for three years. Mr. Shellhoos was a man of wisdom and judgment, who never hesitated in accepting any chance which fate put in his way for advancing himself. He next went to New Haven, Connecticut, and became manager of the house of H. J. Handy, a wholesale produce company, returning, after his work there was done, to Newburgh, where he again assumed control of his old business which he kept until the time of his death.

On March 1, 1904, Mr. Shellhoos married Elizabeth Corkedale, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Andersen) Corkedale. Mrs. Shellhoos is a native of New York City, but at the time of her marriage was resident in Newburgh. She is a well educated and very widely travelled woman, having travelled extensively through Europe, Turkey and the Holy Land, of which trips she has many rare and beautiful souvenirs. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Shellhoos is a daughter, Sherrelldein Elizabeth, born May 11, 1905. Mr. Shellhoos was a Baptist, but after his marriage embraced the Episcopal faith, and became a member of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, of which his wife was a member.

He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a Republican, one of that vast number of staunch and unswerving supporters of the right upon whom depends the administration of the laws of the land, one of the great body politic in whose hands is the power of creating and filling as it wills its offices. He held no office at any time during his life, though he was at all times silently interested in the affairs of the various cities in which he resided.

Mr. Shellhoos was one of those intensely active men who are of enormous value to any community. Their energies, concentrated and directed along worthy lines, are fruitful of untold good. His versatility and the fact that he was thoroughly conversant with the business world made his advice sought widely throughout the community, where he was highly respected. His character and personal attributes were as high and commendable as his business connections were irreproachable, and his death in Newburgh on September 20, 1910, caused deep and unfeigned grief.

MAPES, Albert W.,

Active Man of Affairs.

To measure with anything approaching accuracy the effect of any man upon the community in which he has dwelt, even when that effect is in the shape of the most concrete and material achievement, is a matter of great difficulty, but when it comes to a like calculation in the case of those whose influence has been exerted in those more spiritual modes of force that we call to mind when we speak of one's character or personality, the task at once rises into the region of the impossible and the nearest we can come at an estimate can be expressed only in those vaguest of words, great and little, strong and weak, good and bad. And yet there are very few of us, and they only the most flippant, who will deny the value of such influences and, intangible though they be, refrain from making some sort of reckoning concerning them. And, indeed, we are justified in this, for however illusive as values these things may be, there are few matters that we feel more directly, that strike us more trenchantly in the very focal point of our consciousness than these very facts of the personalities and characters of our associates so that we may judge well of whether they are great or small, good or bad, although to stretch the tape upon them or to weigh them in the scales is quite beyond our power. It is in these most intangible of ways primarily that the influence of such a man as the late Albert W. Mapes, of Newburgh, New York, was exerted, although in his case there was much of concrete achievement as well, and of him we may state without fear of contradiction that the effect of his presence in the community was a great one. His death, which occurred in Newburgh, May 18, 1911, was felt as a severe loss to the entire community.

Born March 23, 1838, in the town of Blooming Grove, Albert W. Mapes was a son of Edward and Deborah (Wood) Mapes, old and highly respected residents of that place. In his childhood he enjoyed the advantage of that training on the farm that has been the cradle of the greatest figures in our history, a training which in the healthy and wholesome work and pastimes, the intimate yet impersonal contact with the elemental facts of nature that it imposes upon those that are subjected to it, is, perhaps, the most potent fosterer of the fundamental virtues and strengths that has yet been discovered. Certainly Mr. Mapes always regarded his own debt to it as great, not the least of it being the constitutional health and vigor which it induced and which, coupled with his good habits, rendered him able in after life to resist the usual ailments of men. In the summer his time was spent out-of-doors, either in the sports of childhood or the lighter labors of the farm, while in the winter he attended local district school. There he proved himself an apt scholar and, taking every advantage of the somewhat meagre opportunities offered by the institution, laid a splendid foundation to the excellent education that was his valued possession. In the

year 1854, he being then at the age of sixteen, he moved with his family to Newburgh, New York, where he continued his schooling. Newburgh was at that time merely a village, but it was the home of an excellent school known as the Newburgh Academy which drew patronage from all the surrounding country, and it was here that the lad continued his studies, graduating with the class of 1857.

Shortly after this event the late Judge Robert Denniston, a lifelong friend of Mr. Mapes, Sr., exerted his influence in behalf of the young man and secured for him a place as discount clerk in the Highland Bank at Newburgh where he remained until March 10, 1862, making himself of great value to the management of the bank and learning in detail the banking business and mastering very fully for so young a man the financial situation generally. Events had been moving in the meantime which were to entirely change the course of Mr. Mapes' life and draw him into a much larger sphere of action. The Civil War had broken out and involved many changes in the government's arrangements, not the least important of which was the issuance of the now celebrated "greenbacks" as legal tender and the payment of government employees in that medium. Among the others the men employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and numbering at that time some fifty-five hundred men experienced the change. Alfred A. Belknap, the purser of the yard, had always entrusted the actual payment of the men to a certain elderly employee who had grown used to handling the coin necessary in the performance of his function, and was somewhat confused by the new notes. Mr. Belknap feared that he would be unequal to making the change and cast about for some one to take his place. It happened that while he was still undecided he made a short visit to Newburgh and there met young Mr. Mapes and quickly learned of what an alert and active mind he was possessed and good knowledge of money matters. He quickly formed his decision and offered the position to Mr. Mapes who as quickly accepted it. The satisfaction with this arrangement was mutual and shortly after Mr. Mapes was installed in the government's service as paymaster's clerk, the appointment dating from March 10, 1862. In his work in this capacity his large knowledge of accounts was most valuable and made him in turn of great value to his superiors. For a considerable period he remained in the Brooklyn yard and was then transferred to the United States frigate "Susquehanna," which spent some time in cruising in West Indian waters and was later sent to the Brazil station where it remained two years. On September 30, 1866, after a wide and varied experience of more than four years, Mr. Mapes was honorably discharged from the service.

For seventeen years after his return to civil life Mr. Mapes remained in New York City engaged in various businesses and uniformly successful in them. In 1883 he returned to Newburgh, however, and there became a member of the firm of Barnes & Mapes, which for a number of years was engaged in business as commission merchants and wholesale dealers in provisions. For a time the establishment was located on Water street, Newburgh, but in 1890 it was removed to South Water street and in 1890 Mr. Mapes withdrew from the concern, as his health had suffered greatly, since even his rugged constitution was unable to bear the constant work in the confining office rendered necessary by the size and complexity of the business. For a time he gave himself over to the task of regaining his health through the pursuit of a less confining life, and with such good success that the close of 1891 saw him

once more at work and in excellent health. It was now, for the first time, that he came into business association with the Coldwells, father and son, and with them organized the Coldwell Lawn Mower Company, with which his name is most intimately connected. Thomas Coldwell and his son, William H. Coldwell, were the inventors of an improved form of lawn mower and in forming the company called in the skill and business knowledge of Mr. Mapes. To him was given the office of secretary in the newly organized concern and this he held until the time of his death. The Coldwell Lawn Mower Company began its existence on the third floor of the old Bazzoni carriage factory standing at the corner of Broadway and Grand street, the site of the present Newburgh City Hall, but its business rapidly developed and its market extended until it embraced not only many parts of this country but of Europe as well. Later it entirely outgrew its original quarters and a splendid new factory was erected at the corner of Lander and South William streets to which at various subsequent times additional buildings were attached. Mr. Mapes had charge of the New England and European business of the company and was obliged for a long period to spend from three to five months in Europe each year. The foreign headquarters were in London, and the business done there was an extremely large one. This building having burned, the business bought the old cotton factory on the river front, and one of the last acts of Mr. Mapes was to superintend its reconstruction and the removal to the new site, also to attend to the adjustment of the fire insurance for the burned factory. One feature of which he was very proud was that in that adjustment, with its large business, the claim of the factory and the insurance companies agreed to within fifty dollars. But it was not merely in the realm of business that Mr. Mapes was prominent in Newburgh, as he was associated with many of the most important activities of the city. More important than any other thing in his life was his religion, to which he was always ready to sacrifice any other consideration, his feelings and convictions being of a very profound order. He was affiliated with the First Baptist Church of Newburgh, of which the Rev. Byron N. Hatfield has been the pastor for many years. He was prominent in the work of the church and served in the capacity of church clerk for above twenty-six years and made himself of so much value to the congregation that it was their desire to make him deacon, but this Mr. Mapes declined. Another association of Mr. Mapes was with the Masonic fraternity, of which he was one of the most prominent members in Newburgh. Mr. Mapes was "made a Mason" in the local Newburgh Lodge, No. 309, Free and Accepted Masons, April 5, 1861, and six years later became affiliated with the Hudson River Lodge, No. 607, Free and Accepted Masons, of Newburgh, and served as its junior warden in 1890. He was also a member of the Highland Chapter, No. 52, Royal Arch Masons, and served in that body both as king and scribe, and of the Hudson River Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar. He was a member and the vice-president of the Masonic Veterans Association.

On November 7, 1861, Mr. Mapes was united in marriage with Sarah E. Parsons, a daughter of John and Eliza (Bishop) Parsons, highly respected residents of Newburgh. To them was born one daughter, Mary Frances, now the wife of Arthur DuBois, of Newburgh, where he carries on a successful business as druggist. Mrs. Mapes survived her husband, making her home in Newburgh until her death, May 2, 1916.

The personal character of Mr. Mapes

James C. Conklin

Jacob Conklin

was a most admirable one and of a kind to win him true friends and admirers. To the sterling virtues which lie at the base of all character that is worthy, to the qualities of unimpeachable honor and an unusual industry in pursuing his aims, he added a simplicity and directness of outlook rare indeed. He was absolutely unpretentious both in his manner of living and in his relations with his fellowmen, and his modesty was so great that it withheld him from accepting many offices of trust and honor which his fellows desired to accord him. It is more than ever the duty of those who know such a man to fill up the gap left by his intentional neglect in the meed of praise due to him by his fellows, in order that the fame of his virtues may be spread as far as possible abroad and serve as an example of worthy manhood.

CONKLIN, Jacob,

Captain of Industry.

Among the enterprises of great magnitude carried on along the west shore of the Hudson river in New York State is that of quarrying. The natural geological formation of the land of that section offers an almost inexhaustible field of trap rock, the quarrying of which is profitable as it is extensive. In the course of the years during which it has been going on the industry has grown to great size, and, as Vermont brings to the mind of the hearer almost subconsciously the word granite, so the west shore of the Hudson has become synonymous with its greatest industry, quarrying. In studying, or even in passing in rapid survey as must be done here, over the great industries, one finds their histories to be almost entirely contained in those of the men, the chosen few, who control them. The success or failure of a business venture, no matter how great or how small its chances at the outset, rests with those who are guiding its course. Achievement is limited by the genius and fitness for their positions of the heads and directors of an effort. A figure of importance, in fact a prime factor in the success and growth of stone quarrying along the Hudson, and more particularly of Haverstraw, was Jacob Conklin. Mr. Conklin was one of the finest and most influential citizens of that town, one of its captains of industry.

The Conklin family, members of which have been actively and prominently identified with the vicinity of New York State in which Haverstraw is located for the past six or seven decades, is of Irish descent. They have played parts of weight and importance in the development and progress of the communities in which they have made their homes.

(I) Jesse Conklin, the first of the line here represented of whom we have any information, was a man of public spirit and patriotism. He served on the side of the Union in the Civil War, participating in several battles and engagements. He was a resident of Haverstraw, Rockland county, New York, where he was a well known and highly respected figure in local affairs. His wife, Eliza Conklin, bore him three children: James C., of whom further mention is made; Euretta and Catherine Ann. Jesse Conklin died about 1873.

(II) James C. Conklin, only son of Jesse and Eliza Conklin, was born in Haverstraw, Rockland county, New York, July 28, 1835. He attended the schools in the neighborhood of his home, completing the ordinary elementary education. He learned the trade of a mason, attaining a high degree of proficiency therein, and devoted the remainder of his active career to building in Haverstraw. He erected many of its buildings, both business and residential, and among those of the latter named class is his own house

which stands as a monument to his skill and ability in the line of work which he chose. His widow now occupies this house. Mr. Conklin was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which his wife also holds membership and is keenly interested in the work. Mr. Conklin was a prominent factor in political circles, but although urged to do so he never accepted public office. He was a Democrat, but was never bound against his good judgment by party platforms. He married, in June, 1856, Sarah E. Taylor, who was born near Spring Valley, New York, August 29, 1837, a daughter of Jacob E. and Gertrude (De Baun) Taylor. Mr. Conklin spent all his leisure time in his home, to which he was devotedly attached, and there dispensed a hospitality among his wide circle of friends and acquaintances for which he was noted in the vicinity. He was a gentleman of the old school, polished, kindly and generous, and his death, which occurred at his home in Haverstraw, March 29, 1909, at an advanced age, came as a deeply felt blow to all with whom he was brought in any way in contact.

(III) Jacob Conklin, son of James C. and Sarah E. (Taylor) Conklin, was born in Haverstraw, Rockland county, New York, on November 30, 1858. He received all the educational advantages which his native town offered, completing his studies in the Haverstraw High School, which at that time was one of the best schools in the country. His first experience in a business line was in the line of telegraph operating. He found this agreeable neither to his tastes nor ambitions and continued at it only a short time. He was anxious to start in business for himself, and securing a loan of two hundred dollars from a Mr. Murphy, he entered partnership with Wilson P. Foss in the dynamite manufacturing business in Haverstraw. This they conducted for a number of years until the factory was destroyed by fire, when the plant was moved to New Jersey, Mr. Conklin still keeping his connection with it. Incident to this a high quality of trap rock was found upon the old manufacturing site, and Messrs. Foss and Conklin in company with some other men interested in the venture formed a company known as the Rockland Lake Trap Rock Company. This soon became an enterprise of considerable size, virtually controlling all the quarries on the Hudson. The company is in existence at the present time (1916) and their tugs and barges are a familiar sight in all the harbors along the Hudson river. Mr. Conklin was at the head of the business for many years and had complete control of the New York office, making his residence in New York during that time. He amassed a fortune estimated at four million dollars, the result of unremitting labor in the enterprise, and the devotion of the greater part of his time and strength. In the meantime the dynamite concern was purchased by the Du Pont Company, Mr. Conklin retaining but a slight interest in it, and taking no part in its operation. Mr. Foss, his original partner, now holds a high office in the Du Pont Company.

Mr. Conklin was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for some time, and two years prior to his death, which took place in Haverstraw, November 3, 1912, he joined the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. He was a Democrat in political affiliation. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Haverstraw, and was actively interested in its work. Mr. Conklin's career, as may be easily judged from the details herein recorded, was full and eventful and gave promise of greater things in the future, which made its cutting short at the age of fifty-four all

the more tragic. He was a man of genial disposition and kindly, highly esteemed and honored in Haverstraw.

MAGEE, Richard James,

Educator and Expert Penman.

There is none of the professions that does not possess its own great mass of accumulated associations which have grown up into a body of characteristic tradition which surrounds its practice with a sort of atmosphere perfectly definite and, in its own realm, all pervading, which the votary can no more escape imbibing than an inhabitant of this earth can avoid breathing the circumambient air. For each profession, too, the atmosphere is quite individual and different from those of all the rest. Thus the traditions of law and medicine, for instance, are different, not only in those details in which it is obvious that they must diverge, but in their whole quality and content so that they produce in us distinct mental sensations and emotions. One of the most pleasant of these atmospheres, as those who have experienced it can readily vouch, is that which surrounds the profession of teaching, and which gives to those who follow it, slowly, almost imperceptibly, but none the less surely, that particular mental quality and balance by which we instinctively recognize a teacher. This is not by any means necessarily the same as that which marks a student of the characteristic type, retired from the world and living mainly in an atmosphere of books and old research, although as a rule it must contain just enough of this to abstract the subject's attention from the more illusive and ephemeral aspects of the every-day world. The teacher, on the contrary, is rather a man of practical affairs, familiar enough with the actual human qualities to deal successfully with every type of person in that, one of the most delicate of relations, of master and pupil. Such a man was the late Richard J. Magee, of Poughkeepsie, New York, whose death on April 10, 1912, deprived that city of one of its most public-spirited citizens.

Richard J. Magee was born April 20, 1848, in Ireland, and came with his parents to this country when an infant. He was a son of Patrick and Ellen Magee, who after a short residence in New York City removed to Poughkeepsie, New York, where Patrick Magee conducted a blacksmith shop on lower Mill street. In his youth Mr. Magee attended the excellent public schools of Poughkeepsie and there gained a good all round education and proved himself to be an apt student. Even at this age he began to show signs of the talent that he afterwards put to use as his means of livelihood, and was accounted one of the best penmen in the schools which he attended and attracted the attention of the instructors to him by this ability. He was also an excellent athlete and doubtless his splendid, robust health in later years was due to the great amount of time spent by him in the open air in his youth. His especial favorite in the way of pastimes was the national game, in which he excelled to such an extent that he won a considerable reputation for himself in this line and played on a number of the strongest clubs in the neighborhood. He was particularly well known as the third baseman on the celebrated team of the old Union Club of Poughkeepsie. After completing his studies and spending a few years playing baseball and in other hardy sports, Mr. Magee turned his attention to the serious business of life, his great ability as a penman suggesting to him that he enter the profession of teaching with this as his particular branch. He experienced no great difficulty in this and became con-

nected with the Eastman Business College in Poughkeepsie, where he eventually was given the post of professor of penmanship. After leaving the Eastman Business College, he went to Atlanta, Georgia, with A. R. Eastman, and they conducted a business college in that place. After leaving there he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he formed an association and conducted a business college under the firm name of Dettwiler & Magee, and in 1881 removed to New York City, and for many years was with the Cutler School, a business college. Previous to being with Mr. Cutler he became associated with Mr. Coleman, also a former Eastman man, formerly of Newark, New Jersey. He lived for a time in New York City, but afterwards returned to Poughkeepsie and there made his home at No. 31 North Clover street, where he finally died.

Professor Magee always took an active part in the general life of the community and was a leader in many movements undertaken with the object of improving the condition of the city generally. In religious belief he was a Catholic, a firm adherent to his ancient faith and one of the most conspicuous figures in Catholic circles in the city. He attended for many years the Church of St. Peter, Poughkeepsie, and was one of those appointed to the committee in charge of the celebration of the diamond jubilee of the church. He was a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus and was extremely active in connection with that body. He was also very prominent in the Aquinas Club connected with St. Peter's parish, and, with the single exception of Father W. J. B. Daly, the assistant rector of the church, probably did more work towards its organization and development than any other member.

On February 13, 1878, Professor Magee was united in marriage with Emma M. Turner, a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, and a daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Taylor) Turner, of that place. Mr. Turner was a man of prominence in the southern city and kept a successful store there. To Mr. and Mrs. Magee four children were born, two of whom survive their father. They are Alexander T., who married Anna Bolend, of New Haven, and is now the father of three children, and Ellen G., who resides with her mother in Poughkeepsie. Richard J. and Henry are deceased.

The character of Mr. Magee was in many respects a most remarkable one and in all respects admirable. He was one of those men who took the precepts of religion to be practical counsels and endeavored to translate them into the terms of common, everyday existence. Always charitable, he made it at once his duty and his pleasure to turn away from no appeal which he knew to be a sincere one. He was devoted to his family and in all the relations of life did his duty and fulfilled his obligations to his fellowmen. As a result he numbered many among his friends and his death was mourned by a large proportion of his fellow citizens.

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ADDENDA

McKean, pp. 371, 372, 373. Henry M. McKean was reared in the faith of the Baptist church, of which his parents were members, and attended the Sunday school connected therewith. His marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry M. Gallaher, member of the Nassau Street Baptist Church, of Brooklyn. He was a member of the Geographical Society of Washington, with which he was identified for six or seven years.

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